CHESS REVIEW the picture chess magazine

JANUARY 1953

> CHALLENGE (See page 5)

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Chess Corner

"GIVE ME A KNIGHT!"

THIS is the cry of a chessplayer whose Pawn has reached the eighth rank, and is ready for promotion. But this is a cry that is rarely heard. Only once in a million games does it happen that promoting to a Knight instead of a Queen is the only way to win.

So few are the games in which this has happened, that it might be worth recording together the scores of these remarkable events. Let us begin with:

Strassburg, 1880 KING'S GAMBIT

Amateur				Goetz
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	4	P-N3	PxP
2 P-KB4	PxP	5	P-KR3	P-N7§
3 P-QN3	Q-R5†	6	K-K2	QxKP†
	·	7	K-B2	PxR(N)
				mate!



Now the reverse side of the medallion; Murnau, 1936

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. Reinle			Amateur
1 P-K4	P-K4	3 KPxP	P-K5
2 P-KB4	P-KB4	4 Q-R5†	P-N3
		5 PxP	P-KR3

Readers may insert their own question marks, where they see fit.



6 P-N7§ K-K2 7 Q-K5† K-B2 8 PyR(N) mate!

8 PxR(N) mate!

= check; \$ = dbl, check; \$ = dis, ch.

A LITTLE-KNOWN GAME by the Pride of Kentucky:

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

INO VIGILIO, DELENSE					
Robbins		Sh	owalter		
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 N-K5	Q-Q5		
2 B-B4	N-KB3	11 N-N4	BxN		
3 N→KB3	N-B3	12 BxB	P-K6		
4 N-N5	P-Q4	13 P-KB3	P-KR4		
5 PxP	N-QR4	14 B-R3	Q-R5†		
6 B-N5†	P-B3	15 K-K2	Q-B7†		
7 PxP	PxP	16 K-Q3	R-Q1†		
8 B-K2	P-KR3	17 K-B3	P-K7		
9 N-KB3	P-K5	18 Q-N1			

White prevents 18 . . , Q-Q5 mate.

18	N-Q4†
19 K-Q3	N-K6§
20 K-B3	



FIDLOW takes a Lasker trap which wins for Black and switches it around so that it works for him with the White pieces.

Postal Game, 1950

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Fidlow				Mayer
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	4	BPxP	BPxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5	PxP	PxN
3 N-QB3	P-QB4	6	PxP†	K-K2

The next move looks artificial at first glance, but it is the only way to win. White must not play 7 $B-N5\dagger$ as the Knight interposes; and, if he promotes by 7 PxN(Q), then $7 \dots QxQ\dagger$ 8 KxQ, RxQ removes all the Queens.

7 PxN(N)†! RxN 8 B-N5† and wins.

CHAROUSEK has two of these extraordinary Knight promotions to his credit. His game against Ferenczy has the additional distinction of having been played blindfold—at Miskolcz, 1897.

RUY LOPEZ

Ferenczy			C	harousek
1 P-K4	P-K4	5	P-Q3	B-B4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6	N-B3	P-Q3
3 B-N5	P-QR3	7	0-0	B-KN5
4 B-B4	N-B3	8	B-K3	N-Q5

9	BxN	BxB	20	N-R4	P-N6
10	N-Q5	NxN	21	N-B3	BxP†
11	BxN	P-QB3	22	K-R1	QR-KN1
12	P-B3	B-P2	23	N-N1	B-N5
13	B-N3	Q-B3	24	B-B3	K-K2
14	P-KR3	P-KR4	25	QR-Q	P-KB4
15	Q-K2	P⊷KN4	26	PxP	BxBP
16	B-Q1	B-K3	27	R-Q2	P-Q4
17	Q-Q2	P-N5	28	P-N3	B-N5
18	Q-N5	K-K2!	29	P-B4	R-KB1
19	QxQ†	KxQ	30	P-QR4	KR-N1
			31	PxB	

The threat was 31 . . . RxB!

31	RPxP	33 N-R3	R-KR1
32 BXNP	RxB	34 R-K2	



Black announced mate in four:

34	RxN†	36	K-R2	$PxR(N)\dagger$
35 PxR	P-N7†	37	K-K1	R-N8
				mate

OUR LAST is a typical Marshall attack, but the attack is engineered by Marshall's opponent! The great American champion has to take it, instead of dishing it out—at Pistyan, 1912.

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

	FO	OR KNIG	HIS	GAMI	-
St	erk				Marshall
1	P-K4	P-K4	15	Q-K2	B-KB4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	16	P-N4	. P-R3
3	N-B3	N-B3	17	PxB	NxP
4	B-N5	B-N5	18	K-R1	PxN
5	0-0	0-0	19	R-KN	P-N5
6	P-Q3	P-Q4	20	B-R3	N-R3
7	NxQP	NxN	21	BxR	RxB
8	PxN	QxP	22	R-N2	R-K1
9	B-QB4	Q-Q3	23	P-B3	Q-N4
10	P-QB3	B-QB4	24	R-K1	Q-K2
11	P-QN4	B-N3	25	PxP	Q-R6
12	P-QR4	P-QR4	26	P-N5	N-B4
13	P-N5	N-K2	27	P-N6	R-K2
14	N-N5	Q-N3	28	Q-R5	N-R3



29 QxN! PxQ 31 P-B8(N)† K-R1 30 PxP‡ K-R2 32 R-N8 mate

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Properly taught, a student can learn more in a few hours, than he would find out in ten years of untutored trial and error.

—Ed. Lasker

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I. A. Horowitz

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The Review's
Point of View

WITH this issue, CHESS REVIEW reaches its majority—twenty-one years. It is fitting on such an occasion to contemplate the past and speculate upon the future, particularly eyeing the role which we have played and will play in the charmed circle of the devotees of the magic squares.

Primarily, the function of a chess magazine is reportorial—accurately to record the passing events, both great and small. No less significant in the field of chess, however, is the active encouragement and promotion of these selfsame events. On both of these fronts, with modest pride, we feel that we have made a contribution.

In the pages of Chess Review, from its inception to date, is depicted the panoramic chess scene for the past twenty years, artfully, pictorially and accurately. The rise and fall, the hopes and aspirations of the giants of chessdom are all there:

With the first volume, Alekhine is World Champion The United States wins its second World Team Championship at Folkestone Marshall-Kashdan match proposed....Flohr ties USSR Champion Botvinnik Fine leads in Marshall Club Championship, 1934 Alekhine trounces Bogolyubov....Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch[†], 1935 Englishman R, P, Michel upsets Sir George Thomas in last round of Hastings to rob him of a lone first, ahead of Flohr, Euwe, Capablanca, Bot-W. Showalter† vinnik....Jackson Reshevsky wins at Margate....The United States wins third World Team Championship at Warsaw....Euwe defeats Alekhine. 1936 Frank Marshall retires, undefeated U. S. Champion for 27 years....Fine first at Hastings....Reshevsky wins first U. S. Championship Horowitz wins U. S. Open....Capablanca first at Moscow, ahead of Botvinnik Fine first at Zandvoort ... Botvinnik, Capablanca share first at Nottingham. 1937 Alekhine 8, Fine 7½ at Hastings....
U. S. retains World Team Championship at Stockholm....Keres 9, Fine 8 at Semmering....Alekhine regains crown. 1938 Reshevsky first at Hastings....Reshevsky wins U. S. Championship....Kashdan—Horowitz 5-5....Denker first at New York State....Fine, Keres split first at AVRO.

And so on, Our present readers, however, are more familiar with the events of the succeeding years.

In the field of promotion, Chess Review, too, has played its part. To popularize chess for the rank and file and to proselyte new devotees has been its basic aim. By publishing news and tales in attractive format, by slanting annotated games and analyses to the layman and by direct advertising, it has brought chess to the general public.

CHESS REVIEW has labored, moreover, in other ways to serve this end. About 1934, it inaugurated a chess program on radio, broadcasting from Station WHN. Also, it initiated the first great radio chess team match—with Russia in 1945 in a project which led to overflow crowds for a four day match and chess festival.

In 1946, when a schism threatened the U.S. chess set-up, CHESS REVIEW mediated to effect a compromise. In the outcome, also, it undertook to arrange and finance the successful 1946 U.S. Championship.

Among its other efforts, CHESS REVIEW managed and arranged for the finances of the U. S. Team for the match at Moscow in 1946....It moved successfully to set up another radio team match, this time with Yugoslavia....And it made possible the United States participation in the World Team Championship in 1950.

CHESS REVIEW shall continue as before to report accurately and to encourage and promote the royal game with a missionary zeal. The empirical past and the assiduous present presage a future luxuriant for Caissa's devotees.

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Saskatchewan Rea B. Hayes.

1952 IN REVIEW

by JACK STRALEY BATTELL

CHESS in 1952 had its full share of major attractions both at home in the United States and abroad. The highlights of these are briefly summarized on the following pages, together with lists of all foreign champions and U. S. regional and state champions as were published for 1952.

INTERNATIONAL

CHIEF among the 1952 chess events on the international scene were the International Team Tournament held in immediate succession to the Olympics at Helsinki, Finland, and the Interzonal Tournament, at Saltsjoebaden, Sweden, to qualify further contenders for the 1953 World Championship Challengers' Tournament. With these, also, may be mentioned the Women's World Championship Challengers' Tournament—for in all three Soviet Russia predominated.

In the Team Tournament, Russia won, but by a scanter margin than expected, 21-11, to the top leading teams: Argentina, 19½-12½; Yugoslavia (the previous team champion) 19-13; Czecho-Slovakia, 18-14, and the United States 17-15, in a ninenation finals of a 25 nation field.

At Saltsjoebaden, Russia filled the five qualifying places with all its representatives in a field of twenty-one (no other country had more than one representative—except two for Hungary): A. Kotov, 16½-3½; T. Petrosian and M. Taimanov 13½-6½; Y. Geller 13-7 and J. Averbach 12½-7½ (the latter qualified from equal scores but scant S.-B, margin ahead of Gideon Stahlberg of Sweden, Laszlo Szabo of Hungary and Svetozar Gligorich of Yugoslavia).

In the Women's Challengers' Tournament, Mrs. Elizabeth Bykova of Russia qualified ahead of 15 other (5 Russian) contenders. She meets Women's World Champion Mrs. Ludmilla Rudenko, also of Russia, in 1953.

Leading non-Soviet player (see International Dual Matches), Samuel Reshevsky of the USA, who has tried for a Championship Match with World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik of Russia, filed a challenge to meet Russian Champion Paul Keres (as yet unreplied to), or other leading Russian, and later protested as inequitable the arrangements for the 1953 World Championship Challengers' Tournament (to which he is seeded) in which three non-Soviet players must contend against nine Soviets-who may "coast" against each other. For possibly the same reason, the three close-scoring non-Soviet players at Saltsjoebaden (see above) may be added to the qualifiers by vote of the International Chess Federation.

Somewhat sadder events in 1952 were the deaths of grandmaster Ewfim D. Bogolyubov who twice met grandmaster Alekhine in matches for the World Championship and former champion of the British Empire, William E. Napier.

International Tournaments

THE major, international tournaments in 1952 were the following:

Hastings Christmas Tournament, England, 1951-2, won by Svetozar Gligorich of Yugoslavia, 7½-1½, ahead of D. A. Yanofsky of Canada, 6-3, and Lothar Schmid of West Germany, 5½-3½; Havana, Cuba, won by Miguel Najdorf of Argentina and Samuel Reshevsky, 18½-3½, ahead of S. Gligorich of Yugoslavia, 17-5, and Erich Eliskases of Argentina and Larry Evans of the USA, 16-6;

BEVERWIJK, Holland, won by Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, 7½-1½, ahead of Alberic O'Kelly de Galway of Belgium, 5½-3½, and L. Rellstab of West Germany and D. A. Yanofsky of Canada, 5-4; MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, won by Julio Bolbochan and Hector Rossetto of Argentina, 11½-5½, ahead of Cuellar Gacharna of Colombia and Dr. Petar Trifunovich of Yugoslavia, 11-6;

MAROCZY MEMORIAL, Budapest, Hungary, won by Paul Keres of Soviet Russia, 12½-4½, ahead of Yefim Geller, 12-5, and

World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik, Vassily Smyslov and Gideon Stahlberg, 11-6 (all of Russia except Stahlberg);

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, won by Hector Rossetto of Argentina, 13-2, ahead of Erich Eliskases of Argentina and Dr. P. Trifunovich of Yugoslavia, 12½-2½; BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, won by Herman Pilnik of Argentina, 13½-5½, ahead of A. Fuderer and Boris Milich of Yugoslavia, 12½-6½.

IN other international tournaments, the following took first places:

Dr. M. Euwe of Holland at Gothenberg, Sweden; H. Pilnik of Argentina at Vienna, Austria; Dr. M. Vidmar, Sr., of Yugoslavia at Basle, Switzerland; Wolfgang Unzicker of West Germany at Lucerne, Switzerland; Erich Eliskases of Argentina at Punte del Este, Uruguay;

S. Gligorich of Yugoslavia at Hollywood, California; David Bronstein and Mark Taimanov of Soviet Russia at Liverpool, England; Carlos Guimard of Argentina and Miguel Colon of Puerto Rico at San Juan, Puerto Rico; A. Medina of Spain at Lisbon, Portugal;

D. A. Yanofsky of Canada at Southsca, England; S. Engels of Brazil and Braslav Rabar of Yugoslavia at Sao Paulo, Brazil: D. A. Yanofsky of Canada at the Ilford Whitsun Congress, England; Balanel of Roumania and Z. Milev of Bulgaria at Miedzysdroje, Poland; E. Lundin of Sweden at Zurich, Switzerland;

T. Schuster of West Germany at Salsomaggiore, Italy; E. Jiminez of Cuba at a second Havana tourney; Hector Rossetto of Argentina at Barcelona, Spain; A. Medina of Spain at Tarragona, Spain; J. H. Donner of Holland and Bordell, Sanz and Toran of Spain at Berga, Spain; and Sgt. Kenneth R. Smith, USAF, of Dallas, Texas, at the British Major Open at Chester, England.



Bogolyubov as he appeared at the Staunton Centenary Tournament in England, 1951.

International Team Matches

THE principal, truly international team matches of 1952 were, aside from the International Team Tournament:

West Germany tied Holland, 10-10; Holland defeated South Africa by radio, 4-2; Finland outscored Great Britain, 2-1; West Germany 12½, Switzerland 7½;

Canada trimmed the USA in matches between Toronto and Buffalo, Winnipeg and Minneapolis, Hamilton and Niagara Falls, British Columbia and Washington and Alberta and Montana;

Holland 13½, Great Britain 6½; Yugoslavia 16½, Belgium 4½; West Germany 12, Yugoslavia 8; Poland led in a three-way team tourney with 14½-5½ to Hungary 9-11 and East Germany 6½-13½;

Denmark 12, Norway 8; Italy 10, Switzerland 10; Holland 16, Norway 4; Holland 11, Denmark 9; and Sweden 11½, Holland 8½; Austria 13, Italy 7.

International Dual Matches

In individual matches, international masters and grandmasters clashed as follows:

Samuel Reshevsky of the USA set up a claim to a sort of unofficial match champion of the non-Soviet chess world by defeating Miguel Najdorf of Argentina, 11-7, and Svetozar Gligorich of Yugoslavia, 5½-4½.

In other matches, Herman Pilnik of Argentina tied Ewfim D. Bogolyubov of West Germany, 3-3; Nicolas Rossolimo of France scored 1½, Arthur Bisguier of the USA ½; Dr. Max Euwe of Holland 1, Gideon Stahlberg of Sweden 1; and H. Pilnik of Argentina 5, Boris Milich of Yugoslavia 3.

W UNITED STATES

THE major United States event for 1952 was the annual "Open" Championship, won by U. S. Champion Larry Evans of New York city, 10-2, ahead of Arturo Pomar of Spain, 9½-2½, and Donald Byrne of Brooklyn, New York and Philip LeCornu of Detroit, Michigan and latterly of New York city, 9-3 (the S.-B. tiebreak gave Byrne third place).

In another championship affair, however, Larry Evans defeated former U. S. Champion Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, California, 10-4, clinching the match so early that the full schedule was abandoned. Evans and Donald Byrne shared the U. S. Speed Championship.

In other U. S. tournaments, Marvin Rogan of Rochester, New York, won the Southern "Open"; Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, California won the South-West "Open"; Lee T. Magee of Omaha, Nebraska, won the Mid-West "Open"; Walter Suesman of Providence, Rhode Island won the New England Champion-



Gligorich (left) versus Reshevsky in match at the Manhattan Chess Club.

ship; Curt Brasket of Tracy, Minnesota, won the U. S. Junior Championship; James T. Sherwin of Columbia University won the U. S. Intercollegiate Championship; and Richard L. Aikin of South Bend, Indiana, and Robert G. Konkel of San Francisco, California, tied for first in the Finals of the 1946 Postal Chess Championship, conducted by Chess Review, from an original field of 1456 entrants.

Curt Brasket also won the Trans-Mississippi Tournament. Karl J. Stahre won the Del-Mar-Va (Delaware, Maryland and Virginia) Tournament. Lee Magee won the Wichita, Kansas, "Open." Chester T. Fell of Buffalo, New York, won the Lake

Erie "Open." Kit Crittenden of the University of North Carolina won the Southern Intercollegiate Championship. Tony Archipoff of Ohio and Dr. S. Werthammer of West Virginia tied for first in the Tri-State (Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia) Tournament. And, in a play-off of a 4-way tie in the 1951 State Championship, John Hurt of Charleston, West Virginia, won the W. V. Co-Champs Tourney.

Worthy of special mention as major ranking under USCF ratings, the Manhattan Chess Club Championship and the Marshall Chess Club Championship (both 1951-2) were won by George Kramer and Eliot Hearst, respectively.



Steiner (left) plays one game of championship match with Evans at the Reno, Nevada, Chess Club as John Harrah, who sponsored the event, looks on.

State Champions for 1952

CALIFORNIA, Sven Almgren† of Santa Barbara; co-champions‡ Henry Gross of San Francisco and Irving Rivise of Los Angeles; Colorado, Dr. Bela Rozsa† of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Connecticut, Edmund E. Hand§ of West Haven;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Martin C. Starks of Bethesda, Maryland; FLORIDA, Nestor Hernandezs of Tampa; Prof. E. R. Wichers of Atlanta;

ILLINOIS, Kimball Nedved† of Glencoe; Indiana, Emil Bersbach§ of Sedalia; IOWA, John Penquite§ of Des Moines; Kansas, Jim Callis§ of Wichita;

LOUISIANA, John A. Hudson[§] of Pennsylvania (working in state); Massachusetts, Sol Rubinow[§] of Boston; Michigan, George Eastman[§] of Detroit; Minnesota, Dr. G. A. Koelsche[§] of Rochester; Missouri. W. H. C. Newberry[†] of Alton, Illinois; Harold Branch^{*} of St. Louis; Montana, Prof. Adam Smith[§] of Butte;

NEVADA, W. T. Adams† of California; Maurice N. Gedance* of Las Vegas; New HAMPSHIRE, Alex Sadowsky\$ of Portsmouth; New Jersey, Dr. E. S. Baker†; New Mexico, Jim Phillips\$ of Albuquerque; New York, Jack W. Collins† of Brooklyn;

NORTH CAROLINA, Karl Burger† of Brooklyn, New York; Kit Crittenden‡ of Raleigh; NORTH DAKOTA, Gordon Anderson§ of Northwood;

Ohio, Tony Archipoffs of Toledo; Oregon, Ivars Dahlberg† of Portland; Pennsylvania, Donald H. McClellans of Jeannette;

SOUTH CAROLINA, M. Wiener† of Washington, D. C.; SOUTH DAKOTA, John Penquite† of Iowa; co-champions* M. F. Anderson of Rapid City and B. W. Holmes of Sioux Falls;

TENNESSEE, L. C. Noderers of Oak Ridge; Texas, John B. Payne (highest



Canada brought forth a 9 year old child prodigy, Loic Therien of Quebec city, here opposing 75 year old Leopold Christin, former President of the Canadian Chess Federation, 1947-1948.

Texan in S. W. "Open") of San Antonio; VIRGINIA, H. Avramt of New York;

Washington, Olaf Ulvestad‡ of Seattle; Don Turner† of Oregon; West Virginia, Norman T. Whitaker† of Maryland; Dr. S. Werthammer* of Huntington; Wisconsin, Richard Kujoth\$ of Milwaukee; Wyoming, Chester Ingle\$ of Thermopolis.

†winner of "open" tournament; ‡state titlist in tourney separate from the "open"; *state titlist behind outstate "open" winner; \$titlist from tourney restricted to state residents.



In the United States, youth was served also when Women's Champion Mrs. Mary Bain stopped over at Salt Lake City, Utah, on her transcontinental tour.

& FOREIGN

THE national and provincial champions, outside the USA, in 1952 were:

ARGENTINA, Miguel Najdorf; Australia (and Provinces): "Open," Karlis Ozols (New South Wales, G. Koshnitsky; Queensland, Mikhail Kuszelansky; South Australia, L. Endzelins; Victoria, Karlis Ozols; Western Australia, George Lindley); Austria, K. Poschauko;

Belcium, Alberic O'Kelly de Galway; Brazil, S. Flavio de Carvalho; Bulgaria, Zdrauko Milev;

CANADA (and Dominions): Paul Vaitonis of Hamilton, Ontario (Alberta, Rae Doe of Calgary; British Columbia, Maxime Ebergard of Vancouver; Ontario, Frank R. Anderson of Toronto; Maritime Provinces, D. I. D. Rozman of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Quebec, J. N. Williams of Montreal; Saskatchewan, R. B. Hayes of Regina);

CHILE, Rodrigo Flores; Costa Rica, Ricardo Charpentier; Czecho-Slovakia, M. Filip; Denmark, C. Poulsen;

ECUADOR, Bruno Moritz; EGYPT, Saad Basjuni; FINLAND, K. Ojanen; FRANCE, Maurice Raizman;

GERMANY: East, H. Koch and H. Mueller; West, R. Teschner; GREAT BRITAIN, Robert G. Wade of New Zealand; Holland, Dr. Max Euwe; Hungary, Gedeon Barcza;

ICELAND, F. Olafsson; ISRAEL, Dr. Oren; MEXICO, Col. J. J. Araiza; NEW ZEALAND, O. Sarapuu; NORWAY, Olaf Barda;

RHODESIA, M. Pines; ROUMANIA, Ciocaltea; SCOTLAND, Dr. J. M. Aitken; SOVIET RUSSIA, Paul Keres; and YUGOSLAVIA, Braslav Rabar.

INTERNATIONAL

Spanish Conquests

Some weeks after recapturing the Spanish championship, A. Medina, apparently inspired by this national success, went on to win an international round robin at Tarragona, Spain, While H. Rossetto of Argentina tied the Spaniard's 10-2 score. first prize was pre-empted by Medina on the Sonneborn-Berger tie-breaking system. Dr. J. Gonzalez of Cuba, 91/2-21/2, finished third, and R. Toran, 9-3, placed fourth.

At Berga, Spain, another international event resulted in a quadruple tie for first with 8-3 each among Donner of Holland and three Spaniards, Bordell, Sanz and Toran.

W UNITED STATES

REGIONAL

Tri-State Tiff

In a closely contested round robin for the Tri-State Championship of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, T. Archipoff, Ohio titleholder, and S. Werthammer. West Virginia kingpin, tied for first with 3½-1½ each. D. Hamburger, a Pennsylvania representative, was third man.

City and State Player Score T. Archipoff__Toledo, Ohio ____ 31/2-11/2 Werthammer Huntington, W. Va 31/2-11/2 D. Hamburger Pittsburgh, Pa. __ 3 -2 D. McClellan _ Jeannette, Pa. ___ 21/2-21/2 R. McCready _Cleveland, Ohio __ 21/2-21/2 R. T. Neel ___ Huntington, W. Va. 0 -5

The Tri-State Junior title was annexed by Harold White of Avon Lake, Ohio, with a 6-0 slam in a double round robin. In second place with 31/2-21/2 was William Kiraly of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Thirty-two players attended the open event of the Tri-State congress. Here the successful contestant was L. Lipking of Cleveland, Ohio, whose 4-1 tally and superior S.-B. showing in a Swiss tourney enabled him to outstrip R. Kause of Cleveland, Ohio, and P. Roth of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. These two also made a 4-1 game score but finished second and third respectively on S.-B. points. Equal game

(Continued, page 6)



Photos by Ned Goldschmidt

ON THE COVER

During the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Manhattan Chess Club, Samuel Reshevsky (right) and his manager, Alexander Bisno, Manhattan Club President, received a cable from Mignel Najdorf of Argentina. Najdorf offers a return-match to be played in Buenos Aires.

The challenge arrived against a gala background-for the Manhattan Chess Club of New York City was celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary in a weeklong program of chess events of one sort and another.

In the picture above, the doings for the first night-or part of them-are shown. As club officials Morris Steinberg (left) and Al Bisno (next) look on, two odd yet also appropriate couples Former heavy-weight Champ Gene Tunney takes on former U. S. Chess Champ Samuel Reshevsky (right) at the latter's own game. (No official result was reported.) And an old Yale blue, Eddie Eagin meets a younger Yale grad, Robert Byrne. Eagin came with Tunney whom we knows well because-if for no other reason-he was formerly Commissioner of the New York State Boxing Association. He had additional interest in both Byrne and Reshevsky, also, for he was a member of the U. S. Olympics Committee-while they played on the U.S. team at Helsinki.

Robert Byrne figured prominently in the early events of the anniversary celebrations before returning to his graduate work at Indiana University. In a very strong rapid transit tournament, he placed first in the finals-defeating his brother Donald in the last round-ahead of such stalwarts as Max Pavey, Abraham Kupchik, James T. Sherwin and I. A. Horowitz who finished in the order named.

Samuel Reshevsky gave an exhibition on one of the early nights of the festivities: he played five games blindfolded and at rapid transit pace one after the other, winning four, against M. Boysan, Louis Levy, Lombardi and Milton Pinkus, and losing to Irving Heitner. In rapid transit but not blindfolded, he drew with Walter Shipman and Abe Turner, won from Dr. Ariel Mengarini, Jack Moskowitz and Max Pavey.

5



M. J. Kasper, Manhattan C. C. director, watches closely to see that Donald Byrne (right) doesn't swindle his daughter, Lois Anne, in club's anniversary.

totals of $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$ were made by S. Wachs of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. S. R. Owens of Avon Lake, Ohio, woman champion of that state. Wachs and Mrs. Owens placed fourth and fifth respectively on S.-B. scoring.

SOUTH CAROLINA

That travel can be rewarding was demonstrated by M. Wiener of Washington, D. C., when his trip to Columbia, South Carolina, paid dividends in the form of victory by 4½-½ in the South Carolina Open Tournament. Second to fourth on S.-B. points with 4-1 each were R. Eastwood of Florida, A. Edelsburg of Columbia and H. Mouzon of Charleston. Twenty-five players from four states in addition to the District of Columbia were attracted by this Swiss event.

VIRGINIA

H. Avram took the Virginia State Open with a 5½-1½ game score and an advantage in S.B. points over M. Wiener, runner-up with a similar 5½-1½ game record. Third in the 20 player Swiss was C. B. Spencer, 5-2. Avram is from New York.

WASHINGTON

Fully in accord with expectations, Elmars Zemgalis, Latvia's gift to the West Coast, crushed all opposition in the 1953 State Championship with a 9-0 sweep.

In contrast with Zemgalis' breeze to top honors, there was a scramble for second place which was not decided until the last round, when J. L. Sheets became runner-up with 6½-2½. O. W. Manney, 6-3, was third, and C. Ballantine, 5-4, took fourth.

LOCAL EVENTS

California. The Inglewood Open Tournament saw Karl Reissman take first, with N. Thomas coming in a close second.

Eking out victory by the narrowest possible margin, the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club defeated Long Beach by 10½-9½. Full points for Santa Monica were handed in by R. Martin, G. Steven, C. Budd, R. Cone, G. Sigurdsson, W. Holmes, J. Ickes, W. Shanks and E. Lemert, For Long Beach, the winners were B. Madrid, T. Golden, D. Zes, L. Gross, A. Laymen, C. Miller, G. Gurtz and W. Fig.

In a match between the Los Feliz Chess Club and the Los Angeles Times-Mirror, the former rang up a resounding triumph by a score of 9-3. Leon Goldwasser, E. Zimmerman, William Wheeler, LeRoy Johnson, H. P. Barasch, Milton Kahl, Orin Stratton, D. W. Longuevan and J. Livadary tallied for Los Feliz, while the three victors for the Fourth Estate were E. E. Elliott (who distinguished himself by beating California Open Champion S. Almgren), Walter Carver and Wally Look.

A speed tourney with a novel twist—a time handicap—was tried recently at the Castle Chess Club of Berkeley. Henry Gross, state co-champion, was the winner with 6½:½.

Back from Helsinki where he played on the U. S. team, George Koltanowski undertook a blindfold simultaneous exhibition on 6 boards on the occasion of the opening of new quarters of the Golden Gate Chess Club in San Francisco. He won two games and drew four with Peter Dahl. Neilen Hultgren, Godfrey Lutz and Melvin Gladstone. Afterward he played tape recordings of interviews at Helsinki with Golombek, Pilnik, Bisno, Stahlberg, Bisguier, Reshevsky, Byrne and Evans.

Another adventure in the busy chess career of Koltanowski occurred when Radio Station KPFA-FM in Berkeley broadcast a chess game between the champion of the Paul Morphy Chess Club in Berkeley and the champion of the Staunton Group in Oakland. Koltanowski's role was to offer a running commentary designed only for the ears of the audience and unheard by the players—a radio chess first in America.

A recent arrival in Califorina is I. Konig of London, chess master, author, engineer, accountant and linguist. Konig, who will make his home in Los Angeles, will add materially to the chess strength already built up in the West—what with Steiner, Kashdan, Dake, Zemgalis and Ulvestad forming a nucleus of international master strength.

Kansas. Outscoring a strong field of 27 rivals, Lee Magee of Omaha, Nebraska, registered 5½-½-½ in a Swiss tourney to win the Third Annual Wichita YMCA Open Championship. Second to fourth on S.-B. points, with 5-1 each, were the following in the order named: Henry Georgi of Lawrence, Kansas; Alfred Ludwig of Omaha, Nebraska; and Jim Callis of Wichita, Kansas. Next, with 4-2 each, and mentioned in the order of their S.-B. rating, were Kirke Mechem of Lindsborg, Kansas; Hugo Teufel, Jr., of Wichita, Kansas; and Bert Brice-Nash of Rogers, Arkansas.

Decisive victory perched upon the banners of the Kansas University Chess Club when the latter overpowered the Kansas City Chess Club by 7½-1½. One point apiece was contributed to the KU winning column by Jim Callis, Hugo Teufel, Jr., Don Johnson, Henry Georgi, Frank Tarr and Richard Brack. The other three games were drawn.

Maryland. Aberdeen, Maryland, was the scene of mass carnage between Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, with the former showing clear superiority by 27½-17½. Important successes on the top boards were gained by Washington players Stark, Mugridge, Wiener, Hesse, Mott and Scheffer, while only Lubar on ninth board could win for Philadelphia among the first ten pairings.

Massachusetts. Stuart E. Dreyfus is Harvard University champion by virtue of a 5½-½-½ triumph in a 25 man, Swiss title tourney. Russell M. Church, 5-1, was second, while Allan B. Calhamer and Thomas F. Pettigrew tied for third with 4½-1½ each.

Sponsored by the Newburyport Chess Club, teen-age and junior championship events held at the local YWCA turned out to be highly successful pioneering efforts. Clifford Cain bagged the teen-age title, with second place in the 6 player tourney going to John O'Keefe. In the junior competition, restricted to children under twelve, 7 year old Tommy Gould gained top honors over four other youngsters. This prodigy hails from the chess-playing family of Bart and Peggy Gould, so, despite his tender years, his victory was perhaps only natural. Second place in the junior affair went to Albert Pariseau. All contestants in both events were awarded prizes.

Michigan. Undefeated in the first lap of the Central Michigan Chess League, the Lansing Chess Club, with 19 game points out of 30 and a match score of $2\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, wound up firmly in the lead pending the outcome of the next and last lap. Grand Rapids, with $16\frac{1}{2}-13\frac{1}{2}$ in games and $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ in matches, was runner-up; Kalamazoo Valley, 15-15 and $1\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$, finished third; and Battle Creek, $9\frac{1}{2}-20\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$, was low team on the totem pole. Winner of the CMCL tourney will qualify for the state-wide team championship finals,

New Jersey. Unceremoniously brushing aside its opposition, the Sweeney High School of Bayonne made it three straight in the annual rivlary of the Interscholastic Chess League of Hudson County and thereby secured permanent possession of the Paul Helbig Trophy. This latest exploit involved a match score of 6-0 and a game score of 26-4. Second was the Demarest High School of Hoboken, 3-3 and 16½-13½; third, the Weehawken High School, 1½-4½ and 9-21; and fourth, the Memorial High School of West New York, 1½-4½ and 8½-21½.

C. Parmalee, 6-0, topped a powerful 7 man round robin to capture the champion-ship finals of the Orange Chess Club, ahead of Edgar T. McCormick, 5-1.

Two match victories over Elizabeth and Plainfield were credited to the Orange Chess Club by 4-3 and 5½-2½ respectively. Against Elizabeth, the Orange winners were McCormick, Fenichell and Edison; against Plainfield they were Parmalee, McCormick, Wilner, Brown and Kusnetskow, For Elizabeth, a lone win was salvaged by Wolfson; and, for Plainfield, a brace of points was rescued by Jackson and Dulicai.

New York. Dr. Max Herzberger retained his championship of the Rochester Chess and Checker Club by drawing a 2 game play-off with Dr. Erich Marchand. Both players had previously tied for first in the club's championship tournament.

A demonstration of rare courage and the role that chess can play in lightening a load was given by young Richard Bauer when he won the B event of the Buffalo City Championship—while playing from an iron lung! He was stricken with polio in 1949.



 $\it World\ Wide\ Photos$ Dr. E. K. Greenbank of Indianapolis deserves title of baby-sitting chess champ as he feeds and puts to sleep his son, Thomas, while winning at Indiana Hobby Show.

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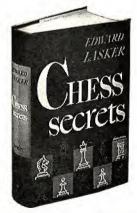
seems to be the Queen City Chess Club of Buffalo. This alert group is listing its name in telephone directories under

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Oregon. Every now and then Arthur Dake emerges from semi-retirement to serve notice that he still packs about as solid a punch as ever. Playing simultaneously against a capable field of 13 boards at the Portland Chess Club, Arthur summarily disposed of 12 of them and lost only to E. G. Short, club champion.

Pennsylvania. In the opening intra-city match of the Philadelphia Chess Association, the Franklin Chess Club defeated the Germantown "Y" by 3-2. A. DiCamillo and N. Ruth were winners for Franklin; Mrs. Selensky came through for Germantown. The result was much closer than had been expected in view of the great strength of the Franklin line-up, which included three former state champions.

Wisconsin. Rudy Kunz, Racine city champion, added to his honors when he topped a 25 man, 6 round Swiss for the Racine county title. Next, in the following order, were Art Domsky, R. E. Rigg, E. Mack, H. C. Zierke, Dan Anderson, John Abt, E. W. Poetschke and Walter Teubner.

Winner of a Ruy Lopez meet in Milwaukee was M. Rohland. John Grkavac followed in second place, and Heyman placed third.



Maritimes

D. I. D. Rozman of the Charlottetown Chess Club, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, carried off individual honors in a 10 man Swiss for the championship of the Maritimes. O. M. MacConnel of the Bluenose Chess Club in Halifax, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, was second because of a better S.-B. than O. P. Doucet of the Moncton Chess Club, also $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Quebec

The provincial speed title went to Max Guze of Montreal, 7-1, when he lost only once in 8 Swiss rounds to the runner-up, A. Garelick. Guze also holds the Montreal lightning honors.

🕸 LATIN AMERICA

Brazil

Senor Flavio de Carvalho won the Championship of Brazil, 1 point ahead of Eugenio German and Luciano Belem.

Chile

Rodrigo Flores, well remembered here from his winning the Marshall C. C. Championship in 1947, has retained the Championship of Chile by scoring 5-2 (3 draws) in ten games with former Champion Rene Letelier.

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A FOREIGN

England

Fielding the strongest team in English school history, an Oxford University group, headed by D. A. Yanosky, seized the National Club Championship by downing the Lud Eagle defenders in the finals with a score of 4-2.

South Africa

Scoring 11-3, W. Grivainis won a round robin for the championship of the Cape Town Chess Club. Runner-up was E. Bergendorff, 10-4.

Spain

The national championship was regained by A. Medina at Gijon.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S.

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes, EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

Feb. 12 & 13: North Dakota State Championship at YMCA, Grand Forks, North Dakota; 5 rd, SS Tmt; open to all; EF \$2.50; trophies: write to D. C. Macdonald, L. B. 603 Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Feb. 14 & 15: Puget Sound Open at the Seattle Chess Club: 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$2; starts 10 AM; open to all: write to O. W. LaFreniere, 2807 West Yakima Av., Yakima, Washington.

Feb. 21: 41st Annual Washington's Birthday Tournament of S. W. Nebraska and N. W. Kansas; starts 10 AM in the new firehouse in Stamford, Nebraska; No EF, no prizes; open to all: write to R. E. Weare, Stamford, Nebraska.

March 28 & 29: Washington State Junior Championship, open to all under 21: 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$1; starts 10 AM at Seattle Chess Club: write to O. W. LaFreniere, 2807 W. Yakima Av., Yakima, Washington.

A CAT MAY LOOK AT A KING!

By K. O. Mott-Smith

Interlude

In the last issue, it was shown that the counters to Lasker's play for unbalanced positions brought on a trend to absolutely sound and dullish chess.

So why the change to the modern, exciting style? I asked.

I think that the answer lies in the characteristics of the man who was undisputed King of the chess world from 1928 to 1935.

2 Alekhine

Alekhine's style was characterized by two qualities which, to me, differentiate the game of today from that of forty or fifty years ago.

(1) Much sharper opening play.

What has happened to the comfortable philosophy of six developing moves, followed by castling and then taking a look around? Nowadays, the fight for the initiative begins at Move 1, as typified by the defense bearing the name of the man who waged a greater variety of ingenious and enterprising fights for the initiative than any one before him. Witness his offered sacrifice of a whole piece on the sixth move of a World Championship game: Alekhine v. Euwe-1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-QB3 3 N-QB3, PxP 4 P-K4, P-K4 5 N-B3, PxP 6 BxP!!? This was only the most spectacular of the innovations with which it was his wont to set the chess world by the ears, only to pass on to other innovations long before the analysts had caught up with the first.

Witness again his famous series of opening moves v. Rubinstein at The Hague, 1921, and v. Wolf at Pistyan, 1922:

Alekhine v. Rubinstein—1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 N-KB3, P-K3 3 P-B4, P-QR3 4 P-QB5, N-QB3 5 B-B4, KN-K2 6 N-B3, N-N3 7 B-K3, P-N3 8 PxP, PxP 9 P-KR4, B-Q3 10 P-R5, KN-K2 11 P-R6, P-N3 12 B-N5, O-O 13 B-B6;

Alekhine v. Wolf—1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 N-KB3, P-QB4 3 P-B4, BPxP 4 PxP N-KB3 5 NxP, P-QR3 6 P-K4, NxKP 7 Q-R4†, B-Q2 8 Q-N3, N-B4 9 Q-K3, P-KN3 10 N-KB3, Q-B2 11 Q-B3, R-KN1 12 B-K3, P-N3 13 QN-Q2, B-N2 14 B-Q4, BxB 15 QxB.

This blithe, but eminently successful, disregard for the accepted principle that no piece should be moved twice until the completion of one's development so impressed his contemporaries as to lead some to theorize about the emergence of a new school of play, wherein the completion of one's own development is of lesser importance than the impeding of the adversary's. Alekhine explained, however, that he was not founding a new school but merely exploiting opening inaccuracies in a logical manner. This reminds one of the remark of Justice Holmes that "All differences, when nice-

ly analyzed, are merely differences in degree." It took an Alekhine to demonstrate such "inaccuracies" were susceptible of such astonishing exploitation.

(2) Much sharper combination play.

The combination is the chessic home run. While the air-tight pitchers' duel may have its fascination, too, the prospect of seeing the batter knock one out of the park is what packs the grand-stands.

Steinitz, "the Austrian Morphy," fell under the influence of the "English" school of positional play and began preaching, though not always practising, the doctrine of the gradual accumulation of small advantages. In the London Tournament of 1883, the styles of the various competitors exhibited some striking contrasts. Zukertort, the great combination player, rode roughshod over his rivals, and his game v. Blackburne still ranks as one of the most brilliant on record. But the form displayed by some of the other competitors moved the editor of the tournament book to comment: "Englisch, Mason, Mackenzie and Winawer adopted the approved tactics of modern Tournament play . . . which can be compared only to two men standing up to fight determined not to hit one another." Winawer's game v. Noa has rightly been nominated by Chernev in his entertaining "Chess Corner" (November, 1951) as the dullest game in history, though actually it was not much worse than some of the others produced by Messrs. Englisch et al. The trouble with these gentlemen was not that they didn't want to fight but that they didn't know how. The "Modern School" had taught them how to avoid succumbing to a Morphy combination but not how to accumulate enough positional potential to start a combination on their own account.

This deficiency was remedied by Tarrasch, whose sound and effective positional principles gave a great impetus to combination play and vastly improved the quality of tournaments, commencing with Hastings, 1895. Some of Tarrasch's most celebrated games feature the gradual accumulation of enormous positional advantage, leaving the enemy trussed hand and foot and the easy, though unwilling, victim of the inevitable combination.

With further refinement of position play, however, the accumulation of such large advantages became increasingly difficult. Rubinstein and Capablanca did not allow themselves to be so trussed up nor, in general, did they seek to apply such methods to their victims. They were satisfied with a small positional plus which could be translated, not into a combination, but into a winning endgame, discernible as such, indeed, only to practised eyes like theirs. Rubinstein's Rook and Pawn endings are, perhaps,

the finest on record, a source of perennial instruction to the student and a pleasure to the connoisseur. But, as eight years elapsed without a single hit, extra base or otherwise, off Capablanca's delivery, and 1-0 victories became increasingly the order of the day, the customers began to get a little restless. Then along came a batter who could connect with any kind of a pitch. Where Capablanca used a slight positional advantage to produce a winning ending, Alekhine used it to detonate a thrilling mid-game combination.

Before Alekhine's time, for instance, mating combinations had been characteristically inaugurated by heavy concentrations of forces against the adverse King or by the weakening of certain squares on which his Majesty leaned for support. But, in Alekhine's games v. Bogolyubov ("Best Games, 1908-1923," No. 55), Stark (No.56), Selesnieff (No. 63), Rubinstein (No. 80), Davidson ("Best Games, 1924-1937." No. 10) and Stoltz and Amateur (No. 113), we see mating combinations touched off by nothing more than the temporary luring away of a couple of hostile pieces from the vicinity of their King and without any preliminary weakening of the surrounding squares. And, in his famous game with Reti at Baden-Baden, 1925, we behold a whole series of combinational fireworks ignited by nothing more dangerous-looking than the exchange of a pair of King Rook Pawns. Let us play over the moves, with only such comments as are germane to the subject of this essay.

Baden-Baden, 1925

Reti Alekhine
White Black

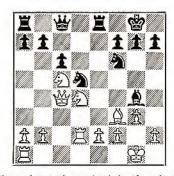
1 P-KN3 2 N-KB3 P-K4 P-K5



The fight for the initiative starts at once; and Alekhine characteristically accepts Reti's challenge to play against his own defense with a move down—a trait symptomatic of his restless genius for exploring all phases of an opening.

3	N-Q4	P-Q4	11	Q-B4	QNxQP
4	P-Q3	PxP	12	QN-N3	P-B3
5	QxP	N-KB3	13	0-0	R-K1
6	B-N2	B-N5†	14	KR-Q1	B-N5
7	B-Q2	BxB†	15	R-Q2	Q-B1
8	NxB	0-0	16	N-QB5	B-R6
9	P-QB4	N-R3	17	B-B3	B-N5
10	PxP	N-QN5	18	B-N2	B-R6
			19	B-B3	B-N5

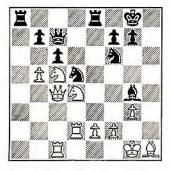
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



What about the principle that it takes a positional advantage to produce a combination? Here Black has the worst of the position as he himself recognizes by offering to draw by repetition of moves.

[In fact, according to Hans Kmoch and Fred Reinfeld, "Only a Draw," pp. 360-1, CHESS REVIEW, December, 1951, Alekhine clamored for a draw here.—Ed.]

20 B-R1 P-KR4 23 P-R4 PxP 21 P-QN4 P-QR3 24 RPxP Q-B2 22 R-QB1 P-R5 25 P-N5 RPxP 26 PxP



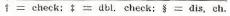
Compare this situation with that at move 19. How much of a positional advantage has Alekhine accumulated in the meantime? His Queen-side is actually in worse shape than before; and, though he has succeeded in opening the King Rook file, he has no Rook available to occupy that file. True, White's King Knight Pawn is now guarded only once instead of twice. But what kind of a weakness is that?

26 R-K6!!

Alekhine sacrifices, not a Rook, but what looks like a vital tempo; for, while the Rook plainly cannot be taken, yet White, one should suppose, can easily parry the threat of $27 \dots RxP\uparrow$, leaving the Rook out on a limb. Although Alekhine did not have to foresee the actual sequel to this spectacular move, he did have to foresee that it would disorganize White's forces, put an abrupt end to his Queen-side attack and, against his best reply (27 B-B3), leave Black with a marked positional advantage. After Reti's actual reply, however, Alekhine gets better than a positional advantage.

27 N-B3 PxP 29 QxP QxQ 28 QxP N-B6 30 NxQ NxP† 31 K-R2

By a dexterous series of attacking moves, Alekhine has managed to maintain his Rook on K6 at its dangerous post; but now, surely, it looks as if





ALEXANDER ALEKHINE

Black has to fish or cut bait: either capture the White Rook at QBS and lose his own, or save his own Rook and allow White to save his. But Alekhine comes up with something new in the field of tactics.



31 N-K5!

Now 32 PxR, N/5xR, leaves the first Rook still attacked by the first Knight but with the adverse Knight also under attack. Such problem-like dynamics are rare in actual play; but compare Alekhine's 18... NxP v. Rubinstein at Semmering, 1926 ("Best Games, 1924-1937"), featuring a somewhat similar stratagem.

32 R–B4 N×BP 33 B–N2 B–K3

Now comes a forced combination ten moves deep; for unless Alekhine had foreseen the final position at this point, the entire series of intervening moves would have been pointless. Compare his ten move blindfold combination v. Schwartz ("Best Games, 1924-1937," No. 108) also featuring a series of exchanges, the point of which is not revealed until the final move.

34 R/4-B2 N-N5† 38 K-R3 N-K6§ 35 K-R3 N-K4§ 39 K-R2 N×R 36 K-R2 R×N 40 B×R N-Q5 37 R×N N-N5† Resigns If 41 R-K3 or 41 R-KB2, then 41 . . . NxB[†] 42 RxN, B-Q4 wins a piece!

Note that the combination was successful, not by reason of any large positional plus enjoyed by Black, but by reason of the accidental configuration of the White men, resulting from some perfectly sound positional maneuvers many moves before.

This game, more than any other, is to me the spiritual ancestor of present-day chess. Grandmasters of today are not ordinarily permitted by their fellows to acquire large positional advantages or even permanent possession of important squares. Position play has become more fluid than in the days of Tarrasch and Lasker. A plus on square A and a minus on square B may soon become metamorphosed, under tactical pressures, into a minus on square A and a plus on square B. Brilliant combinations have to be and are improvised out of temporary control of a square or two plus, perhaps, a vulnerable, though momentary, pattern of the adverse men. Positional advantages are frequently the result of combinations, actual or potential, rather than the cause.

Forty or fifty years ago, it used to be said that the soul of the mid-game was the end-game. Today, I think it more nearly true that the soul of the mid-game is the combination. This movement has been all for the benefit of the game; and, while many masters may have contributed to it, Alekhine was its spearhead.

Postlude

Some years ago, Frank J. Marshall compiled a collection of the favorite games of the leading masters, selected by themselves.

Marshall selected his win v. Bogolyubov, New York, 1924. The familiar attack along the QN1—KR7 diagonal, but with some spectacular embellishments: the offered sacrifice of both Rooks and the Queen, and an announced mate in five. Yes, our beloved Frank must have enjoyed that game!

Rubinstein selected his win v. Lasker, St. Petersburg, 1909. A spirited opening; a kaleidoscopic mid-game, with Lasker, for once, outplayed; and Rubinstein's patent, an iron-fisted Rook and Pawn ending—all this in 40 moyes!

Capablanca selected his exhibition game v. Bernstein, Moscow, 1914. Orthodox Queen's Gambit Defense by Capa; Bishops, Knights, several Pawns and a pair of Rooks swapped off with dispatch and precision. Nothing seemed to be happening except that Capa had lost a Pawn. Then, flick! One adroit Queen move, and Bernstein collapsed. That was the flick of the sword of the fabulous executioner, who would then bid his victims to cough, which they would do, only to have their heads drop off. No wonder his opponents "Capablanea fright"! suffered from Against Lasker, they at least knew when they were in trouble.

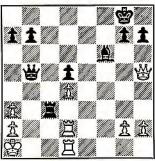
Lasker selected his win v. Pillsbury, St. Petersburg, 1895-6. After Pillsbury

had left his King's Bishop roosting at home for 17 moves. Lasker sacrificed a Rook for a speculative attack, which could have resulted in a draw* but which actually resulted in a forced mate. Doubtless, this game gave Lasker great satisfaction, considering that he had previously encountered Pillsbury three times in this same tournament, losing twice and drawing once; but his selection of it reminds one of the Gomezes and Fellers of baseball, who never talk about their strike-out victims but about their one home run. Lasker, the great strategist and end-game artist, wanted to be known as a combination player, too. Well, his life work was not chess but mathematics; and, had he not been Lasker, he would doubtless have wished to be Einstein.

Alekhine selected the above game with Reti. Starting life as a combination player pure and simple, he took some bad beatings from those two past-masters of position and end-game play, Rubinstein and Capablanca, and thereupon settled down to add those weapons to his arsenal. Ultimately, he became a master of all phases of the game, but the combination remained his first love and his primary offensive weapon. Toward the close of his career, he seemed to revert to the methods of his youth, as if he found position play increasingly laborious and irksome. After all, had he not launched one of the most opulent combinations in chess history on no more than a positional shoe string? Perhaps, in those later days, he was subconsciously trying to duplicate his immortal game against Reti at Baden-Baden!

After Black's 24th move the position was:





Pillsbury

Pillsbury played 25 Q-B5 and lost, Against the stronger-looking move, 25 Q-K2, Reinfeld and Fine in "Dr. Lasker's Chess Career" give the following as yielding Black "good winning chances":

25 . . . R-B\$† 26 RxR, BxP† 27 RxB, QxQ 28 R-KN1, Q-KB7 29 R/4-Q1, P-Q5.

Much stronger, however, than 28 R-KN1? is 28 R/1-Q1, with the likely continuation of 28 ... QxP 29 R/1-Q2. Now the Queen Pawn falls, and the two Rooks are stronger than the Queen, Black's extra Pawn being just about enough to make up the difference. Certainly, Black's winning chances are nil.

Seldom, indeed, did Lasker take such great risks for so dubious an objective. The game does great credit to his courage; but, as an example of his skill, it always struck me as having been overpraised.

Chess Caviar

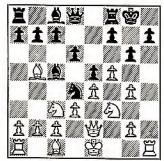
BUDAPEST, 1896

A charming old-fashioned skittles game which features a spur-of-the-moment Queen sacrifice!

VIENNA GAME

G.	Marocz	У		S.	Jacoby
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	6	P-Q3	0-0
2	N-QB3	B-B4	7	P-B5	N-KN5
3	P-B4	P-Q3	8	Q-K2	P-KN3
4	N-B3	N-QB3	9	P-KR3	N-Q5
5	B-N5	N-B3	10	PxN!	
	4				

Black must have gloated and then succumbed to a double take. White relies on the open King Rook file.



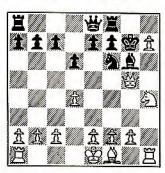
10	NxQ	15	N-KN5	Q-B3
11 KxN	PxP	16	NxRP	Q-N2
12 NPxP	P-QB3	17	B-N5!	QxN
13 B-QB4	P-Q4	18	RxQ	KxR
14 B-N3	R-K1	19	B-B6!	Resigns
Mate soo	n follows.			

BRUSSELS, 1951

Black castles into it.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Lemaire		•		Α. ٦	hibaut
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	8	P-KR4!	N-Q2
2	N-KB3	P-KN3	9	P-R5	N-B3
3	B-N5	N-K5	10	PxP	B-B4
4	B-B4	B-N2	11	PxRP†	K-R1
5	QN-Q2	N×N	12	BxB†	KxB
6	QxN	P-Q3	13	Q-N5†	B-N3
7	B-KR6	0-0	14	N-R4	Q-K1



15 P-R8/Q†! Resigns

If 15 . . . RxQ, 16 N-B5†, K-N1 17
RxR†, KxR 18 Q-R6† and 19 Q-N7 mate.

HASTINGS, 1951-52

Rarely has a gambit been repulsed so brutally!

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Α.	R. B. T	homas		L.	Schmid
W	hito				Black
1	P-K4	P-QB4	7	P-Q4	B-B4
2	P-QN4	PxP	8	N-R3	P-K3
3	N-KB3	P-Q4	9	B-N5†	QN-B3
4	PxP	N-KB3	10	P-B3	P-QR3
5	P-QR3	NxP	11	B-K2	N-Q4
6	PxP	NxP	12	Q-N3?	NxBP!



Of course, if 13 QxN, B-QN5 wins the White Queen.

13 QXNP	N-R4
14 Q-N2	QR-N1
Resigns	

White cannot avoid frightful loss of material.

HAVANA, 1952

This is what happens when a master has an off-day.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

s.	Gligoria	:h		R.	. Toran
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-QB3	7	B-QB4	N-R3?
2	N-QB3	P-Q4	8	N-K5	P-K3
3	N-B3	PXP	9	Q-B3	N-B4
4	NxP	N-Q2	10	P-B3	B-N2
5	P-Q4	QN-B3?	11	B-KN5!	0-0
6	N-B5	P-KN3	12	N-K4!	P-KR4



13 P-KN4!

White wins a piece; for, if 13 . . . PxP, 14 NxP/N4.

13 P-B4 14 PxN Resigns

11

^{*}The statement that this game could have ended in a draw is predicated upon the following analysis:



Game of the Month

FOUR GAMES WITH P-Q5

NOT ONLY THE OPENINGS, but certain middle game motifs as well, have their ups and downs in popular favor. Why? Partly for all sorts of reasons of a technical nature, partly because of predilections on the part of the great masters. When Botvinnik is known to favor a certain variation of the Nimzo-Indian, it becomes more popular; when Reshevsky and Najdorf allow themselves to be saddled with an isolated Queen Pawn, the reaction is that such a weak Pawn must have its compensations.

It is quite an art to determine how the "stock-market" value differs from the objective value—assuming that there is such a thing as objective value. There are players who have done well with White against the King's Indian for years; this despite the fact that Russian successes have completely rehabilitated the defense. In the middle game, we see the same state of affairs-sometimes the resisting powers of the King-side against hostile attack are over-estimated, at other times they are underestimated. How are all these divergences to be reconciled?

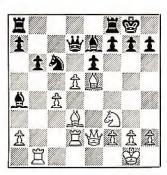
To come to a decision without examining a great many examples is difficult. But at Helsinki we have some valuable material in four games in which White scored, or nearly scored, impressive victories by playing P-Q5 in one of the many offshoots of the Queen's Gambit Declined or the Nimzo-Indian Defense.

We know that this advance can be dangerous for both sides, but that Black can perceptibly decrease the danger involved by taking alert and careful precautions. If Black succeeds in doing so, then the drawbacks in White's set-up come to the fore. Yet this, the general valuation, was sharply rebuffed in the Helsinki games.

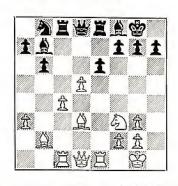
Here are the four games which make Szabo-Keres: up our material:

Stahlberg-Szabo:

1 N-KB3, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-B3, P-Q4 4 P-Q4, P-B4 5 BPxP, NxP 6 P-K3, N-B3 7 B-B4, PxP 8 PxP, NxN 9 PxN, B-K2 10 O-O, O-O 11 Q-K2, P-QN3 12 R-Q1, N-R4 13 B-Q3, B-N2 14 B-KB4, Q-Q4 15 QR-N1, B-QB3 16 B-K5, B-R5 17 P-B4, Q-Q2 18 R-Q2, N-B3 19 P-Q5.



1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 P-K3, P-Q4 5 P-QR3, B-K2 6 N-B3, O-O 7 B-Q3, P-QN3 8 O-O, P-B4 9 P-QN3, N-B3 10 B-N2, BPxP 11 KPxP, B-R3 12 R-B1, R-K1 13 N-QN5, B-N2 14 KR-K1, R-B1 15 N-B3, B-KB1 16 N-K2, N-K5 17 N-N3, NxN 18 RPxN, PxP 19 PxP, N-N1 20 P-Q5.



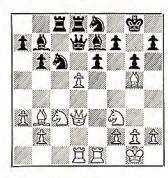
 $\hat{\tau} \equiv \text{check}; \; \hat{\tau} \equiv \text{dbl}, \; \text{check}; \; \hat{\tau} \equiv \text{dis}, \; \text{ch},$



DR. MAX EUWE

Najdorf-Golombek:

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 B-N5 4 P-K3 P-B4 5 B-Q3 P-Q4 6 N-B3 N-B3 7 O-O O-O 8 P-QR3 BPxP 9 KPxP PxP 10 BxP B-K2 11 B-Q3 P-QN3 12 R-K1 B-N2 13 B-B2 R-B1 14 Q-Q3 P-N3 15 B-N3 Q-Q2 16 B-N5 KR-Q1 17 QR-Q1 N-K1 18 P-Q5.



Reshevsky-Stahlberg:

The game is given in the following text. Compare the position after White's 19th move with those in the preceding diagrams.

Note the difference between the Pawn formations in the first two games and the last two. In the first two, White has Pawns at his QB4 and Q4 squares, so that after P-Q5 his Queen Pawn is still supported by its colleague. In the

third and fourth games, the Queen Pawn does the job all by itself. In each case, however, the main motif is the opening of diagonals and files in order to activate the pieces on those lines. In Szabo-Keres, it is a case of giving the Bishops more scope; in the other games, it is White's heavy pieces that benefit.

> Helsinki, 1952 NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

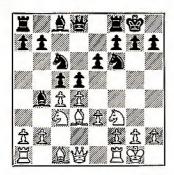
G. Stahlberg S. Reshevsky United States Sweden White Black 1 P-Q4 P-B4 N-KB3 4 P-K3 2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 B-Q3 P-Q4 6 N-B3 N-B3

7 0-0

0-0

The "Normal Position" of the Nimzo-

B-N5



8 P-QR3

3 N-QB3

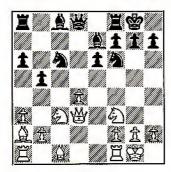
BPXP

From games like this one we come to the conclusion that 8 . . . B-R4 is preferable.

> 9 KPxP 10 BxP B-K2

A position from the Queen's Gambit Accepted, with a difference: White is a tempo or two to the good.

11 Q-Q3 P-QR3 12 B-R2 P-QN4

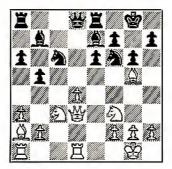


13 B-N1

White proceeds in the most systematic fashion. He anticipates playing P-Q5 sooner or later, but he is well aware that the advance will be more powerful after he has weakened Black's King-side. The immediate 13 P-Q5 leads to nothing: 13 . . . PxP 14 NxQP, NxN 15 BxN, B-K3!-or 15 QxN, QxQ 16 BxQ, B-N2.

> 13 B-N2 14 B-N5 P-N3 15 R-Q1 R-K1

On 15 . . . N-Q4, White gains time with 16 B-R6. Hence the preparatory text, after which 16 . . . N-Q4 is excellent. 16 B-R2!



Black has a difficult game, as he must always be on the lookout for P-Q5-an advance which allows a favorable expansion for White's forces. Black must always seek to control his Q4 square and have . . . N-Q4 in reserve-all this in order to guard against P-Q5.

Note that the move, P-QR3, comes in handy for White, as the maneuver . . . N-QN5-Q4 is ruled out.

Now what is Black to do? It seems logical to continue 16 . . . N-Q4. Then, if 17 NxN, BxB 18 NxB, the sacrificial turn of 18 . . . QxN 19 N-B7, NxP gets Black nowhere after 20 Q-B1, N-K7† 21 K-R1, N-B5 22 P-B3.

To recapitulate: after 16 . . . N-Q4 17 NxN, BxB 18 NxB, PxN 19 P-KR4, Black's game is inferior. Hence he concludes that 16 . . . N-Q4 is best avoided.

No improvement on the alternative just discussed: Black weakens his QN3 square and yields up control of his QB4 square as well to the enemy. What this signifies will become clear from the note to Black's 19th.

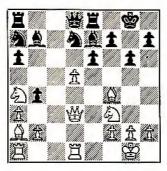
> 17 N-QR4 N-Q2 18 B-KB4 N-R2

Another unfortunate choice. Black is restless under the Damocles threat of P-Q5 and hence deliberately provokes the move!

This, however, is much inferior to 18 ... Q-R4 and 19 ... QR-Q1,

19 P-Q5!

White opens up the position with decisive advantage-his pieces being so much more active than his opponent's.



19

N-KB1

By playing . . . P-N5 earlier, Black has deprived himself of the useful counter, . . . N-B4, and he must now take the consequences.

The text is played to guard Black's King Pawn. The sequel is not inviting for him, but the aftermath of 19 . . .

KPxP is even more repulsive: 20 BxP, BxB 21 QxB, N-B1 22 Q-N7, Q-R4 23 N-N6.

> 20 QPxP NxP 21 Q-K3 Q-R4 22 BxN

More or less forced on both sides.

22 BxN 23 PxB B-B3

The alternative, 23 . . . PxB 24 QxP†, K-N2 25 R-Q7, is quite hopeless for Black-not that the text move is much better.

24 BxPt 26 RxR† **KxB** BxR 25 R-Q7† 27 R-K1 B-B3 28 Q-K6† K-N2

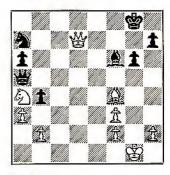
At the end of a series of practically forced moves, Black is as good as lost. White has any number of winning continuations; for example: 29 N-N6, R-Q1 30 N-Q7.

29 R-Q1

Also good enough.

29 R-Q1 30 R-Q7† RxR 31 QxR† K-N1

. . . .



32 B-R6?

After this, Black gets a position of sorts. More energetic seems 32 B-K3, PxP 33 PxP, N-N4 34 N-B5 and now 34 ... Q-Q1 is inferior because of 35 Q-K67 and 36 QxRP.

> 32 Q-Q1 K-R1 33 Q-K6† 34 PxP?

The immediate mobilization of the Knight is preferable; for example: 34 N-B5, PxP 35 PxP, N-N4 (if 35 . . . Q-K2, 36 QxP) 36 N-K4, and Black cannot last much longer.

34 N-N4 35 N-B5 N-Q5 36 Q-K4??

Even now White can still win with 36 Q-K3, N-B4 37 Q-Q2-or 36 QxRP, NxP† 37 K-N2, N-R5† 38 K-R3.

> 36 N-B4!

With the double threat of 37 . . . NxB and 37 . . . Q-Q8† 38 K-N2, N-R5†-in both cases with fatal consequences for White.

37 B-Q2 QxB 40 K-N2 Q-N4† 38 K-N2 Q-N4f 41 K-B1 Q-B8† 39 K-B1 Q-B8† Resigns

If 42 K-N2, N-R5†, etc.

Playing the latter part of the game in terrific time-pressure, neither side had kept score. Reshevsky claimed the position had been thrice repeated. When his claim was ruled out, he resigned .- Ed.

THE MIDDLE GAME IN CHESS

REUBEN FINE's latest work, The Middle Game in Chess, published by the David McKay Company, New York, \$7.50, fills the hiatus between his other two treatises on the game, Practical Chess Openings and Basic Chess Endings. Like these, The Middle Game in Chess is valuable mainly as a compilation, classification and organization of its subject. It definitely improves upon the other two in that typographically it is a much better made book, and so it is much easier to read. (Incidentally, of course, we have to alter the type and page format in the following excerpts to conform to our regular style.)

As the value of Fine's work lies so largely in its classification and organization of its diffuse and varied topics, it is difficult to do justice to it in presenting necessarily short extracts. Consequently, we are giving here: (1) the introductory and the next chapter to suggest how Fine approaches the subject and how thoroughly he discusses the elements; and (2) an excerpt from one of the later chapters to show how he uses anno-

tated games to exemplify the broader themes of mid-game play.

The prospective reader may obtain a fair idea of the whole book by relating these excerpts to the table of contents: A Few Ideas; The Elements of Combinations; The Mating Attack; The Combinative Art; How to Analyze a Position; Material Advantage; Compensating for a Material Disadvantage; Superior Pawn Structure; Command of Space; The Attack against the King; The Art of Defense; Equal Positions; Continuing the Opening; and Entering the End Game.—Ed.

I. A Few Ideas

THE APPROACH to the middle game is through the analysis of the positions that occur. Unlike the opening, "theoretical" variations are of little value; unlike the end game, precisely analyzed positions are not repeated over and over again. In the middle game our main concern must be with the ideas that are used to understand what goes on.

Force (or material), mobility, and King safety are the three basic principles of chess. Mobility can be further subdivided into Pawn structure (or Pawn mobility) and general freedom of the pieces. Add to these the tactical situation at any moment (combinations), and we have a complete outline for the analysis of any position.

However, not all of these elements are of equal importance. First place must of course be given to the position of the King. When it is endangered, nothing else counts. Hence we must devote a special chapter to the various possibilities of attack against the King, i.e., mating attacks.

Still, even in mating attacks the factor of crucial importance is the combination. In the last analysis every game of chess is decided tactically. The reason why a strong player can give a weaker a handicap is that he "sees" more, i.e, he is more alive to the combinations inherent in the position. Among players of equal strength, it is always the last blunder, and the ability to see it, that determines who will win. At every level of chess skill, including world championship class, it is still true that

tactics is 99 per cent of the game. So the first portion of this book is devoted to developing the principles of combination play.

Combinations are generally made for the purpose of winning material. Theoretically, with other things equal, any material advantage is enough to win. The strength of a player may in fact be gauged by the amount of material he needs to force a win. For a master a Pawn is usually sufficient. For the average player of club strength it would be a Knight, in all probability.

When there is no material advantage or decisive mating attack, we are in the realm of position play. Obviously, the goals of position play must be either the gain of material or the building up of a decisive attack. Its principles are really much simpler than most textbooks have made out; as we shall see, it revolves around the evaluation of a position, and the means of exploiting a superior position. The nature of position play may be paraphrased as the art of winning a won game, or from the defender's point of view, drawing a lost game. Of course, in practice, we are often uncertain about whether a position is clearly won; we speak of superior and inferior positions. These questions will occupy us in the second portion of this book.

II. The Elements of Combinations

A combination is a series of moves, all more or less forced, and frequently involving a material sacrifice, designed to effect some radical change in the position. This change will result

in one of the two fundamental tangible advantages—material gain or King attack.

Combinations are what chiefly distinguish chess from other games and put it in a class by itself. They represent what Reti called "the triumph of mind over matter." They are unexpected, begin surprisingly, often consist of a series of pointless moves or even mistakes. They are literally the joining up of moves to form one whole and reach one objective. They are the poetry of the chessboard, and their sheer beauty often blinds us to the merits of position play, which is the prose.

At first sight combinations strike us as a bolt from the blue. The amateur looks at the games of the master, and says in awe and wonderment, "How did he see it?" Yet combinations are based on only two simple principles. If the King is not involved, all combinations are based on a double attack. If the King is involved, the combination has a mating threat as the pivot.

It is clear that each piece will be able to build up double attacks in ways peculiar to its moves. Analysis shows however that there are five basic types of double attack:

- 1. Fork of two undefended units, or two units of higher value—this is a power which all pieces possess.
- 2. Check and capture an undefended piece or one of higher value—all pieces but the King.
- Pin an undefended piece or one of higher value—Bishop, Rook, and Queen.
- 4. Capture and threaten mate—Rook and Queen usually, though in rare cases this is possible with any piece.
 - 5. Capture or advance—the Pawn,

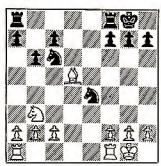
Let us examine these combinative possibilities in greater detail for each individual piece.

[We give just one section on these possibilities—to illustrate Fine's method of presentation.—ED.]

3. THE BISHOP

For the Bishop we have three types of combination—the fork, check and capture, and pin.

In Diagram 14 we see a common instance of a fork.



Fork

The two Knights cannot defend one another, and one is lost. Note that if the Black Knight were at QN2 rather than at QB3, Black could hold the position with . . . N/K5-Q3.

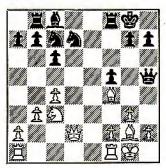
An example of check-capture combination is that in Diagram 15.



Check and Capture

After the King moves, White replies BxR, winning the exchange.

In Diagram 16 we see the pin at work.



The Black Knight at QB2 is shielding the Rook, and cannot be defended. Black must lose at least the exchange.

IX. Command of Space

After outlining the procedure for exploiting an opponent's cramped position, Fine shows it, step by step in four illustrative games. This is the fourth.—Ed.]

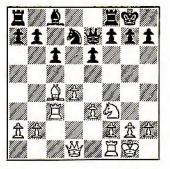
Game 15

Budapest, 1928

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Capablanca			H. Steiner		
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	7	R-B1	P-B3
2	P-QB4	P-K3	8	B-Q3	PxP
3	N-QB3	P-Q4	9	BXP	N-Q4
4	B-N5	QN-Q2	10	BxB	QxB
5	P-K3	B-K2	11	0-0	N×N
6	N-B3	0-0	12	RxN	

This whole opening is an excellent illustration of the principles of restraint and liberation in a cramped position. White's seventh move, 7 R-B1, e.g., is strongest because it prevents the freeing . . . P-QB4, Black can now equalize theoretically with 12 . . . P-K4. Instead he played:



P-QN3?

which met with a model refutation.

First Stage: Restraint

13 Q-B2

Threatening to win a Pawn with B-Q3 and B-K4, and thereby forcing Black into a more cramped position.

13	P-QB4
14 PXP	NxP
15 P-QN4	N-R3

The fact this move is forced is the ingenious point to Capablanca's brilliant restraining combination, for the task of getting the Black Knight back into the game will be a permanent headache. On the alternative 15 . . . N-Q2, 16 B-Q3, P-KR3 17 R-B7 is too hard for Black to meet.

16 P-QR3

B-N2

Second Stage: Weakening

The only real weaknesses in Black's position are the poorly placed Knight at QR3 and White's possession of the open QB file; both of these are purely temporary. White must force further weaknesses.

17 B-Q3

Prevents . . . QR-B1 and weakens the K-side.

> 17 . . P-N3 18 R-B1

Again . . . QR-B1 is stopped because White gets R, N, and B for the Q: 18 , QR-B1 19 RxR, RxR 20 QxR†, BxQ 21 RxB†, K-N2 22 BxN, and should win.

Intending . . . N-N1 and if then R-B7, R-Q2. This calls for restraining action.

19 N-K5

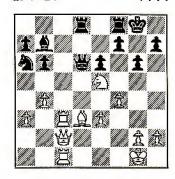
Meanwhile also threatening to win the exchange with BxN and N-B6.

19

Q-Q3

The tempting 19 . . . Q-N4 is also met by P-B4.

20 P-B4



White now threatens to win a Pawn with 21 Q-R4, and Black is helpless against this threat.

Third Stage: Break-Through

N-N1

Also inadequate was Black's only other try 20 . . . P-B3 21 NxP! PxN 22 BxN, BxB 23 QxP†, K-R1 24 P-N5 (not 24 P-K4, Q-Q5†, and Black mates), BxP (if 24 . . . B-N2, 25 P-K4, Q-Q5† 26 K-B1, and 27 R-R3† is decisive) 25 Q-R5† and 26 QxB.

21 R-B7

On the tempting 21 . . . R-B1, White also wins a Pawn with 22 NxBP, QxR 23 QxQ, RxQ 24 N-R6†, K-N2 25 RxR† and 26 RxB.

Fourth Stage: Destruction

22 RxRP

After the win of this Pawn the remainder is not difficult. The conclusion

24 RxR 22 N-B3 RxR 23 RxB 25 B-K2 Q-Q7 NxN26 QxQ

The simplest; if instead 26 PxN, QxP† and 27 . . . R-Q7 can make life difficult. 28 K-B1 RxQN-Q2 27 R-B8† K-N2 29 R-Q8

Forcing the exchange of the remaining pieces.

> 29 K-B3 30 B-N5 R-Q4 31 P-QR4 **RxB**

Desperation: if 31 . . . K-K2, 32 RxN†, RxR 33 BxR, KxB 34 K-K2 with an elementary win.

35 K-K2 P-B4 32 PxR K-K2 36 K-Q2 K~B2 33 R-QB8 P-K4 P-K5 37 K-B3 Resigns 34 R-B6

If we re-examine these examples to see what they show about the ideal procedure involved, several comments become apparent about each step:

1. Restraint, In this stage the task is twofold-to avoid exchanges and to prevent liberating Pawn moves.

2. Weakening, Generally a weakness is forced by some tactical threat. In a great many cases a desperate defender voluntarily submits to weaknesses to ease his position somewhat.

3. Break-through. The method here involves opening lines. However, this must not be done indiscriminately, because in some cases the open lines may be to the defender's advantage. The line openmay lead to either the gain of material or an attack against the King.

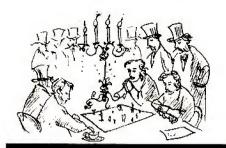
4. Destruction. This stage goes hand in hand with the preceding one. Often at the crucial stage there are several possibilities that must be carefully weighed.

[The chapter continues to discuss several other kinds of Command of Space.

In 440 pages, mid-game themes are illustrated by 378 diagrams, with discussions continued therefrom, and by 36 complete, annotated games like that just given. —ED.]

 $\dagger = \text{check}; \ddagger = \text{dbl. check}; \S = \text{dis. ch.}$

15



From the "Amenities and Background of Chess-play" by William Ewart Napier

The Colden Age of Chess

CONTINUING a serial begun in our last issue, we present here excerpts from Napier's *Amenities* which stress earlier aspects of international chess-play—the background, as it were, to Napier's Golden Age. The type is styled to conform to Chess Review's format.—Ed.

3. Labourdonnais and MacDonnell

IN THE SMALL CITY where I lived many years ago, a cub reporter was told to try his hand at headline writing. Stromboli had erupted. He produced: "Belches Forth Great Streams of Molten Lava!"

Fustian as this may be if applied to the puny thunders of the chess board, it always comes into my mind when, once a year, I play through the eightyodd games that Labourdonnais had with his great rival, the Irishman, MacDonnell.

It is often overlooked that the latter came from Belfast and that he went there when the sixth and unfinished match with the Frenchman was interrupted. The score favored MacDonnell, 5 to 4!

As a foundation, Morphy recommended the play of these pioneers for the studious, and I think his advice would be the same today.

Even in Morphy's day, the second game given below was hailed as the "immortal fiftieth game," although it had been contested less than twenty years before. Napoleon Marache, in a book printed in 1866, so described it.

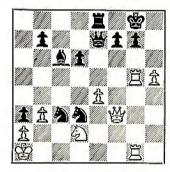
[All the games given here were played in London, 1834.—Ed.]

BISHOP'S OPENING

Labourdonnais				Mac	Donnell
W.	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	12	N-Q2	Q-K2
2	B-B4	B-B4	13	0-0-0	P-B4
3	Q-K2	N-KB3	14	K-N1	PxP
4	P-Q3	N-B3	15	PxP	P-QR4
5	P-QB3	N-K2	16	KN-B3	B-Q2
6	P-B4	PxP	17	P-KN4	P-R3
7	P-Q4	B-N3	18	QR-N1	P-R5
8	QBxP	P-Q3	19	P-N5	PXP
9	B-Q3	N-N3	20	BxP	P~R6
10	B-K3	0-0	21	P-N3	B-B3
11	P-KR3	R-K1	22	R-N4	B-R4

23 P-R4	BxN	27 Q-B3	NxB
24 NxB	R-R4	28 P-Q5	NxQP
25 P-R5	RxB	29 KR-N1	N-B6†
26 RxR	N-B5	30 K-R1	

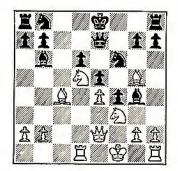
If 30 K-B2, QxR and 31 . . . N-K8².



30	BxP	35	QxR	NxQ
31 RxP†	K-R1	36	R-R7†	K-N1
32 Q-N3	B-N3!	37	PxP†	KxR
33 PxB	Q-K8†!	38	P-B8(Q)	N-B7
34 RxQ	R×R†		, ,	mate

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

		,		
Labourdonnais			Мас	Donnell
White				Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7	N-B3	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	PXP	8	B-KN5	BxP†!
3 P-K4	P-K4	9	K-B1	B-N3
4 P-Q5	P-KB4	10	Q-K2	P-B5
5 N-QB3	N-KB3	11	R-Q1	B-N5
6 BxP	B-B4	12	P-Q6!	PXP
		13	N-Q5	



13		NxN!?	25	RxP†	K-B3
14	BxQ	N-K6†	26	R-B7†	K-N3
15	K-K1	KxB	27	R-QN7	N/7xB
16	Q-Q3	R-Q1	28	PxN	RxP
17	R-Q2	N-B3	29	Q-N1	B-N3
18	P-QN3	B-QR4	30	K-B3	R-B6
19	P-QR3	QR-B1	31	Q-R2	N-B5§
20	R-N1	P-QN4!	32	K-N4	R-KN1
21	BXP	BxN	33	RxB	PxR
22	PxB	N-Q5	34	K-R4	K-B3
23	B-B4	NxP†	35	Q-K2	R-N3
24	K-B2	NxR/7	36	Q-R5	N-K6
	And Bla	ck wins.			

GIUOCO PIANO

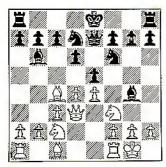
La	bourdon	nais		Maci	Donneil
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	P-Q5	N-K4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	NxN	PxN
3	B-B4	B-B4	9	N-B3	N-B3
4	P-QB3	P-Q3	10	B-KN5	0-0
5	P-Q4	PxP	11	Q-B3	Q-Q3
6 PxP	B-N3	12	BxN	QxB	
			13	$Q \times Q$	PxQ



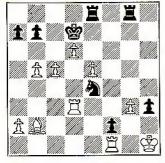
14	P-KN4!	K-N2	23	P-B4	PxBP
15	N-K2	R-R1	24	QR-N1	K-B1
16	R-KN1	K-B1	25	R-N6	P-B6
17	R-N2	K-K2	26	PxP	B-K4
18	0-0-0	P-KR4	27	P-Q6!	PxP
19	P-N5	P-KB4	28	R-N8†	RxR
20	N-B3	B-B4	29	RxR†	K-K2
21	P-N6	B-Q3	30	N-Q5†	K-Q2
22	NPXP	KxP	31	B-N5 ma	te

BISHOP'S OPENING

Ma	MacDonnell			Labou	rdonnais
W	hite				Black
1	P~K4	P-K4	5	0-0	B-N3
2	B-B4	B-B4	6	P-Q4	N-KB3
3	P-QB3	Q-K2	7	N-R3	B-N5
4	N-KB3	P-Q3	8	N-B2	QN-Q2
			9	Q-Q3	



9	P-Q41?	23 P-B4	QR-K1
10 PxQP	PK5	24 P-B5	B-Q1
11 Q-Q2!	PxN	25 P-Q6	P-B5
12 R-K1	N-K5	26 P-N4	KR-B1
13 Q-B4	P-KB4	27 R-B1	P-KR4
14 PxP	P-N4!	28 N-R3	B-B3
15 Q K3!	N-K4	29 B-N2	P-N5
6 Billst	P-B3	30 N-B4	P-B6
LZSRXB	N/4xP	31 N-K5†	BxN
18. Q-K2	PxB	32 PxB	P-R5
19 P-B3	N/N5-B3	33 QR-Q1	P-B7†?
20 QxP†	Q-Q2	34 K-R1	P-R6
21 QxQ†	KxQ	35 R-Q3	R-KN1
22 PxN	NxKP	36 P-N5	P-N6
		37 PxP	



37 BxP!!

Much better than $37 \dots NxP_{7}^{+}$ which would have been answered by 38 RxN, RxR 39 RxP.

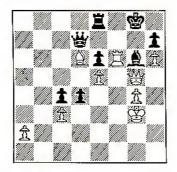
38	R-Q4 R/	I–KN1	46	R-B1f	K-N4
39	P-K6†	K-Q1	47	P-R4†	K-N5
40	R/4-Q1?	P-R7	48	B-B3†	RxB
41	P-K7†	K-Q2	49	RxR	KxR
42	P-B6†	PxP	50	P-Q7	R-Q3
43	PxP†	KxP	51	K-N2	RxP
44	P-K8(Q)	RxQ	52	R-B1†	K-Q6
45	KxP	R-K3	53	K-B1	K-K6

and Black won.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

		SICILIAN	DEF	ENSE		
MacDonnell				Labour	donnais	
W	nite				Black	
1	P-K4	P-QB4	18	N-N5	BxN	
2	P-KB4	P-K3	19	BxB	Q-Q2	
3	N-KB3	3 P-Q4	20	P-KR4	P-N5	
4	P-K5	N-QB3	21	K-R2	PxP	
5	P-B3	P-B3	22	PxP	P-R5	
6	N-R3	N-R3	23	P-R5	B-K5	
7	N-B2	B-K2	24	P-R6	P-N3	
8	P-Q4	0-0	25	B-B6	QR-N1	
9	B-Q3	P-B5	26	B-N7	Q-K2	
10	B-K2	B-Q2	27	K-N3	RxR	
11	0-0	P-QN4	28	RxR	P-R6	
12	N-K3	P-R4	29	R-B6	N-R4	
13	K-R1	PxP	30	B-Q1	N-N6	
14	BPxP	N-B4	31	Q-KB2	N-B8	
15	P-KN4	4 NXN	32	B-R4	N-Q6	
16	BxN	B-K1	33	Q-B1	P-N4	
17	Q-Q2	B-N3	34	B-B2	N-B4	

35 PxN	BxB	39 QXNP	B-B7
36 P-B6	B-R5	40 B-B8§	B-N3
37 P-B7	R-K1	41 BxP	Q-Q2
38 Q-B1	QxP	42 B-Q6	P-Q5



43 Q-B4 Q-B1 44 QxP Q-B3 45 Q-R7 and wins

Development vs. Material

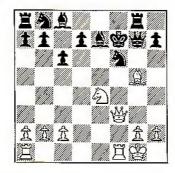
NO WONDER Morphy was thrilled by the games these giants played!

MUZIO GAMBIT

MacDonnell			Labour	donnais
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	3	N-KB3	P-KN4
2 P-KB4	PxP	4	B-B4	P-N5
		5	N-B3!	

This continuation is known as Mac-Donnell's Attack.

5		PxN	10 P-Q4	QxP†
6	0-0	P-QB3	11 B-K3	Q-N2
7	QxP	Q-B3	12 BxBP	N-B3
8	P-K5	QxP	13 N-K4	B-K2
9	BxP†!	KxB	14 B-N5	R-N1



15 Q-R5† Q-N3 17 QR-K1† KxN 16 N-Q6† K-K3 18 B-B4 mate

4. Hard Boiled versus Soft

PHIL MAY once penned a cartoon of the seamy side of London life. It was night; and otherwise I remember a shawl with a pale, wretched woman wrapped in it. She was urging a tipsy, tardy husband at an ale-house doorway to please come on home. And, with all civility, in a voice compounded of gin and fog, he said: "Maria, I'll do anything in reason, but I will not go home."

Now come over the Channel.

It is 1843 in Paris, at the historic Cafe de la Regence, even then fabulously rich in traditions of intellectual aristocracy, including our Benjamin Franklin. (Perhaps it was there, sitting in the unhappy austerities of French cafe benches, that he invented that considerable blessing, the common rocking chair! Perhaps chess did that among other helpful things!)

1843—and the handsome and engaging St. Amant reigns over chess at the Regence. He was as much an idol socially as at chess-play, a triumphant personality. He had no fear except—but let Delannoy tell the story, quoted freely out of Brentano's Chess Monthly:

"Only one thing troubled him, and that was an umbrella tap on the window pane of the Regence by Madame St. Amant, his energetic and somewhat despotic lady. This trifling signal was such an order as he dared not disobey, on pain of losing his beef tea, as also wifely smiles and domestic felicities. He would instantly close his snuff-box, resign his game, go through chairs and tables like an eel; forget to pay; forget, which was a crime, to salute the pretty mistress of the establishment, and scurry home, out of breath."

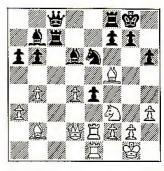
Phil May had his hero complete the business in hand.

In the same year, 1843, Staunton, of London, beat this irresolute Adonis, of Paris, in a historic match. Staunton upset all French idea of propriety by playing with his coat off—a shirt-sleeve victory!

And now gracious reader, look critically at this terrific battle, and wonder with me what would have happened to the Briton if St. Amant also had been a bachelor and had taken off his coat, too! This is the famous thirteenth game, in which the longest time the French master used on any move, Staunton said, was ten minutes at 24 B-B6.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

St. Amant		Staunton
White		Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	11 B-N2 PXP
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	12 PxP B-Q3
3 P-K3	N-KB3	13 R-K1 P-KR3
4 N-QB3	P-B4	14 R-QB1 R-B1
5 N-B3	N-B3	15 R-B2 R-B2
6 P-QR3	B-K2	16 R/2-K2 Q-B1
7 B-Q3	0-0	17 P-R3 N-Q1
8 0-0	P-QN3	18 Q-Q2 P-R3
9 P-QN3	B-N2	19 P-QN4 N-K3
10 PxQP	KPxP	20 B-B5 N-K5
		21 NxN PxN



22 P-Q5

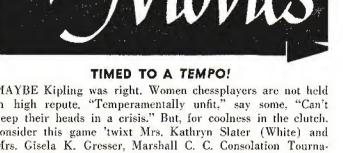
PxN

Staunton afterwards wrote favorably of $22 \dots B-B5$

23 RxN! Q-Q1 25 RxB K-N2 24 B-B6! PxB 26 RxQ RxR 27 B-K4 and wins



MAYBE Kipling was right. Women chessplayers are not held in high repute. "Temperamentally unfit," say some, "Can't keep their heads in a crisis." But, for coolness in the clutch. consider this game 'twixt Mrs. Kathryn Slater (White) and Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser, Marshall C. C. Consolation Tournament, 1952-3. A Queen's Pawn Opening, it begins: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 N-KB3, N-KB3 3 B-B4 (see diagram 1).





Is White planning castle Oueen-side? At any rate, her lines of force bear down on Black's King, and so Black retreats with 8 . . . N-K1. Her move is stout enough defensively but a mite too passive. So White strikes out boldly with 9 Q-R5. Mate is now threatened



With her last

unusual. The move is solid

enough but very seldom seen

-virtually never in tourna-

ment play (cf. PCO: page

237, column 12; MCO: p.

202, col. 8). Black replies

correctly with 3 . . . P-B4,

and the play continues with

4 P-K3, P-K3.

White subscribes to the

1111

move.

Some weakening of her King-side is inevitable; so Black elects to drive the Queen with 9 . . . P-KN3. And, after 10 Q-R3, she swaps off the attacking force with 10 . . . NxN and consolidates: 11 PxN, N-N2. Whereupon White brings up her reserves: 12 N-B3, B-Q2 13 P-KN4.



Black has already departed from the preferred "book" lines. 4 . . . B-N5 seems apt, since White sets up a Colle or a sort of Stonewall with her Queen Bishop active outside the wall—whereas now Black's opposite number is immured. There follows 5 B-Q3, N-B3 6 P-B3, B-K2.



Is that Pawn advance an effective spear-head or an undisciplined sortie? In any case, Black now has a weakness at which to strike, and both sides press fearlessly on to their separate attacks: 13 . . . B-QB3 14 Q-R6, P-Q5. Here indeed is a critical position! Can White meet it?



White's Stonewall design

is now apparent, and the

Black prospects seem quite

passive. White develops with

7 QN-Q2; and, though a King-side attack is clearly

indicated, Black castles into

the perilous area. And so

White resolutely advances

with 8 N-K5, a la the Stone-

wall.

White's Knight is now en prise and pinned as well. To stop to protect it might delay, even disrupt White's attack. To move it loses a Rook-but, no! White planned for the future, and the following is all forced: 15 N-N5, BxN 16 BxB, Q-R4 17 B-B6, N-K1 18 R-KN1.



So White's Rook is saved, and her attack can now continue. But hold on! There is a small matter of Black's attack to be reckoned with by now! 18 . . . PxBP, and the White King is in jeopardy! This is what comes of not castling. "No matter," says White with a calm 19 R-N3!



What-in the face of mate? For Black's attack is immediate and compelling. First is 19 . . . PxP§, and what else but 20 K-K2? Then 20 . . . PxR to queen, and either Black Queen will mate at K8! Can it be for this that White had planned with her headlong attack and that brave 19 R-N3?



Yes, for there may be two mates to any position! This one is particularly dramatic as it comes down to the difference of one tempo. White has the tempo and uses it to win, with 21 OxRP†!! and Black resigns to the threat of 21 . . . KxQ 22 R-R3†, K-N1 23 R-R8 mate.

James from Recent Events

> INTERNATIONAL

FINLAND, 1952 **Team Championship Finals**

A Steinitz-like Performance

Robert Byrne scored his most sensational success at the Olympics by defeating the man who had recently proved himself equal to the World Champion. The game is outstanding for its Steinitzlike defensive play.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

PCO: p. 161, c. 17(c); MCO: p. 152, c. 11(a) R. Byrne D. Bronstein Soviet Russia United States White Black 3 N-KB3 N-KB3 1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 PXP 4 N-B3

A fair, though unusual, move. 4 P-QR3 5 P-K4?!

A dubious gambit with which the Russians have been experimenting lately.

No good is 5 P-K3, for it leads to a fine game for Black after 5 . . . P-QN4 6 P-QR4, P-N5 7 N-R2, P-K3 8 BxP, B-N2 (cf. PCO: page 204, column 134 or MCO: p. 195, col. 17).

Here, after . . . P-QR3 instead of . . P-QB3. Black is considerably better off since he can play . . . P-QB4 without

preparation).

The only steady continuation is 5 P-QR4, P-K3 6 P-K3, P-B4 7 BxP, leading to PCO: page 158, column 10 or MCO: p. 151, col. 7. The White P-QR4, if played ahead of . . . P-QN4, may offer little promise but is not exactly weak in

this case.

P-QN4 6 P-K5 N-Q4 7 P-QR4

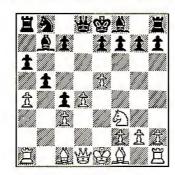
Much stronger than 7 N-N5 which Bogolyubov tried unsuccessfully against Alekhine.

> NxN 8 PxN B-N2

Black's last is the natural defense to the threat of 9 PxP. White, indeed, obtains a strong attack now; but, after 8 . . . P-QB3 or 8 . . . Q-Q4, his chances are even better: e.g., (1) 8 . . . P-QB3 9 PxP, BPxP 10 N-N5 (threatening both 11 Q-B3 and 11 NxBP), B-N2 11 P-K6,

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

PxP 12 B-K2, BxP 13 R-KN1, Q-Q4 14 B-N4; (2) 8 . . . Q-Q4 9 B-K2, P-K3 10 N-N5, Q-N2 11 B-B3, P-QB3 12 O-O.



9 P-K6!

The only good move. If Black is allowed to get in 9 . . . P-K3, he obtains a perfectly sound position in addition to his strong, extra Pawn.

P-KB3!

A bold, most unusual reply to White's typical sacrifice. The point is that Black will inevitably win the King Pawn and then emerge with an unbroken Pawn chain on the King-side much better fitted for defense than the broken Pawns after 9 . . . PxKP.

The boldness of the text lies in the loss of time in which Black must

10 P-N3

The first fruit of Black's boldness. Bronstein fails to find his best continuation although he took a long time to answer. Apparently, he had never considered 9 . . . P-KB3 a playable possibility! His best line is 10 B-K2! Q-Q4 11 O-O, QxKP 12 R-K1, or 12 N-R4 as suggested by Al Horowitz. White's attack is very strong but it remains to be seen if it is conclusive. Robert himself considers Black's position defensible against any onslaught.

> 10 Q = Q411 B-KN2 QxP† 12 B-K3

The main drawback of White's line is that his Queen Bishop, which in many variations has a bright future on QR3. has to go to K3 where it lacks scope and, far worse than that, is a roadblock for its own King Rook which is obviously destined to occupy the King file.

12 P-B3 14 R-K1 K--B2 13 0-0 Q-B1 15 PxP

This liquidation on the Queen-side has been strongly criticized by Rossolimo. At this stage of the game, however, White can hardly be supposed to have reasonable compensation for the two Pawns which he sacrificed.

15 RPXP 17 Q-K2 16 RxR BxR 18 B-B4

White acts to prevent 18 . . . N-B2 after which White now obtains excellent chances with 19 BxN, QxB 20 B-R3 and, e.g., 20 . . . P-N3 21 B-K6†, K-N2 22 Q-R2.

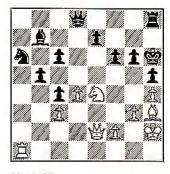
> 18 P-N3 19 N-Q2 P-R4 20 P-R4 B-QN2

Black prepares for . . . Q-Q1 as, otherwise, White has 21 NxP, PxN 22 QxBP† and 23 QxN.

21 K-R2 K-N2 23 B-R3 0-01 22 R-QR1 K-R2 24 N-K4 B-R3!

Black has finally developed this Bishop without moving his King Pawn. Thus, he has avoided creating a hole at his Q3.

25 BxB **KxB**



White is in despair. Thanks to Black's ingenious squirming, there are no targets for attack; yet he must attack before Black completes his development. Hence this move, by which White, at the expense of a serious weakening of his Pawn formation, tries to maintain the initiative. He seeks to control the Queen Rook file and the Queen file, in addition to the King file.

26 NxN 31 Q-K3 B-B2 27 PxN 32 R-QR1 Q-B2 R-Q1 B-Q4! 28 Q-Q2† K-N2 33 R-R6 29 R-Q1 B-B1 34 BxB RxB 30 B-N2 **B-K3** 35 Q-K6 R-K4!

Not 35 . . . RxP because of 36 R-R8! Black now wins easily.

The end-game, after 36 QxQBP, QxQ 37 RxQ, K-B2, is also hopeless for White.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

36	RxP	40 R-K8	Q-Q2
37 R-R8	R-B4	41 R-QF	88 R-Q6
38 Q-B1	Q-N2	42 Q-K1	R-Q4
39 R-Q8	R-Q4	Resig	ns

SWEDEN, 1952 Interzonal Tournament Saltsjoebaden

The Power of the Open File

The following game seems drawish until Black falters and concedes White the control of the only open file. From then on, it is a model example of the great significance of such an advantage. With no others assets at his disposal, and only Rooks left, White wins instructively.

NIMZOVICH'S ATTACK

P	O: p. 3	22, col. 41;	MCO	p. 217,	col. 25
E.	Eliskas	es		L. P	achman
Arg	gentina		(zecho-S	Slovakia
W	nite				Black
1	N-KB3	P-Q4	6	P-K3	B-Q3
ž	P-QN3	B-N5	7	B-K2	Q-K2
3	B-N2	N-Q2	8	N-K5	BxB
4	P-Q4	P-K3	9	QxB	0-0
5	QN-Q2	KN-B3	10	0-0	8-R6

The position is rather dull and even. Apparently, Black is playing for a draw.

11	BxB	QxB
12	NxN	N×N
13	P-QB4	PxP

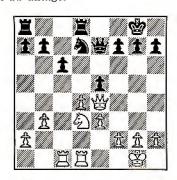
Giving up the center at this moment is unnecessary, but Black can afford to do it. As an alternative, 13... N-B3, followed possibly by 14... P-B4, looks most natural.

14 NXP	Q-K2	17 QR-B1	N-N3
15 Q-B3	P-QB3	18 N-K5	N-Q2
16 KR-Q	1 KR-Q1	19 N-Q3	P-K4

Black's last is an error with serious positional consequences. He has had a slightly inferior game, yet should have been able to hold his own without real trouble. The thing to do is—to do nothing, proceeding patiently as with 19 · . . . QR-B1.

20 Q-K4!

With this pin, White obtains a distinct advantage.



20 R-K1

20 . . . P-B3 has some practical merit in making matters more complicated, but it isn't sufficient either:

(1) 21 P-B4, R-K1 22 QPxP, PxP 23 PxP, NxP 24 NxN, QxN 25 QxQ, RxQ 26 R-Q7, and White has the edge, as he can not be prevented from doubling

Rooks on the seventh: e.g., 26 . . . R-QN4 27 QR-Q1! R-KB1 28 R-QB7, R-B2 29 R-Q8†, R-B1 30 R/8-Q7;

(2) 21 P-Q5 is also good for White, who emerges with a definite advantage against any defense: (a) 21 . . . PxP 22 QxQP† and 23 QxNP; (b) 21 . . . P-KB4 22 QxBP, PxP 23 R-B7; (c) 21 . . . P-QB4 22 Q-QB4! (d) 21 . . . N-N1 22 N-B4, PxP (22 . . . P-KB4 23 Q-B4!) 23 NxP, Q-KB2 24 N-N4!

21 PxP NxP 23 Q-Q RxQ 22 NxN QxN 24 R-Q7

White has obtained control of the only open file. It is interesting to observe how this advantage gradually becomes decisive.

24 R–N1

24 . . . R-QN4 25 QR-Q1, P-KN3 26 R-B7, P-QR4 27 QR-Q7, P-R5 is insufficient in view of 28 P-R4! (28 RxBP, PxP! leads to a draw), PxP 29 PxP, after which Black must protect his King Bishop Pawn, losing his Queen Knight Pawn.

25	QR-Q1	K-B1
26	K-B1	R-K2

Or else White proceeds with 27 R-B7 and 28 QR-Q7.

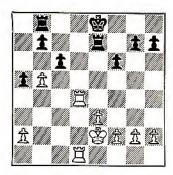
27 P-QN4 K-K1

Black's last is not best. Instead, 27 . . . QR-K1, intending 28 . . . RxR 29 RxR, R-K2, offers chances for recovery.

Now Black makes an impatient move and makes matters worse. He wishes to bring his Queen Rook into play but ought to do so by . . . R-B1-B2.

30 P-N5!

The minority attack serves well even in this simple position. It increases targets for attack: e.g., 30 . . . PxP 31 R-Q5.



) P-QB4

30 . . . R-B1 31 R-QR4 also favors White though Black may get some counter-play.

31 R-Q5	R-B1
32 P-B3	K-B2
33 P-K4	D_85

If White is allowed to bring his King to QB4, he must win, thanks to his King-side majority and pressure against the Black Queen Knight Pawn, the advance of which to QN3 becomes inevitable. Hence the text move. But that must be earmarked as desperate, however, as Black's Queen Bishop Pawn is now seriously weak.

34 K-Q2 P-B6† 37 R/1-Q3 35 K-B2 P-KN3 R/2-QB2 36 P-N4 K-K3 38 P-B4

White's last is a strong move and also a trap—to which Black succumbs for a quicker loss.

38 R-B5 39 R-Q7! Resigns

There is no defense against the threat of 40 R/3-Q6 mate.

SWEDEN, 1952 Interzonal Tournament Saltsjoebaden

A Positional Sacrifice

This game shows the former U. S. Champion's cunning in handling the Stonewall Defense for which he has a predilection. In the last stage of the opening, he offers a positional sacrifice of a Pawn which gains him a lasting initiative and eventually drives White to an ill-calculated counter-action.

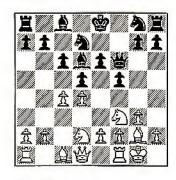
On White's part, he treats the opening in routine fashion without looking for finesses. Had he prepared for a possible combination—which, by the way, is characteristic for certain variants of the Stonewall—he could have prevented Black's sacrifice and maintained the initiative for himself.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PCO: page 238; MCO: page 24

H. Golombi	H. Steiner			
Great Brita		United	States	
White				Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	4	N-KB3	B-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5	QN-Q2	P-KB4
3 P-KN3	P-QB3	6	B-N2	N-Q2
		7	0-0	Q-B3

The Stonewall is an opening system with considerably different variations. This game has transposed into one more like that arising from the Dutch Defense (PCO: page 299; MCO: page 24).



8 P-N3

A routine move, without thought for particular possibilities.

Such a particular possibility is a combination typical against the constellation of Q on KB3 and B on Q3 in the Stonewall. White ought to play 8 R-K1 which refutes 8 . . . N-K2: e.g., 9 P-K4!! (either) PxP 10 RxP!! PxR 11 NxP, followed by 12 NxB†. In this, White has a Pawn for the exchange and a fine attacking position, with the two Bishops to boot. And, if Black refuses to take the

Rook, White has open lines for an excellent game.

After 8 R-K1, Black can better play 8... N-R3. But then he cannot proceed with ... P-KR4 and will have to fight for equality, instead of seizing the initative as he does after the text.

8 N-K2 9 B-N2 P-KR4 10 P-K3

It is hard to find an effective move against the impending . . . P-R5 which establishes a strong initiative for Black. 10 P-KR4 is met by 10 . . . P-B5. And 10 R-K1 has no longer the full effect of threating 11 P-K4, as above, after 10 . . . N-KN3.

10 P-R5!

This Pawn sacrifice is preferable to 10 . . . N-KN3 as 11 P-KR4 brings Black's action to a standstill.

11 NxP P-KN4 12 N/4-B3 P-N5 13 N-R4

13 N-K1 is very dangerous: e.g., 13 . . . Q-R3 14 P-KR4, BxP! 15 PxB, QxP† 16 K-R2, N-KN3 17 N-B2, NxP! 18 NxQ, N-B6 mate. Of course, this mate is not forced; but it illustrates the weakness of 14 P-KR4. Instead, therefore, White must try 14 P-KR3, PxRP 15 B-B3 and still has to face a strong attack.

13 Q-R3 Threatening 14 . . . N-KN3.

14 R-K1 N-B3 17 B-QR3 B-B2 15 N-B1 B-Q2 18 Q-B2 N-N3 16 Q-B1 R-R2 19 N×N Q×N 20 P-B4

Opening lines on the King-side favors Black. Yet omitting this advance also has its drawback as Black can then make headway with . . . N-K5-N4-B6†.

20 . . . , PxPe.p. 23 R-B1 B-K1 21 BxP O-O-O 24 P-QN4 N-K5 22 R-K2 QR-R1 25 P-N5

White must undertake a counter-action—but this is ill-calculated. Instead, 25 B-QN2, followed by P-QR4 is indicated and offers fair chances.

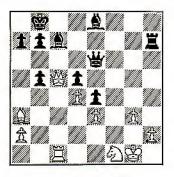
25 PxNP 27 BxN BPxB 26 PxQP PxP 28 Q-B5

As White threatens two Pawns, he apparently thought he would now recover his Pawn and emerge with a strong counter-attack.

28 Q-QR3!

A powerful rejoinder because of the threat of . . . P-N5. Black now has a great advantage.

29 R-KB2 K-N1 31 QxR Q-K3 30 R-B8 RxR 32 Q-QB5



32 P-R4!

The winning idea. Black is able to use his majority on the Queen-side without danger to his King—whereas White can-

33 Q-B2 P-N5 35 P-QR3 B-Q6 34 B-N2 B-N4 36 Q-Q2 B-Q3 37 PxP PxP

Black has three major advantages: pressure on the King-side, a dangerous passed Pawn on the Queen-side and two mighty Bishops.

38 Q-N2 Q-R3 41 Q-N2 P-N6 39 Q-KB2 R-R1 42 B-B1 R-B1 40 R-K1 R-KB1 43 Q-KB2 R-B7 Resigns

Black has three murderous threats: 44 . . . RxQ, 44 . . . P-N7 and 44 . . . BxN.

SWEDEN, 1952 Interzonal Tournament Saltsjoebaden

First Brilliancy Prize

We have seen speculative sacrifices incurred just for the sake of securing an attack. But such incalculable sacrifices consist usually of a Pawn and only occasionally of a full piece. Rare, indeed, are examples of any heavier investment.

So the following game is really exceptional. For White is left, after two sacrifices, with only the exchange for the Queen, and no decision in sight. Yet his attack becomes irresistible, and he wins. Small wonder that Stoltz was awarded the first Brilliancy Prize for this victory.

ENGLISH OPENING

PCO: page 45, column 16(a)

G. Stoltz H. Steiner
Sweden United States
White Black
1 P-QB4 P-K4 3 P-KN3 P-KB4
2 N-QB3 P-Q3 4 B-N2 N-KB3
5 P-Q4

This position can also arise from the Dutch Defense, though only along the unusual Krause Variation in which Black omits the usual . . . P-K3: e.g., 1 P-Q4, P-KB4 2 P-QB4, P-Q3 3 N-QB3, P-K4.

5 B-K2 6 P-K3 O-O 7 KN-K2

White's set-up occurred repeatedly in the Botvinnik—Bronstein match against the Dutch Defense but with . . . P-K3. It is slightly more effective after . . . P-K4; for the tension in the center offers White better chances for attack.

7 K–R1

Apparently, Black has the misconception of considering the tension in the center an asset for him, and he consequently plays for the attack. The text may serve as a preparation for . . . P-KN4 after White's O-O. For the time being, however, the issue is development and defense. Black ought to continue with 7 . . . N-B3, followed possibly by . . . P-QR4 and . . . B-Q2.

8 Q-B2 Q-K1 10 B-QR3 PxP? 9 P-N3 N-B3 11 PxP P-B5? Black errs in violently opening lines with no forces available to use them, thereby spoiling his position beyond repair.

12 0-0-01

Beginning with this move, White quickly obtains a powerful attack.

. . . .

12 . . . , N-KR4 14 N-Q5 Q-Q1 13 B-K4! P-KN3 15 B-QN2 P-B6



16 N/2-B4

White is driving for a perfectly sound sacrifice. As for an alternative, he can obtain a decisive advantage with 16 N/2-B3, after which Black's King Bishop Pawn must soon fall.

16 B-N4 18 QxP N-N2 17 BxNP! PxB 19 P-KR4 BxN†

Black's last is necessary to prevent 20 P-KN4 which follows after 19...B-K2 or 19...B-B3.

20 PxB!

The point of White's combination. He opens the King Knight file and makes a later P-Q5 more effective since Black's . . . N-K4 is then prevented. A further advantage is White's control of KB6 as 20 NxB, Q-B3! favors Black.

20 B-B4 21 Q-R6† B-R2 22 N-K3!

Now White prevents 22... N-B4 with threat also of 23 P-Q5(§).

22 R-B3 23 Q-N5 R-N3



24 P-Q511

Very brilliant and surprising.

Also strong is 24 QxQ†: e.g., (1) 24
... RxQ? 25 P-Q5, N-N5 26 P-R5, NxP†
27 K-Q2, R-N7 (27 ... R-R3 38 N-N4,
R-K1 29 QR-K1!) 28 NxR, PxN 29 R-R2,
and White wins thanks to the double
threat of 30 P-R6 and 30 RxP; (2) 24
... NxQ 25 P-Q5, K-N1 26 P-R5, R-N7
27 NxR, PxN 28 R-R2, N-B4 (28 ...
B-K5 29 P-R6!) 29 RxP†, K-B1 30 R-K1,
and White has a considerable material
advantage—it is dubious, however,
whether he can make headway.

24 RxQ 25 RPxR

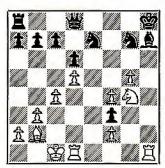
For the moment, White has only the exchange for his Queen; but his attack is tremendous.

25 N-K2

After 25...K-N1 26 PxN, PxP, White recovers another piece with 27 P-N6! BxP 28 QR-N1 and emerges with a winning attack.

26 N-N4!

The main point of White's Queen sacrifice. The threat of 27 N-B6 is terrible.



26 Q-QB1

Black's last loses by force. Instead, he must play 28 . . . Q-K1. Then White maintains his tremendous attack; but the issue is not so clear: e.g.

26 . . . Q-K1 27 N-B6, Q-N3 28 RxB†, QxR 29 NxQ, KxN 30 P-N6†, NxP 31 R-R1†, K-N1 32 R-N1, K-B2 33 BxN, NxP!! and Black, after having surrendered all his extra material, wins.

Or 27 R-R6, Q-N3 28 RxQ, BxQ 29 N-B6, N/N2-B4! and White has nothing better than to take a third Pawn for his piece minus by 30 N-KS§, K-N1 31 NxBP.

26...K-N1, on the other hand, seems better than the text; yet, after 27 N-B6†, K-B2 28 NxB, White's attack is apparently irresistible: e.g.,

28 . . . N/N2-B4 29 P-N6†! NxNP 30 N-N5†, K-N1 31 QR-N1;

Or 28 . . . N/K2-B4 29 P-N6†! KxP 30 N-N5, threatening 31 QR-N1;

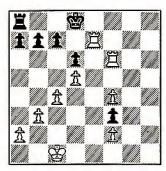
Or 28 . . . Q-Q2 29 P-N6†! NxNP 30 N-N5†, K-N1 31 R-R7.

27 P-N6!!

QxN

Or 27 . . . NxNP 28 N-B6, N-B1 29 QR-N1, Q-B4 30 NxB, and White wins.

28 RxB† K-N1 31 R-K1 QxNP 29 RxN† K-B1 32 R/1xN† K-Q1 30 R-B7† K-K1 33 B-B6! QxB 34 RxQ Forfeits



Here Black exceeded the time limit. He is lost, anyhow, in view of 34 . . . KxR 35 R-K6†, K-B2 36 K-Q2, R-R1 37 K-K3. So White's last is good enough. Yet his win is even easier after 34 R-Q7†! K-K1 35 RxQ, KxR 36 R-B7†, K-K1 37 R-R7 as then Black cannot avoid the exchange of the Rooks.

SWEDEN, 1952 Interzonal Tournament Saltsjoebaden

The Art of Blockading

Black enters upon a variation which requires meticulous handling because of the isolation of his Queen Pawn. He fails in accuracy, however, as early as his fifth move, and his troubles start. White seizes the initiative and with sublime skill gradually paralyzes Black's entire Queen-side, thus performing a masterpiece in the art of blockading.

FRENCH DEFENSE

PCO: page 89, col. 52; MCO: p. 62, col. 86
L. Szabo G. Barcza
Hungary Hungary
White Black
1 P-K4 P-K3 3 N-Q2 P-Q84
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 KPxP

For some time, 4 KN-B3 has been considered best in view of 4 . . . N-QB3 5 KPxP, KPxP 6 B-QN5. Botvinnik's 4 . . . P-QR3! however, renders 4 KN-B3 harmless.

4 KPxP

Botvinnik always plays this move, but Stahlberg, another leading expert on the French Defense, prefers 4 . . . QxP in order to avoid the isolation of his Queen Pawn.

5 B-N5† N-QB3?

Correct is 5... B-Q2, although even then Black's isolated Queen Pawn may cause him trouble (cf. Games 3 & 15 of the Botvinnik—Bronstein match—p. 138, May, and p. 238, August, 1951, CHESS REVIEW). But the root of Black's trouble in this game is here: he keeps his Queen Bishop instead of his more versatile Queen Knight.

6 Q-K2† Q-K2

Not 6... B-K2 or 6... KN-K2 because of 7 PxP. If 6... B-K3 7 KN-B3, Black lacks a continuation which guards appropriately against both 8 N-N5 and 8 PxP.

7 PxP QxQ† 9 N-QN3 B-N3 8 NxQ BxP 10 P-QR4! KN-K2

10 P-QR4 is a better try. For one thing, Black can then keep his King Bishop for the time being. For another, the black squares on his Queen-side are not so weak as they now become.

11 P-R5! B-B2 12 B-KB4 BXB 13 NXB P-QR3

Black concedes a hole on his QN3; but 14 P-R6 must be prevented.

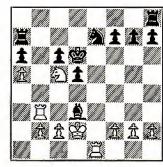
14 BxN† PxB 15 N-B5

The blockade of Black's Queen-side starts.

15 . . . K-Q1 17 KR-K1 K-Q3 16 K-Q2 K-B2 18 N/4-Q3 R-R2 If Black tries to exchange his inactive Bishop by 18 . . . B-B4, he loses two pieces for a Rook: 19 N-N7†, K-Q2 20 N/3-B5†, K-K1 21 N-Q6†, K-B1 22 RxN, KxR 23 NxB†.

19 R-R3 B-B4 20 R-N3 BxN

Black scores seemingly an important, partial success as his position is substantially improved after 21 NxB, P-QB4.



21 N-N7†!

With this fine, intermediate move, White maintains his advantage in full keeping his QB5 firmly under control.

21 K-Q2

21 . . . RxN 22 RxR, White then wins a piece, emerging an exchange ahead.

22 K×B N-B1 25 R-KB3 K-Q3 23 K-Q4 K-B2 26 R/1-K3 R-B1 24 N-B5 R-Q1 27 R-QN3 P-B3 28 R/B-K3 R-K2

A little trap: 29 RxR, NxR 30 NxP, R-QR1 31 N-B5? N-B4†, and Black wins a piece.

29 R-N8!

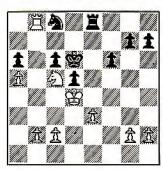
Threatening 30 RxR, KxR 31 R-N7 \dagger with an easy win.

29 RxR 30 PxR

Now White threatens 31 R-N7 as well as 31 NxP.

30 R-K1

The only move. If now 31 NxP, Black gains some counter-play by 31 . . . R-K5†.



31 P-QN3!

Since none of Black's pieces can move, mainly in view of 32 NxP(†), White can play for zugzwang.

31 P-B4

Black is in a dilemma. He must either move a piece, which is fatal, or advance and fatally weaken his King-side Pawns.

32 P-QN4 P-N4 33 P-B3 P-B5

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Or 33 . . . P-R4 34 P-N3 and, e.g., 34 . . P-N5 35 R-N7, R-K2 36 RxR, NxR 37 NxP, and White wins.

34 P-K4!

Threatening 35 P-K5†.

34 PYP 35 R-N7!

The point of White's preceding move. 35 NxP†, K-B2 is less effective.

35 K-B4 R-K2 37 NxPt 36 NxP† _ K-K3 38 RxR NxR 39 N-K4!

The Knight returns to cash in on the Queen Rook Pawn. The struggle is over.

39 P-B6 N-Q4 42 N-B5 43 P-R6! P-B7 40 N-B5 N-K6 44 N-K4! P-B8(Q) 41 NxP NxP 45 N-N3† Resigns

Ferrara, 1952

Gas There Was

The following game is reminiscent of the motorist who struck a match to see if there was gas in his tank. Black lights the match when he starts action on the heavily guarded diagonal leading to the heart of the position.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 260, col. 81; MCO: p. 117, col. 5 Del Vecchio Porreca Black White 1 N-KB3 N-KB3 5 P-B4 B-K2 2 P-KN3 P-QN3 6 P-Q4 $\Omega = \Omega$ B-N2 7 N-B3 N-K5 3 B-N2 8 Q-Q3 NxN 4 0-0 P-K3 Q-B1

A good alternative (PCO gives 9 . . B-K5, 9 . . . P-Q3 and 9 . . . P-KB4; MCO gives all four and also 9 . . . P-QB4).

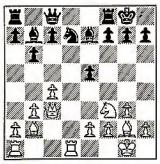
9 QxN

10 P-N3 P-Q3 11 B-N2 N-Q2 12 KR-Q1 P-K4

A harmless trap-dangerous only for Black himself.

13 PxP

Now Black loses by force. To hold the Pawn, 13 . . . NxP is necessary, and Black wins a piece on 13 . . . NxP 14 NxN, PxN 15 QxP? B-KB3.



16 BxB 14 RxN! QxR QxB 15 NxP Q-B1 17 N-N6! Resigns

Black's only conceivable move is 17 . . . B-B3, but there follows: 18 N-K7†! K-R1 19 QxB! PxQ 20 BxP mate.

A TWOFOLD CASE OF JEKYLL AND HYDE

X/HO would believe that the staid Ruy could resemble a scrambled gambit in only ten moves? And who produces this interesting switch? None other than "drawing master" Carl Schlechter (White) versus S. R. Wolf in the Vienna Tournament of 1911. The game begins with 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B-R4, N-B3 5 O-O.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's fifth move (exposing the table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move, Continue so to end of game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White	Par	Black	Your Selection	Your
Played	Score	Played	for White's move	Score
		5 NxP		
6 P-Q4	3	6 P-QN4		
7 B-N3	2	7 P-Q4		
8 P-QR4	5	8 , NxQP		
9 NxN	3	9 PxN *		
10 N-B3	8	10 PxN		
11 BxP	6	11 R-QN1		
12 B-B6†(a)	6	12 B-Q2		
13 BxN	4	13 , B-Q3		
14 Q-R5	7	14 NPxP (b)		
15 R-K1	5	15 K-B1		
16 PxP	4	16 R-N4		
17 B-Q5	6	17 B-K1		
18 P-QB4	5	18 R-QN1		
19 B-K3	6	19 P-R3		
20 P-B5	5	20 B-K2	*	
21 Q-B3	6	21 B-KB3		
22 QR-Q1	6	22 Q-B1		
23 P-B6	6	23 B-K2		
24 B-R7	7	Resigns (c)		

SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair.

NOTES TO THE GAME

(a) Also good is 12 BxP†, K-K2 13 B-Q5, B-N2 14 BxN, QxQ 15 RxQ, BxB 16 R-K1, PxP 17 RxB†, K-B2 18 BxP, PxP 19 B-K5 (credit your score by six points if you saw this—also 3 for any good 6th move).

(b) Thin-icean though better is 14 . . N3 15 Q-R6, B-KB1 16 Q-K3, B-K2 17 QxP, O-O 18 B-R6, B-KB3, followed by 19 . . . R-K1.

14 . . . P-R3, however, will not do because of 15 R-K1, O-O 16 BxP, PxB 17 QxRP, P-KB4 18 B-Q5†.

(c) The most elegant finish is 24 . . . B-Q3 25 B-K6, Q-Q1 26 BxR, QxB 27 RxB, PxR 28 B-Q7.

*Position after $9 \dots PxN$



by FRED REINFELD

Spotlight on Openings

THE MERAN DEFENSE

FEW VARIATIONS in the openings have been as intensively analyzed as the Meran Defense in the Queen's Gambit Declined. This line gets its name from an encounter between Gruenfeld and Rubinstein in the Meran Tournament of 1924. Black won in good style, and thus the defense was launched on an adventurous career. Since that time it has had many dizzy ups and downs in favor and disfavor, and the last word has not yet been said.

The variation starts as follows:

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	5	N_B3	QN-Q2
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	6	B-Q3	PxP
3	N-KB3	N-B3	7	BxBP	P-QN4
4	P-K3	P-K3	8	B-Q3	



The Basic Position

At first sight, Black's position is anything but attractive. He has surrendered the center to White, who is all set to play P-K4 with an overwhelming game. So it looks as if Black will get "run over" by P-K4-K5.

But this is not all: Black's Queen-side Pawn position is sadly disordered. His Queen Bishop Pawn is backward on an open file—a serious defect. Black must find a way to advance this Pawn—and soon.

The usual way to handle this variation has been pretty well standardized in this way: 8...P-QR3 (preparation for advancing the Queen Bishop Pawn) 9 P-K4, P-B4 10 P-K5, PxP 11 NxNP, PxN 12 PxN, Q-N3—or 11...NxP 12 NxN, PxN. In either case, the play is intricate and quite dangerous for Black.

Thus the question arises: can Black vary from this "standard" line in some way that is not disadvantageous for him?

Returning to the Basic Position, we try 8... P-QR3 9 P-K4, P-B4 10 P-K5, N-Q4. But this won't do: White simply plays 11 NxN, PxN 12 PxP, leaving Black with the lasting disadvantage of an isolated Queen Pawn.

The New Zealand master Wade has made an extremely interesting contribution to the theory of this defense with the surprising move:*

8				B-N2:
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### ##################################	2	且		4 (44) 4 (44)
₩. 17.		.	25 Z	(1) (1) (1) (1)

The idea behind 8 . . . B-N2! is to play . . . P-N5, driving off White's Queen Knight and gaining time for . . . P-B4. Thus Black spares a tempo by dispensing with the useless move, 8 . . . P-QR3, and replacing it with the useful developing move, 8 . . . B-N2.

Here are three games with the new move. Black has been successful in all three, but 8 . . . B-N2! is not that good. It does not give Black a won game, not even the better game. But what we can say for the move is that it gives Black good fighting chances. It also saves Black the trouble of studying and memorizing long complicated variations. Finally, it frees Black from the danger of being exposed to a surprise move that may spell disaster for him.

Game 1 Venice, 1950

	A CHICE	, 1950	,	
M. Castillo			R.	G. Wade
White				Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5	P-K3	QN-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6	B-Q3	PxP
3 N-KB3	P-Q4	7	BxBP	P-QN4
4 N-B3	P~B3	8	B-Q3	B-N2I
		9	P-K4	P-N5

^{*}According to MCO, page 183.—Ed.



10 N-K2?

This was the White's game against the new move; he reacts feebly.

However, Black has nothing to fear from 10 P-K5, PxN 11 PxN, BPxP 12 PxP, BxP 13 BxP, P-QB4!—or 12 . . . PxR(Q) with a wild game.

Likewise after 10 N-QR4, P-B4! 11 P-K5, N-Q4 12 PxP, Q-R4! 13 O-O, B-B3! 14 P-QN3, BxN 15 PxB, N-B6, Black has splendid prospects. Somewhat better for White in this second variation is 13 B-Q2, NxBP.

10	P-B4	12 0-0	R-B1
11 P-K5	N-Q4	13 PxP	BxP
		14 N-N3	Q-N3

Black has a good game and can simply play 14 . . . B-K2 and 15 . . . O-O. The text is more complicated.

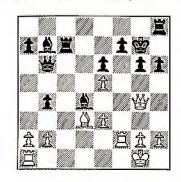
15 Q-K2 B-K2 17 B-Q2 N-B4! 16 N-K4 P-KR3 18 B-N5† K-B1

Again, Black chooses the most complicated way, but the position allows of such deviations.

19 NxN	RxN	21 B-K3	NxB
20 B-Q3	P-N3	22 PxN?	

22 QxN is the only chance, though Black's two Bishops then offer him good prospects. In the hope of attacking on the King Bishop file, White ruins his Pawn formation.

22	K-N2	24 N-Q4	B-B4
23 R-B2	R-B2!	25 Q-N4	BxN



26 PxB

Or 26 QxB, QxQ 27 PxQ, R-Q1, and White is sunk.

26 R-Q1 28 RxR R-Q2 27 R-B4 RxP! Resigns

Black regains the Rook with an easy win.

Game 2 Budapest, 1951

Κ¢	rody				P. Benko
W.	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	5	P-K3	QN-Q2
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	6	B-Q3	PxP
3	N-KB3	N-B3	7	BxBP	P-QN4
4	N-B3	P-K3	8	B-Q3	B-N2
			9	0-0	P-N5

So far as in the previous game; Black can also play it safe with 9 . . . P-QR3 and, if 10 Q-K2, P-B4. Or 10 P-K4, P-B4 11 P-K5, N-Q4 and now 12 NxN can be answered by 12 . . . BxN!-another merit of 8 . . . B-N2!

10 N-K4

Definitely an improvement on 10 N-K2?

P-B4

10

Reckoning on 11 NxP, NxN 12 PxN, BxP 13 Q-R4†, K-K2 after which Black is safe enough.

11 NxN† PxN!

Black sees that, after 11 . . . NxN? 12 B-N5†, N-Q2 13 N-K5, B-B1 14 Q-B3, he can resign!

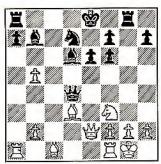
> 12 Q-K2 Q-N3 13 P-QR3?

White is playing with fire; he does not realize the attacking possibilities in Black's open King Knight file combined with pressure along the long diagonal. 13 PxP, BxP 14 P-K4 is much safer.

15 PxP KR-N1! B-Q3! 13 14 RPxP PxQP 16 P-N5

Here 16 B-K4 is urgently necessary.

QxQP11 16



Now White is in the soup; for, if 17 NxQ, RxP† 18 K-R1, RxP‡ 19 K-N1, R-R8 mate!

On 17 P-KN3, Q-Q4 18 K-N2, N-K4, White is lost.

Equally disastrous is 17 R-Q1, RxP7! 18 KxR, Q-N5†, etc.

> 17 P-R3 N-K4! RxPf 18 NxQ R-R7‡!! 19 K-R1 Resigns

If 20 KxR, N-N5‡ 21 K-N1, B-R7 mate!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Game 3

Amsterdam, 1950

C. Kottnauer		J. H. Donn		
White				Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	5	N-B3	QN-Q2
2 N-QB3	P-Q4	6	B-Q3	PxP
3 P-Q4	P-QB3	7	BxBP	P-QN4
4 P-K3	N-B3	8	B-Q3	B-N2
		9	Q-K2	

An interesting alternative. Black can, if he wishes, proceed from here as in Game 2: 9 . . . P-N5 10 N-K4, P-B4 11 NxN†, PxN.

> 9 P-QR3 10 P-K4 P-B4

Black realizes that White has nothing to gain from 11 P-K5, N-Q4. White therefore embarks on a gambit.

> 11 P-Q5!? P-B5 12 B-B2 PxP 13 P-K5!

White sees that 13 PxPs, Q-K2 leaves him with a feeble Queen Pawn.

> 14 N-K5!

Offering back the Pawn; for, after 14 NxN, PxN 15 BxP, BxB 16 QxB, B-N5† 17 B-Q2, BxB† 18 NxB, O-O, Black has a splendid game.

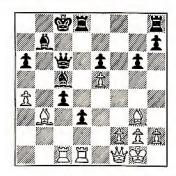
14 0-0 N/2-B4 16 PxN Q-B2 15 R-Q1 17 B-B4? NxN

The logical continuation is 17 P-QR4! and, if 17 . . . NxP 18 BxN, PxB 19 RxP, White has fine play for his sacrificed Pawn. A difficult games for both sides 20 P-QR4? P-N5 N-K3 18 B-KN3? P-N3 21 PxP BxP 19 Q-K3 0-0-0 22 N-Q4? B--B4

Black has an easy game. His King is quite safe.

23 NxN PxN 25 Q-B1 P-Q5 24 Q-K2 26 QR-B1 Q-B3 P-Q6 27 B-N3

White courteously permits Black to conclude with a nice combination,



27 PxB 29 R-B1 Q-B7! 28 RxB QxR Resigns

Conclusion

I think these games prove the case for 8 . . . B-N2. In each case, White could have played better; but Black has no reason to fear the better moves. And meanwhile he has avoided some very trying complications.

Actually and despite MCO, Pinkus plays this line regularly as Ekstrom published anniysis on it in Sweden a few years ago. And Abe Turner, who collected Flohr's Turner, games, reports that Flohr used the line considerably longer ago.-Ed.

PLASTIC CHESSMEN

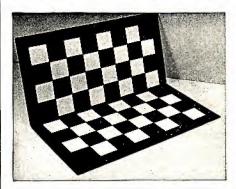


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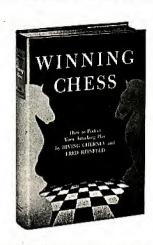
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"My King Likes to Go For a Walk!"

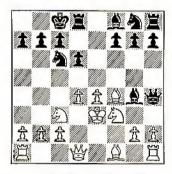
A NUMBER of writers, particularly Reti, have pictured crusty old Wilhelm Steinitz as a rigorous, systematic chess thinker. He was that—at times. He was also an opinionated, irascible man who stuck to his views despite all evidence to the contrary.

To mix a metaphor, Steinitz was foxy as well as pigheaded. He knew how to provoke his opponents, one of his favorite methods being to maneuver his King in the middle of the board. Dangerous? That never bothered Steinitz!

Baden-Baden, 1870 STEINITZ GAMBIT

PCO: page 466, col. 29; MCO: p. 310, col. 13 W. Steinitz L. Paulsen White Black 5 K-K2 1 P-K4 P-K4 P-Q32 N-QB3 N-QB3 6 N-B3 **B-N5** 3 P-B4 PYP 7 BxP 0-0-0 4 P-Q4 Q-R5† 8 K-K3!

This last, amazing move threatens to win a piece by 9 NxQ. Black is so preoccupied with his "attack" that he forgets about White's magnificent Pawn center and excellent development.



Q-R4 12 K-K3 Q-R5 9 B-K2 Q-R4 13 P-QN4 P-KN4 10 P-QR3! BxN 14 B-N3 Q-R3 11 KxB! Q-R4† 15 P-N5 QN-K2 16 R-KB1

White's snugly situated King is in no danger at all and is now prepared for artificial castling. The Black King, on the other hand, is soon to be the target of a vicious attack.

16 N-KB3 19 Q-Q2 P-KR3 17 K-B2 N-N3 20 P-QR4 R-N1 18 K-N1 Q-N2 21 P-N6!!

This unexpected move, the beginning of a smashing attack, is the prelude to an even more unexpected move.

21 RP×P 23 B-N4† K-N1 22 R×N! Q×R 24 N-Q5 Q-N2 25 P-R5

With his surprise sacrifice of the exchange, Steinitz has gained time to plant his Knight powerfully at the Q5 square. His forces now cooperate efficiently in hunting down the Black King to his doom. Black has no really good defense because of the jigsaw jumble of his nieces.

A plausible continuation here is 25... P-N4 26 P-R6, P-N3 27 P-R7†, K-N2 28 P-R8(Q)†, RxQ 29 RxR, KxR 30 NxBP†, K-N2 31 N-K8, Q-R1 (forced, by gum!) 32 Q-B3, and it's all over.



25 P–KB4 26 RP×P!

White threatens devastation, beginning with 27 R-R\$†! The opening of the Queen Rook file spells disaster for Black.

26 QBPxP 27 NxP

Another way, and a quicker one, is 27 Q-B3!, with the brutal menace of 28 NxP. If Black tries 27 . . . R-B1 (in reply to 27 Q-B3), then 28 Q-R3 pulverizes him.

7.... N–K2

After 27 . . . K-B2 28 Q-B3†! Black is mated in short order,

28 PxP

The threats never let up. White's idea is now 29 Q-B3, N-B3 30 R-R8†, K-B2 31 N-Q5†, K-Q2 32 P-B6\$, winning Black's Queen.

28 Q-B2 29 P-B6! N-B3

Black avoids disaster in the form of 29 . . . QxP 30 Q-B3, N-B3 31 R-R8†, K-B2 32 N-Q5 mate! But he only succeeds in meeting disaster in another form!

30 P-B4 N-R2 33 PxQ NxP 31 Q-R2 N-N4 34 Q-R7† K-B2 32 N-Q5 QxN 35 R-B1† N-B3 36 RxN mate

White's relentless attack has proved the soundness of his ingenious 21st and 22nd moves. The whole game is characteristic of the Steinitzian technique of "undermine, divide, isolate and destroy."

 $\hat{\gamma} = \text{check}; \hat{z} = \text{dbl. check}; \hat{z} = \text{dis. ch.}$



POSTAL SCRIPTS

Reporting Game Results

Please give your game reports just as described each issue, under "Postal Mortems," at the head of all the game results columns. The form is designed both to give you an easy, simple means of reporting and to enable us to score the results on the run, so to speak.

The following is all that is needed for a full, understandable report:

- (1) The tourney number which is coded to direct us to the exact record sheet; (2) the names of the players; (3) the result; and (4) whether it is the first or second game to be reported in either a Class or a Prize event.
- (1) The tourney number covers a multitude of details, but all you need do is to copy it carefully from your assignment sheet. (But it is wise to note it down in the first place on your record of each game. Then, if you mislay the tourney assignment, you have the number at hand, when you report the result of the game. Also, you should give that number with each move in the game, too -so it is best to have it handy.) One common mistake in Golden Knights games is to give the Prelim section number instead of the current Semi-final or Final section number: Ns and Nf stand for the latter.
- (2) The last names of the players are sufficient—if the tourney number is correctly given—and if no two players of the same name are in a section together. But do give the winner's name first—or, in case of a draw, the name of the player who had White.
- (3) Giving the results is simple: 1 for a win; ½ for a draw; 0 for a loss.
- (4) In reporting Class and Prize Tourney games, we might duplicate a report of a win; so we ask you to indicate if it is the first or the second game to be reported (finished). It does not matter if it was Game A or Game B per the mailing directions on the original assignment sheet: that was merely an arrangement to get the games started and to have them labelled during play. Similarly, in the Golden Knights, it is not necessary and is even confusing for you to state your opponent's number from the original mailing directions: those numbers were merely to insure a clear arrangement of who was to have White and hence who was to write first.

It is important, moreover, to give the data in the order indicated. We have so many reports to score each day that any irregularity in a report throws us off stride and may produce an error in our records. We have to use mass production methods.

Finally and for the same reason, give your report separate from any other correspondence. The design of the reports: 52-C 466 Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st) fits aptly on a postcard which is easy for you to send. And the card is also easy for us to file. If you have other correspondence, you can slide the report in on a separate slip of paper.

If not, the whole letter is likely to go off to some other department and lie there until that business is finished—and the score just possibly may be mislaid and never be recorded.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1950, 1951 and 1952 Prize Tourneys as a result of games reported in current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	/ Players	Place	Score
50 - P56	W C Arnold	1st	5½- ½
50-P92	R W Banner	1-2	54- 4
	R S Scrivener	1-2	5à - à
51-P8	L Weaks		54- A
51-P29	E Howard	1st	6 -0
51-P63	C B Ross	1st	51- 5
51-P77	S Gustafson	1 - 3	4 -2
	O Matzke	1-3	4 - 2
	R McLellan	1-3	4 -2
51-P92	R L Smith	1-2	5 -1
	R K Wilkoff	1 - 2	5 -1
51-P110	M Scholtz	1-2	5 - 1
	D Zaas	1-2	5 -1

٠.		
51-P124	R G Savage1st	4 -2
51-P126	Dr W S Chapin1st	5 -1
51-P127		6 -0
51-P133		51- 1
52-P7	L Mozley1-2	5 -1
	W G Schroeder1-2	5 -1
52-P15	J Weissteinlst	6 -0
52-P23	A G Clark1st	6 -0
52-P29	A D Gibbslst	6 -0
52-P30	A Miskin	5 -1
52-P40	L Graf1st	6 -0
52 - P55	L Korney1-2	5 -1
	J E Laine1-2	5 - 1
52-P61	A J Leigh1st	6 -0
52 - P62	V H Mattern1-2	5 -1
	H H Trotti1-2	5 -1

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1950, 1951 and 1952 Class Tourneys as a result of games reported in current Postal Mortems. Certificates are sent when tourney finishes as they contain a tournament cross-table.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
50-C38	K Rosenston	2-3	4 - 2
	F G Willey	2-3	4 - 2
50-C59	B Le Starge	2-3	4 - 2
	C Mali		4 - 2
51-C8	R Lapsley	1 - 3	5 -1
	H McClung	,1-3	ã −1
	P D Rager	I-3	5 -1
51-C15	R K Wilkoff		$5\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$
	S Engstrom	2nd	5 -1
51-C54	G W Everts	2nd	5 - 1
51-C75	Mrs C M Warner .	1st	6 -0
	R A Berg	$\dots 2$ nd	5 - 1
51 - C76	M Rothman	$\dots 2nd$	44-14
51-C86	E M Hennings		5 - 1
	J W Ritter	1-2	5 - 1
51-C100	F W Hoglund	2-3	4 - 2
	N E Smith	2-3	1 -2
51-C111	G G Heunisch	lst	6 -0
51-C120	R J Bauer		6 -0
	A Cohen		5 -1
	I W Piel		$5\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$
51 - C152	D Hestenes		5 -1
52-C69	W R Cuthbert		6 - 0
	W G Brown		6 -0
52-C205	D Schatanoff	1st	6 -0

NEW POSTALITES

Newcomers should state their "class" (or experience whereby we may judge their class) on applying for entry to Postal Chess tournaments. Otherwise, we have to write to get that information before we can enter them.

The following new players, starting in Postal Chess during November, commence with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: Dr. N. B. Joseph; Class B at 1200: P. Bindman, J. Leff, D. B. Lehman, M. Mark, P. G. McKenna, C. J. Smith, E. S. Smith, B. Stern, M. C. Suman and J. Tanner;

Class C at 900: J. R. Baird, R. Basham, J. Berryman, Sfc. J. S. Boyd, J. F. Bregar, R. Brittingham, R. U. Carr, R. C. Carter, D. O. Cord, R. Desjardins, R. L. Dortch, H. Feldheim, F. E. Gates, C. B. Gordon, J. Haliburton, J. Hart, R. W. Hirsch, H. G. King, D. C. Kumro, R. W. Lane, M. Lewis, J. A. Martins, N. P. Moyer, B. Myers, R. W. Olson, M. G. Osborn, T.

Ostermann, R. B. Rehder, J. G. Roecker, S. T. Smith, M. V. Thompson, R. F. Turrill, D. Wilkinson, T. L. Wilkinson, C. H. Wilson H. E. Winn and E. H. Zindell;

H. E. Winn and E. H. Zindell;

Class D at 600: R. P. Austin, R. W. Becker, N. C. Cover, Sfc. J. Diamantopolos, W. Duykers, R. N. Franken, D. Garland, F. W. Hammett, G. J. Heard, J. T. Janacek, H. R. Kindle, C. C. Kotchon, G. L. Landis, R. Luxner, B. Maynard, R. D. Mayes, E. F. Mehling, G. Mueller, S. G. Pelczarski, T. W. Rice, J. D. Robb, B. B. Rubin, T. F. Smith, J. Sussman and R. H. Walch.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who return to Postal Chess may request new ratings if they feel their old ones no longer represent their present abilities. Otherwise, as for the following who restarted play during November, they resume with ratings at which they left: C. Alter 812, Margaret L. Gould 928 and

R. T. Pierce 926.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received during November, 1952

To report your results all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4-man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording.

maximum clarity for proper recording.

52-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st)
52-P 401: A. Halprin & H. N. Pillsbury & (2)
52-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins. 0.
In these, the year (52), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or

played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (52-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1952) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-

closing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1950 (Key: 50-C)

Notice: Games running for more than two years are due to be reported for adjudication. As requests for extension of play must be filed one month earlier than the 2-year closing date, all remaining 1950 Class Tourneys are now subject to adjudications.

Except for games continuing under extensions of play, duly requested and granted, we have to date closed out all 1950 Class

Tourneys, through section 154,

Tourneys 1-154: 59 correction: Mali won from Carpenter. 109 Bass, Fogelson df; Barunas, Fogelson df. 110 Gilbert, Glass df. 112 Cordray, Smith df. 115 Fitch, Portscheller df. 116 Friedman, Hurley df. 117 Bass, Flieger df; Barbush, Wittmann df. 119 Gurtis, Steffen df; Curtis, Renik df. 123 McGinnis, Vollnhofer df; Schneider, Vollnhofer df. 124 Cowan, Reynolds withdrawn; Degman, Peterson df. 125 Bass, Greenburg df. 126 Lefko, Greenburg df; More, Reddy df. 129 Anderson, Kalbach df. 140 Buerchner, Harmon df; Golden, Harmon df. 142 Boudreau, Di Miceli df; Boudreau, Walker df, Di Miceli, Walker df, 143 Carter, Rattler df. 149 Connell, Golden df; Connell, Harmon df; Harmon, Golden df, 150 Marston, Stoltie df. 151 De Blanc, Smith df; Nickel, Smith df. 152 Grafa, Hoffman tie.

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report—if in any doubt.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: e.g., if your game began February, 1951, your request must be mailed in January 1953

request must be mailed in January, 1953.
Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in January, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before February 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date; (2) diagram of the position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-100: 7 Suter tops (f) Lang. 8 Reeker loses to McClung (f), wins from Parr. 20 Fenn fells Giles, 45 Connelly conks Brown, 54 Everts tops Painter, 67 Marks withdraws, 71 Glusman bests Utter, 75 Cope loses to Warner, ties Wyller, 76 Rothman tops (f) Rosenbaum; correction: Hundley, Ornstein tied, 84 Schurr bests Van Patten. 85 Nast nips Horvitz, 86 Ritter rips Hennings, 87 Hartigan tops (a) Prather, 88 Dahl downs Hoerning, 89 Namson nips Frandsen. 95 Robinson bows to Summer, Bates, bests Keith; Corey, Massey whip Wyller; Keith tops Sumner, 96 Hartigan halts Klar, 97 Rein rips Wyman, 99 Zeller withdraws, 100 Hartigan halts Hoglund.

Tourneys 101-150: 103 Coghill defeats Mayer. 105 Allen tops Gregory. 109 Olsen whips Wilkinson. 111 Heunisch hits Milam. 116 Fowler fells Schneider. 120 Bauer bests Grossman. 122 Marsh defeats Summer, Robinson; Rager rips Goff; Robinson ties Rager, loses to Summer. 124 Cohen tops Kahn, ties Frankel. 128 Berg, Stafford tie. 138 Nearing, Piel tie. 139 Walton whips Wilson. 140 Dishaw downs Charlesworth. 141 Goble conks Keith. 142 McClung ties Connor, tops Alkman; Alkman licks Lapham; Wyller whips Connor. 143 Gell withdraws. 144 Enochson bows to Goe, bests Lewis. 145 Downs tops Brown. 146 Bergstresser bests Gage. 150 Montgomery bests Wyller, bows to Skarsten.

Tourneys 151-173: 151 Alexander withdrawn. 152 Hestenes halts Milam, Willis. 156 Bokma, Coupal tie. 158 Bokma bests Archibald. 160 Hanson halts Vano. 168 Beck bests Miller. 170 Fowler fells Baxter. 171 Cary masters Martin. 172 Gibbs bests Charlton, bows to Neal, 173 Konecky tops Miller.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tourneys ought to be finished. If not, urge your opponent to reply to moves promptly, then report if he does not! Check your results, report any that you may have forgotten to report or that have not been published. Scan each issue of Postal Mortems to see if your reports are published.

Tourneys 1-85: 1 Farren nips Miller (2), Moon. 2 Farrell, Orzano tie two. 7 Bingham tops (2f) Gregory. 9 Elliott overcomes Evans, 20 Schneider ties Buchanan, tops Smailer. 26 Elliott bests Groesbeck. 30 Buchanan beats Corbo, Bacon; Bacon takes two from Corbo, 35 Tullus tops Moon twice, Marschner, 36 Coolidge bests Bass. 37 Nordin nips Wilcox. 42 McWhiney defeats Smith. 45 King conks Nelson. 51 Gode tops Marston; Webb withdrawn. 55 Rideout rips Spalding. 57 Lanier licks Nauman twice. 62 Leake sinks Seeley. 64 Boehm bests O'Neill, 66 Swalm cracks Krebs. 68 Garza conks Kauser Kessler, Kause split two. 69 Cuthbert bests Moore, (2) Guttman; Shera tops Moore. 76 Brown, Morgan tie. 77 Oliker licks Karneckis. 81 Jensen jolts Clark, Balzac. 82 Coe loses to Yerhoff, wins two from McLees, 83 Bolling bests Morris; Martin, (2) Bolling win from Stevens. 85 Fey ties Bates, tops Wyller; Bates beats Fey.

Tourneys 86-130: 89 Mengalis overcomes

Tourneys 86-130: 89 Mengalis overcomes McDaniel; Isakson downs Glass. 90 Fahnline, Mattern defeat Downing; Zeidler fells Fahnline. 91 Murray bests Beer; Schwerner downs Beer, loses to Olsen. 93 Goodson bests Keller, Weare, Warren. 95 Divine tops and ties Jacogson; Hurt halts Lucas. 96 Mattern conks Coghill. 108 Alley fells Feldman. 109 Suyker tops Godbold, Allen. 112 Jakstas jolts Page. 113 Wilkoff whips Wolfram. 114 Brown takes two from Hooper, Wilson, Halsey. 116 Freeman tops Gallari twice. 119 Harms halts Franks. 122 Georgi bests Gartison. 123 Kempner tops (2f) Pushkinenko. 124 Stallbaum bests Duykers, bows to Yascolt. 126 McCoubrey, White tie, 128 Fagan tops Gilchrist: McClure withdrawn. 136 Firnholt halts Harms.

Tourneys 131-180: 131 Quereau withdrawn. 133 Keith halts Hoersch. 135 Rothman, (2) Tuggle top Spear, 136 Cravener bests Culpepper twice, loses to Landon. 140 Tarr tops Grady. 141 Ellis licks Lovato. 142 Sanders tops and ties Hallett; Hallett tops (2f) Fridrich; Soucy withdrawn. 144 Topka rips Okrend. 145 Walker, Raiguel best Bock. 146 Liebman downs Alden, Dotterer; Callaphan defeats Dotterer. 147 Mills masters MiLana, 158 Taylor halts Husted twice, 161 Latnik (2), Benz, Keller defeat Simmons. 163 Reithel rips Albert, 165 Coubrough whips Wilson. 168 Ruckert rips Sciarretta. 171 Gillow beats Baildon, 172 Burgess licks Lapsley, 173 Chew tops Tudor. 174 Uberti beats Bannon. 175 Lucas downs Goddard; Spear tops Marse twice. 176 Johnson clips Klein. 178 Dietrich tops Wennerstein twice. 179 Barcroft, Downs tie, 180 Healey tops (1a) Reily; correction: Szold won from Healey.

Tourneys 181-235: 184 Trucis defeats Nearing. 185 Kidwell bests Bingham. 186 Lu withdraws. 188 Shonick halts Hernden, 190 Zaft whips Williams. 191 Faber tops and ties Farrell, 193 Indrieri wins from Hance, loses (2) to Cohen. 195 Eldridge tops Stuppler, (2) Hemphill; Stuppler stops Hemphill. 197 Roth rips Faber. 199 Gross tops Olsen twice; Yeaw bests Gross. 200 Hartigan masters Menuet. 204 Schroeder tops Hornbuckle twice. 205 Schatanoff takes two from Witteman, Brodeur. 206 Wingard rips Rucker. 207 Ratermanis halts Hartigan. 209 Gross ties Holmes, tops Howe, 210 Gelfand clips Clark, 212 Okraszewski tops Conrard twice. 213 Aguilera bests Broderson. 219 Fontan fells Maloney. 224 Brown, Harrish defeat Marek, 227 Fazio halts Heit. 228 Keifer conks Mills twice. 231 McLellan tops Nelson, (21) Helfman. 232 McLellan stops Stevenson, (22) Headrick. 233 Rosenberg bests Bock.

213 Aguilera bests Broderson, 219 Fontan fells Maloney, 224 Brown, Harrish defeat Marek, 227 Fazio halts Heit, 228 Keifer conks Mills twice, 231 McLellan tops Nelson, (2f) Helfman, 232 McLellan stops Stevenson, (2) Headrick, 233 Rosenberg bests Bock.

Tourneys 236-338: 237 Dalsimer defeats Aron, 239 Germain fells Faber, 245 Hunt halts Skeris, 249 Sanders bests Hornbuckle, Kolesar, 250 Roa loses to Hammond, defeats Rand, 252 Baker, Bakosi beat Morse; Weiss withdraws, 253 Marse withdraws, 255 Burack bests Archibald, 259 Healey halts Seidler, 261 Weber, Wasserman whip Hornbuckle, 264 Taliaferro rips Rubin, 270 Corson tops (2f) Bell, 288 Levine licks Burns, 291 Estrada tops Owers, 297 MacGrady conks

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1950 (Key: 50-P)

Notice: Games running for more than two years are due to be reported for adjudication. As requests for extension of play must be filed one month earlier than the 2-year closing date, all remaining 1950 Prize Tourneys are now subject to adjudications.

Except for games continuing under extensions of play, duly requested and granted, we have to date closed out all 1950 Prize

we have to date closed out all 1950 Prize Tourneys, through section 109.

Tourneys 1-109: 56 correction: Arnold topped (f) Goldin, 78 Goldman, Orlando df; Goldman, Von Abele df. 81 Hibberd, Polomski df; Polomski, Sywak df. 83 Heising, Ouellette df. 87 Fahl, Frazier df; Moore withdrawn, 91 Gish, Huffman tie. 92 Banner bests Christiansen. 102 Cadena, Hymans df: Cadena, Mellor df; Hymans, Mellor df. 104 Shonick tops (f) Yell. (Section 105, started actually in January, 1951, has many reports due: prompt reports will still get consideration—all later sections did finish.)

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report. Games may be extended beyond normal

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: e.g., if your game began February, 1951, your request must be mailed in January, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in January, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before February 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date: (2) diagram of the position reached: (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-149: 8 Weaks whips McHugh.

11 Mitchell tops Arnow. 29 Howard halts
Suverkrubbe. 36 Spidle tops (f) Birchfield.
63 Mattern, Ross tie. 67 Ricafrente withdraws. 72 Gotham bows to Baptist, bests
(a) Burns. 77 Gustafson beats Matzke. 81
Braucher, Rider tie. 88 Wengraf tops Ohmes.
92 Smith whips Wilkoff. 96 Nelson tops
Silver twice. 101 K. Miller masters Black.
102 Harmon halts Puckett, 110 Zaas defeats
Scholtz, Hoerchner. 117 Meehan bests
Vosloh twice, bows to Giasson, 123 Robb rips
O'Counell. 124 Silver ties Bryant, Kent. 125
Steffen stops Meehan, Womack. 126 Chapin
defeats Donnelly. 127 Craig fells Finney. 129
Petras tops Williams twice, 132 Hobson masters Michelson. 133 Burg bests Evans. 138
Weber whips Gercke. 139 Koffman conks
Gilliss. 140 Page bows to Martin, bests Clark.
142 Danielson downs Luttrell. 114 Sprenger
tops Ardizzone. 146 Garver, Jungwirth nip
Newman.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tourneys ought to be finished. If not, urge your opponent to reply to moves promptly, then report if he does not! Check your results, report any that you may have forgotten to report or that have not been published. Scan each issue of Postal Mortems to see if your reports are published.

Tourneys 1-50: 1 Ribowsky bests Bryant, bows to Haudek, 4 Werner whips Bryant, 6 Smith tops Roll, Kennedy, (21) Parragh: Roll rips Kennedy; Kennedy withdraws, 7 Mozley clips Cleere: Viertel withdrawn, 15 Weisstein stops Strong, 17 Hughes halts Spatz, 20 Winer withdrawn, 21 Hendrickson halts Rocque, 23 Clark clips Draughon, Peery, 28 Lemke tops Grubb twice, 29 Gibbs masters Markoff, 30 Miskin tops Nelson twice, 38 Phillips bests Puckett, Greenbank; Fisher withdraws, 40 Graf defeats Fleming, 41 Frankel bests Skema, 44 Clark clips Olin, 46 Brunsman withdraws, 48 Petonke beats Baxter.

Tourneys 51-100: 55 Korney tops Gibbons twice. 56 Gilliss halts Houst. 57 Matzke, Owens tie. 58 Layton halts Hunt. 59 Timmann tops (f) Eiliott, 61 Leigh masters Mc-Inturff. 62 Mattern bows to Trotti, bests Landon, (2) Cheetham. 64 Garratt defeats Southard. 66 McClellan halts Hume: Di Martino ties McClellan, tops Cintron. 67 Cowan, Vaughan tie. 68 Donzall ties and tops Little. 69 Sheahan halts Holbrook. 70 McLellan tops Simmons twice, 72 Graeff nips Norton. 74 Mayo masters Simmons, Taylor, Guidry. 75 Routledge rips Parker. 77 Maitland downs Day. 78 Spade halts Hagedorn, Yaffe. 79 Chase chops Olmore. 84 Wright downs Oeder. 86 Gillow rips Rothenberg, 87 Powell tops Mattern. 88 Warren, Ornstein whip Fries. 89 Haggett halts Silver. 90 Poulin hits Huffman. 93 Sherman tops Aston. 94 Hill whips Wilmarth, 99 Rich rips Beaulieu twice; Beaulieu bests Krozel, Mowry, bows to Krozel, 100 Ribowsky conks Cowan.

Tourneys 101-194: 106 Mencarini masters Silver, 112 Graeff rips Rubenstein, 114 Vandemark tops Cleveland twice. 119 Huntwithdraws, 120 Thompson tops Haliparn: Marse withdraws, 122 Gray bests Mayo, 125 Gross halts Harris, McCaughey, 128 Petty tops Van DeGrift, 129 Trotti tops Yopp, ties Day; Stafford stops Yopp, 134 Trotti downs Dores, Ehlert; Ehlert conks Connor, 136 Kaiser masters Mangan, 137 Lipp licks Krajkiewicz, 140 Cleaveland splits with Foley, loses to Parker, 141 D'Onopria tops Tully, 147 Wall defeats Packard, 166 Mouser withdraws.

Addresses

are vital for postal play. Always give your return address and call attention to any change in your address.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

2nd Annual Championship—1946

5th Place Play-off

F. W. Plant 4f, G. Zaharakis 0.

3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 16 Kraeger stops Stubbs. 30 Jankowski jolts Carpenter.

4th Annual Championship—1949

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 49-Ns)

Notice: All games must be cleared, final results in mail before February 1st.

Sections 1-47: 47 Thomas tops Holloway.

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 8 Kugelmass masters Shaw. 10 Lynch, Heckman halt Sigler, 11 Wood bests Buckendorf, 12 Heckman, Stetzer tie. 13 Strahan stops Yerhoff; Weaver tops Eucher, (f) Hoehn.

5th Annual Championship—1950

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 50-N)

Sections 1-112: With all games over-due, we are closing out the Prelims with this issue, double-forfeiting on games not yet reported: 2 Roby, Shephard df. 32 Morrison, Stubbs df. 52 MacLean, Rowland df; MacLean, Yascolt df. 54 Earnest, Roberts df. 59 Bryant, Monk df; Monk, Worthman df. 86 Bryant, Monk df; Monk, Worthman df. 86 Callis. 93 Andt, Willingham df. 104 Jepson tops (f) Porter. 105 Dickson, Thomas df; Dickson, Jones df. 110 Hall, Smith df.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-42: 4 Newman, Richter tie. 13 Stevens stops Booher. 24 Define defeats Arnold. 26 Skarsten bows to Poole, ties Coss. 28 Kashin. Thomas top Callis. 29 Hunnex halts Rozsa. 30 Robinson ties Richter, trips Trinks. 33 Clark clips Young. 36 Porter tops (f) Wysowski. 37 Alger bests Petonke. 38 Johnson jolts Moore. 39 Fenn fells Sill; Clevenger, Paterson-Smyth clip Bauman. 40 Goff loses to Weaver, Wood, Thomas but trips Trull. 41 Pelton, Semb tie; Pasternak masters Millman.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-12: I Janowitz withdrawn, loses (a) to Watts. 3 Heckman halts Bill, McClure; Richter rips Runkel. 5 Grieder withdraws, loses (a) to Henin. 6 Hook conks Coss. 7 llyin tops Peale.

6th Annual Championship—1951

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 51-N)

Notice: Preliminary round games become over-due after 18 months of play: most should be over in one year. Hence we are closing out, with double-forfeits, games in sections which began play early in 1951: i.e., sections 1-36, last issue; sections 37-45 (April, 1951, starters), this issue.

As your 18 months of play wind up, report unfinished games for adjudication. Give (1) full record of moves to date; (2) diagram of position reached; and (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw. If you cannot hope even to draw on adjudication, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Finally, check your results now and report to us at once any games which you may have overlooked reporting or reported games which have not been published

which have not been published.
Sections 1.45: 27 Blackshear won from Ferrick. 24 correction: Egelston won from Eichhorn. 36 correction: Ruys won (f) from Pelouze. 39 Ledgerwood, Namson tie. 42 Fouquet, Siller df. 44 Breitman tops Dutch; Dutch, Jacobs df.

Dutch, Jacobs df.

Sections 46-85: 54 Wurl tops (a) Ling, 58
Fife bests Page, bows to Olson, Yerhoff.
64 Gordon downs Cooper, 69 Alden ties Wallace, tops Johnson, 72 Buckendorf loses to Hoeflin, ties Fry, 75 Lieberman, Zoudlik tie.
82 Eoff, Sullivan tie; Eoff, Meifert down Anderson, 84 Zieten, Konkel, Kashin defeat Anderson; Konkel stops Skarsten, 85 Shaw whips Wildt.

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CITY STATE.....

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-29: 1 MeNeese nips Wildt. 2 enriksen ties Breitenfeld, tops Barber; Henriksen Wholey bests Barber, 3 Putsche, Bryan top Wholey bests Barber. 3 Futsche, Bryan top Mali. 4 Birsten, Ruys rip Ilyin; Jackson withdrawn; Ruys downs Condon. 5 Voas withdraws. 6 Lynch licks Ouchi. 8 Parham, Wisegarver tie. 9 Mansell masters Blair. 10 Shaw halts Hoglund, I. Schwartz, 12 Hickman, Holmes tie. 13 Marschner bests Baxter. man, Holmes 11e. 13 Marsenner bests Baxter.
Johnson. 14 Staffer stops Bosik, Trull. 15
Kaufman tops Thompson; Ledgerwood withdraws. 16 Levi licks Scholtz, Lateiner; Lateiner, Scholtz sink Simmons. 17 Thomas nips
Norin, Erkiletian; Erkiletian, Kretzschmar
best Burkett. 18 O'Reilly jolts Johnson. 20
Alega withdraws. 21 Leonards licks McLain Algea withdraws. 21 Leonards licks McLain. 22 Fullum fells Sciarretta; Coleman conks Morley. 24 Moser bests Barasch.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-46: 3 Fonner defeats Van de Grift, 13 Kahn conks Gallaghan.

TOURNAMENT NOTES **Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments**

2nd Annual Championship-1946

As George Zaharakis has withdrawn from the fifth-place play-off match, F. W. Plant wins the \$50 prize. Zaharakis, of course, wins the \$40 sixth prize.

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

Finals section, 47-Nf 16, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted points:*

K. Kraeger 43.95; Dr. L. H. Sarett 40.65; K. Runkel 30.55; M. A. Kuchinsky 29.05; J. B. Stubbe 21.8; and V. J. Burdick and F. Sharpell withdrew.

Thus, the prospective list of cash prize winners (probably those above 30 points) now stands as:

PRESENT I	LEADERS*
L Stolzenberg .46,2 Dr S Lewis .45,7 R Oren .45,1 B Frank .41,7 R H Olin .44,7 A D Gibbs .43,95 K Kraeger .43,95 C Wehde .43,95 J F Heckman .42,85 E Owens .42,85 F Yerhoff .42,85 C N Fuglie .42,35 Dr H L Freitag 41,95 B Hill .41,7 G E Hartleb .41,35 A Ambrogio .40,7 Dr L Sarett .40,65 H M Stevenson 39,95 J H Staffer .39,6 N H Hornstein 39,5 B Albert .38,85 E A Capillon .38,85 E A Capillon .38,85 E A Capillon .38,85 C Shack .38,6 J A Ilyin .37,95 R E Martin .37,2 M L Mitchell .36,65 R E Knight .36,25 Dr S Greenberg .36,2 M R Paul .36,1 M H Wicksman .35,3 R E Hodurski .35,25 L A Weiss .35,25	M U Gureff 34.65 L Kilmer 34.65 N Janison 34.55 C Weberg 34.55 B D Thompson 34.5 Dr I Farber 34.15 R D Bruce 34.0 H B Daly 33.9 P Johnson 33.9 P Johnson 33.5 J W Harvey 33.55 J A Faucher 33.4 C Gillespie 33.05 Col L J Fuller 33.05 J W Harvey 33.05 T Peisach 32.8 G L Kashin 32.75 R E Pohle 32.75 R E Pohle 32.75 R Deacon 32.4 I Rivise 32.4 I Rivise 32.4 I Rivise 32.4 E Brice-Nash 32.25 R Morris 32.2 K Ouchi 31.9 E F Haendiges 31.8 A Dwyer 31.75 V Wildt 31.25 Dr H M Coss 31.2 F R Stauffer 30.6 W B Long 30.6 W B Long 30.6 K Runkel 30.55 K Runkel 30.55 K Runkel 30.55 L C Noderer 30.15
F W Bened	

* Please check your weighted point totals as soon as you see them published. They are determined on a basis of 1.0 point per win in prelim round; 2.2 points in the semifinals; and 4.5 points in the finals, Draws count half value in each instance.

4th Annual Championship-1949

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals section, 49-Nf 8, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted points:*

C. Kugelmass 41.75; B. B. Wisegarver 39.75; C. Merritt 33.5; J. Shaw 27.9; R. F. Richter 24.0; and R. Echeverria and D. Fidlow withdrew.

As a result of current Postal Mortems, also, G. S. Thomas has qualified for the Finals. We are far short of having a new Finals section; but all Semi-finals games as yet unfinished must be reported this January either as finished results or for adjudication.

5th Annual Championship-1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Finals: B. A. Robinson, W. F. B. Clevenger, J. D. Define, G. S. Thomas and G. Hunnex.

As a result of current Postal Mortems, also, F. Jepson has qualified for the Semi-finals and brings up an even seven for the last Semi-finals section in the 1950 Golden Knights.

6th Annual Championship-1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Finals: J. Staffer, F. B. Levi, J. Wholey, O. M. Thomas, J. McNeese, W. J. Bryan, J. Shaw and A. W. Marschner.

As a result of current Postal Mortems, also, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: J. Fife, R. G. Konkel, J. K. Lieberman, E. Hoeflin, Col. P. Blackshear, H. Wurl and K. B. Keating.

Most of the preliminary round games are now finished; almost all should be. Check on your results, report any you may have overlooked sending or which have not been published-and do try to get other results cleared quickly.

7th Annual Championship-1952

Entries are now receivable to this new Golden Knights tournament as advertised on the back cover of this issue.

Tournaments for 1953

Our regular program continues for the new year. The 7th Annual Golden Knights Championship, of course, is running now as advertized on the back cover

Also, the Class Tournament is open as always and as advertized on page 29.

In addition, though we don't have the space in which to advertize it in this issue, the Prize Tournament is open, as always.

The Prize Tournament is run on the same lines as the Class Tournament in all respects-except that, for those who seek sharper competition, there is a modest prize at stake.

Those who take first place win a credit of \$5 for the purchase of chess books or chess equipment from CHESS REVIEW. The entry fee for this type of tournament is \$2. Players enter by rating classes.

For all three tournaments, competitors are rated on wins, losses and draws.

POSTAL GAMES from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

____ annotated by

Out of the Books

Whenever a player departs from the norm and strikes out on his own, the chances are excellent that the game will be interesting. This one is, and White's play is sharp in this short game.

ENGLISH OPENING

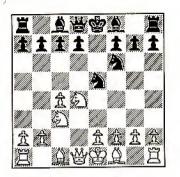
PCO: p. 41, col. 1; MCO: p. 31, col. 1

K. Skema		Dr. M. J.	Smith
White			Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	3 N-B3	N-B3
2 N-QB3	N-KB3	4 P-Q4	PxP

5 NxP

N-K4

An original move which White refutes quite neatly. Standard are 5... B-N5 and 5... B-B4.



6 B-B4!

Right to the point.

6

NxP

Now Black either fails to see what he is letting himself in for, or refuses to admit 5 . . . N-K4 was wrong. Best is 6 . . . N-N3.

7 KN-N5

P-Q3

. . . .

The Queen Bishop Pawn must be held. If 7... NxP? 8 Q-N3, threatening both 9 QxN and 9 NxP†, wins at least a Knight.

8 Q-R4!

Again exploiting the adventurous Black Queen Knight. A double check and 9 QxN are menaced.

8 . . . N-N3 10 NxB† QxN 9 NxQP‡ K-K2 11 Q-Q4

White's last three moves have netted him a winning position.

11 12 Q-K3† Q-Q2 K-Q1

The Queen Bishop Pawn is lost on 12...Q-K3.

13 R-Q1

QN-Q4

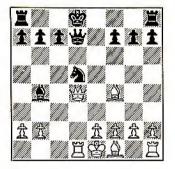
Better is 13 ... B-Q3.

14 NxN 15 Q-Q4 N×N B–N5†

If 15 . . . P-QB3, 16 P-K4, B-N5† 17 B-Q2, BxB† 18 QxB, N-N3 19 Q-B2 wins

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

material. Probably, 15 . . . N-B3 16 Q-B4, B-Q3 is best, but it fails ultimately against 17 P-K4.



16 B-Q2

B-K2

On 16 . . . BxB†, 17 RxB, P-QB3 18 P-K4 wins.

17 B-R5!

Resigns

If 17 . . . N-N3, 18 BxN wins a piece. If 17 . . . N-B3, 18 Q-K5! B-Q3 19 RxB wins the Queen. And, if 17 . . . P-QN3, 18 QxN, QxQ 19 RxQ† wins a piece.

A Model of Tactics

White's opening strategy is sharply debated by Black, and a fine, theoretical discussion is promised. But, when White overreaches prematurely, Black perceives and executes perfectly a consistent series of tactical coups.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 430, col. 59; MCO: p. 290, col. 127 R. V. Schoenborn P. F. Secord

> 1 P-K4 2 N-KB3

P-QB4 N-KB3

Black

The Nimzovich Variation, which Black, he says, "favors in Postal Chess because it is little analyzed."

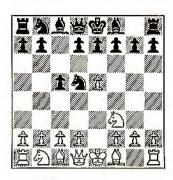
3 P-K5

Or 3 N-B3.

White

3

N-Q4



4 P-B4

A promising positional continuation for White is: 4 N-B3, NxN 5 QPxN, P-Q4 6 PxPe.p., QxP 7 QxQ, PxQ 8 B-KB4! P-Q4 9 O-O-O, B-K3 10 B-N5†, N-B3 11 KR-K1.

4 5 P-QN3

N-B2

Book and better is 5 P-Q4. With a Pawn at K5, the Queen Bishop is not so effective at QN2.

5 . . . P-K3 7 P-Q4 PxP 6 B-N2 B-K2 8 NxP O-O 9 B-Q3 P-B3! Black's last is very good. It amounts to a refutation of White's opening strategy.

10 Q-R5

White dreams of 11 BxP† K-R1 12 B-N6§ K-N1 13 Q-R7 mate; but his move is premature. 10 PxP seems best.

10 P–B4 11 N×BP

White does not lose material on this deal (a Bishop and Knight for a Rook and two Pawns), but he makes the fundamental mistake of undertaking extensive operations before he is castled and adequately developed.

11 RxN 12 BxR PxB 13 QxP P=Q3!

Black gains more time by attacking the Queen and King Pawn.

14 Q-B2 PXP 15 BXP B-N5† 16 K-B1

White's last move is hopeless. 16 B-B3 defends best; but Black must be presumed the winner in the long run, anyway.



The rest is a neat exercise in tactics.

16 N-B3 17 B-N2 B-KB4!

18 Q-B1
Of course not 18 QxB??? Q-Q8 mate.

Of course not 18 QxB??? Q-Q8 mate Nor 18 Q-K2?? B-Q6!

18 Q-Q6† 19 K-N1 R-K1

Black threatens 20 . . . R-K8 \dagger , winning the Queen.

20 N-B3

Knights ought to be developed much sooner.

20 N-Q5

Winning a piece by threats of 21 . . . BxN and 22 . . . N-K7†.

21 P-KR3 B×N 23 Q-B1 B-B5† 22 K-R2 B-Q7 24 P-N3

If 24 K-N1, again N-K7 \dagger wins the Queen.

24 BxP†!
25 PxB R-K7†
Resigns

Barely in time, as Black mates in two, at most.

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication."

Book of the Month

THE HUMAN SIDE OF CHESS by Fred Reinfeld. 302 pages. 60 diagrams. Pellegrini & Cudahy, New York, 1952. \$3.75.

THIS BOOK, so far as I know, is the first to be devoted to the lives and achievements of the World Champions in the first century of title play: Adolf Anderssen, Paul Morphy, Wilhelm Steinitz, Emanuel Lasker, Jose Raoul Capablanca, Alexander Alekhine and Max Enwe.

The Human Side of Chess is a very novel book and a much-needed one. We know a great deal about the games of the World Champions—Alekhine's My Best Games of Chess is the most famous of such books. But, if we want to know something about the men behind the games—and who doesn't?—we are up against a wall of blank silence. Or we were, until Reinfeld's book came along.

This book satisfies our curiosity in many respects. Why did Anderssen fail so miserably against Morphy? Why did Morphy give up chess when he was acknowledged as the world's greatest player? How did Steinitz succeed in holding his title for 28 years? What was the secret of Lasker's success? Why did Capablanca fade almost as swiftly as he had risen to world fame? What was the essence of Alekhine's genius? Was Euwe's defeat of Alekhine a fluke? These and many equally fascinating questions are answered with a wealth of interesting detail in Reinfeld's book.

Aside from the intrinsic attraction of the subject, The Human Side of Chess makes delightful reading because of the distinguished style of the writing. Before I had seen the book, I was intrigued by the New York Times comment that this is "the best book ever written on the royal game." Having read the book, I feel that this high praise is well deserved. Reinfeld has captured the grandeur as well as the tragedy of chess as no else did before him,

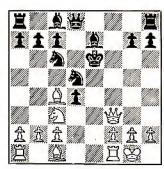
One of the most notable features of the book is the 65 page section devoted to characteristic games of these great masters. Stunning games in themselves, they become doubly enjoyable with the illuminating notes that, as always throughout this book, describe the master behind the moves.

The publishers are to be congratulated on a very fine piece of book-making which is in keeping with the contents. The jacket, the appearance of the printed page, the type size, the layout of the games, the diagrams—all these features have been carefully designed to produce a book that chessplayers will be proud to own or present as a gift,

To give an idea of the exciting quality of these games, I am quoting two of them—unfortunately without the notes. The first was played by Morphy, as one of six blindfold games. The second was won by Emanuel Lasker when he was 66. The first game, played in New Orleans in 1858, is in piquant contrast to the second, played in Zurich in 1934.

TWO KNIGHT'S DEFENSE

P. Morphy				Amateur
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	6	PxP	NxP?
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	7	0-0	B-K2
3 B-B4	N-B3	8	NxBP!	KxN
4 P-Q4	PxP	9	Q-B3†	K-K3
5 N-N5	P-Q4!	10	N-B3!	



PxN	15 R-K1†	K-Q5
N-K4	16 BxN	R-K1
B-B3	17 Q-Q3†	K-B4
BxB	18 P-N4†!	KxP
KxR	19 Q-Q4†	K-R4
	N-K4 B-B3 BxB	N-K4 16 BxN B-B3 17 Q-Q3† BxB 18 P-N4†!

Morphy announced mate in four:

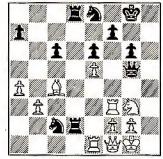
20 QxP† K-R5 22 Q-R3† K-N3 21 Q-N3† K-R4 23 R-N1 mate

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr	. M. Eu	we		Dr. E.	Lasker
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	18	KR-Q1	B-Q2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	19	P-K5	N-K1!
3	N-QB3	N-KB3	20	B-N1	P-N3
4	B-N5	QN-Q2	21	Q-K4	B-R5!
5	P-K3	P-B3	22	P-QN3	B-Q2
6	N-B3	B-K2	23	P-QR4	N-Q4
7	Q-B2	0-0	24	B-Q3	QR-B1
8	P-QR3	R-K1	25	B-B4	B-B31
9	R-B1	PxP	26	NxB	PxN!
10	BxP	N-Q4	27	R-Q3	N-N5!
11	BxB	QxB	28	R-KB3	R-B2!
12	N-K41	N/4-B3	29	P-R4	R/2-Q2
13	N-N3	P-B4	30	P-R5	Q-N4!
14	0-0	PxP	31	R-K1	R-Q5!
15	NxP	N-N3	32	PxP!	RPxP!
16	B-R2	R-N1	33	Q-K2	R-Q7!
17	P-K4	R-Q1!	34	Q-B1?	N-B7!

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

Now the fireworks begin, for Lasker gives up his Queen in order to obtain lasting pressure. The hammer-like quality of his remaining moves is very impressive.



35	N-K4	QxKPII	43	Q-N4	N/4xBt
36	N-B6†	QxN	44	PxN	N-K7†
37	RxQ	NxR/3	45	K-R2	N-B5§
38	R-B1	N-K51	46	K-R1	R/7-Q5
39	B-K2	N-Q5!	47	Q-K7	K-N2!
40	B-B3	NxBP!	48	Q-B7	R/1-Q4!
41	Q-B4	N-Q6!	49	R-K1	R-KN4!
42	R-B1	N-K4!	50	QxQBP	R-Q1!
				Resign	S

Reinfeld comments: "Lasker was the only man in the history of the game who was able to play such magnificent chess in advanced old age. This game was played only a year before Euwe won the World Championship."

—P. L.

A SUBTLE TRAP

The Boleslavsky—Bisguier game, page 368 in our December issue, contains a shrewd little trap worthy of an elaboration after the style of Gerald Abrams in *The Chess Mind*, an unusually interesting book also published by Pellegrini & Cudahy, at \$4.

Black's last move was virtually forced—making the trap more alluring:



Supposing White a first grade duffer, he might presumably not see even 1 QxP. As a second grader, he may see it; and, as a third grader, he may also see a mate next. The trap is baited.

Let's graduate him from duffer grades, He then sees 2 . . . R-KN1! and looks no further, eschewing the pin.

If White is a much higher class player, however, he looks further and perceives: 1 QxP, R-KN1 2 R-Q8! Here is the pinner pinned; and, as White may think, the trapper trapped—by a cross-pin.

Why not? Well, the next higher class player goes yet a move further and sees the beautiful and winning in 3 Q-N8\$!

A double-cross-pin!

—J. S. B.



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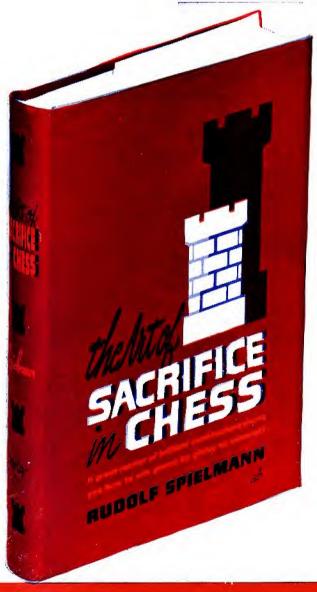
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(See page 35)

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PAWN EQUALS KNIGHT!

IN PROBLEMS and composed end-games, it is no longer cause for wonder to see a Pawn promoted to a Knight instead of a Queen. But, in crossboard play, it makes for an exciting climax.

Budapest, 1896 SICILIAN DEFENSE

Kalniczky			Charousek		
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-QB4	5	P-Q4	PxP
2	N-KB3	P-K3	6	NxP	P-QR3
3	N-B3	N-KB3	7	B-K2	Q-B2
4	P-QR3	N-B3	8	0-0	B-Q3

Knowing when to violate principles is a sign of a good player. Black blocks his Queen Pawn but, in return, he induces a weakening advance of a Kingside Pawn.

9 P-KN3	N×N	15	BxB	QxB
10 Q×N	P-QN3	16	Q-Q6	0-0-0
11 B-K3	B-B4	17	N-R4	QxQ
12 Q-Q2	B-N2	18	RxQ	PxP
13 B-B3	P-KR4	19	BPxP	B-B3
14 QR-Q1	P-R5	20	N-B3	

An ignominious retreat, but White can not go in for 20 NxP \dagger , K-B2 21 N-B4, B-N4.

_					
20		K-B2	23	N-K4	NxKP
21	P-K5	BxB	24	R-B3†	N-B3
22	RxB	N-N5	25	R-Q2	P-Q4
۶	So Black	does get	the	center	after all.
26	N-N5	R-Q2	32	N-B3	P-K4
27	R-B2	P-Q5	33	R-B3	N-K3
28	R-QB4	P-N4	34	R-K3	R-QB2
29	R-B5	K-N3	35	R/3-K	2 R-B6
30	P-QN4	N-Q1	36	R-Q3	RxR
31	R-Q2	P-B3	37	PxR	R-QB1

A new advantage: the open file. Charousek's positional play is a pleasure to watch.

38	N-K1	R-B6	41	K-K2	R-B8
39	R-R2	N-B2	42	K-Q2	R-N8
40	K-B1	N-Q4	43	R-B2	N-B6

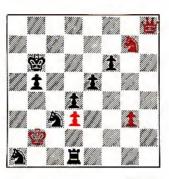
White's pieces are tied up, and, as 44 . . . R-Q8 mate is threatened, he has only one reasonable move.

44 R-B1	R-N7†	48	N-B5	BxP
45 R-B2	R-N6		NXNP	P-R4
46 N-B3	RxRP	50	P-R4	P-R5
47 N-R4	R-N6	51	P-R5	P-R6
		52	P-R6	R-N8

Again mate is threatened and White has only the same Rook move.

53 R-B1	P-R7	56 K-B2
54 P-R7	RxR	P-R8(N)†!
55 P~R8(Q)	R-Q8t	57 K-N2

Certainly a remarkable position and worthy of a diagram. With so few pieces on the board, the long diagonal is completely occupied!



57 R-N8† 58 K-R3 N-B7 mate

With the choice of three mates on the move, Charousek decides to give the newest member of his army the honor of administering the coup de grace.

DR. EUWE must have been thrilled when he wound up this masterpiece by promoting his Pawn to a Knight with an artistic fork against King and Queen! When this sort of thing can happen, Chess is far from being played out.

Mahrisch-Ostrau, 1923 SICILIAN DEFENSE

W	olf				Euwe
White				Black	
1	P-K4	P-QB4	12	B-B1	B-N2
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	13	QR-B1	N-QR4
3	N-B3	N-B3	14	Q-B2	N-B5
4	P-Q4	PxP	15	BxN	QxB
5	NxP	P-Q3	16	N-N3	QR-B1
6	B-K2	P-K3	17	B-N6	B-R1
7	B-K3	B-K2	18	N-R5	Q-N5
8	Q-Q2	0-0	19	R-N1	P-Q4
9	0-0	P-QR3	20	P-K5	N-Q2
10	P-B3	Q-B2	21	R-Q4	NxB
11	KR-Q1	P-QN4	22	RxQ	BxR
			23	N-N3	

Of course not 24 QxN, B-B47.

23		N-B5
24	Q-Q4	

The threat was 24 . . . NxNP 25 RxN, BxN, followed by 26 . . . BxP.

To chase the Knight away and then play . . . B-B4.

25	NXNE	P-R5	35	Q-R5	B-Q4
26	P-83	B-K2	36	Q-R4	R-N7
27	Q-R7	PXN	37	RxP	RxR
28	QxB/7	PxP	38	QxR	P-B6
29	R-R1	R-N1	39	Q-R3	P-B7
30	Q-Q7	NxKP	40	Q-B3	B-N6!
31	Q-Q6	RXN	41	K-B2	P-R3
32	QxN	RxP	42	K-K2	R-Q1
33	P-QB4	R-QB7	43	Q-B7	R-Q8
34	Q-B7	PxP	44	Q-N8†	K-R2

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

48 QxB

There is just a faint chance in 45... P-B8(Q) 46 QxR, but Euwe does not want a new Queen!



P-B8(N)†!
Resigns

After 46 KxR, NxQ, the newly born Knight wins the ending.

END-GAME DEPARTMENT

PENDING the appearance of a new edition of Chessboard Magic, paste the following composed ending into your present copy, as it is one of the prettiest compositions which I have run across in a long time. I still marvel at the delicate balance maintained from the very first move to the last.

M. Libiurkin



White to play and draw

Black has two Pawns on the seventh, ready to queen. How does White stop both of them from advancing?

If 1 K-N2, P-B8(Q)† 2 KxQ, P-R8(Q), Black wins.

1	N-N3	K-R5	4	N-R1!!	BxN
		P-B8(Q)+	5	B-R3!!	B-B3
		B-K5!	6	B-N2!	BxB
			7	P-Q7 P-I	88(Q) ÷

After sacrificing his Knight and his Bishop, White lets his opponent queen with a check!

8 K-Q2! Drawn

There are no more checks, and the Pawn cannot be stopped by the Queen or the Bishop.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

In answering the question, "Which is the greater game, Chess or Checkers," I must, in all frankness, favor Chess. —Newell W. Banks

Blindfold Checker Champion

of the World

Number 2

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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Pennsylvania Thomas B. Eckenrode, Thomas Gutekunst, William R. Hamilton, Lee B. Hoover.

South Carolina Prof. R. F. Brand. South Dakota M. F. Anderson.

Tennessee Mrs. Martha Hardt, J. G. Sullivan, Jr.

Texas James A, Creighton, Frank R. Graves, Homer H. Hyde.

Utah Harold Lundstrom. Virginia Dr. R. M. Baine. Washington Dan Wade West Virginia Edward M, Foy. Wisconsin A. E. Elo, R. Kujoth, Wyoming E. F. Rohlff.

CANADA: Alberta Percy Connell.

Manitoba H. Gregory. Quebec Osias Bain, Saskatchewan Rea B. Hayes,

edders forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

WHO'S WHO?

Reading the Time article on Reshevsky delighted me no end, but set me to wondering why CHESS REVIEW shouldn't give us an occasional vignette of our leading chess-players.

Later seeing the Reshevsky article reprinted in CHESS REVIEW [p. 328, November, 1952]. I wondered why you didn't answer the question implied in the last paragraph.

Who is a psychologist? [Dr. Reuben Fine] a wholesale meat merchant? [Arnold Denker] a chemist? [George Kramer] an editor? [I. A. Horowitz] a college student? [Larry Evans] a pharmacist? [Alexander Kevitz] and a soldier?[Arthur Bisguier].

> OSCAR LERNER New York, N. Y.

CAN WE SAY NO?

Your magazine is next to impossible to obtain down here, although I have managed to get two copies. I have nothing but praise for your magazine. I know I will get a million dollars worth of enjoyment out of a \$4.75 investment.

> RONALD SIMPSON Fayetteville, N. C.

WHAT A GAME!

I have never taken a magazine which I have read with as much enthusiasm as CHESS REVIEW. It seems like an eternity between issues.

I haven't been playing chess long, and not alleged "book" chess until the last few months. In fact, I have deliberately avoided getting into it because I had an experience from playing checkers which made me fearful of what might happen if I became addicted to chess, No doubt, all players censure themselves for the time they spend at the game when they should be doing productive things, but it seems that you can't do a productive thing until you sweat blood for a few hours over the chess board. A salesman dropped by the

house the other night, just at supper time, and saw me running through a chess problem. We got to talking, then playing chess. I missed a hot dinner. He didn't mention what he was selling. But we had a whale of a time-particularly I, since I beat him three straight. The next day, he was back and, in my absence, played my kid. Then the day after, he was back again and beat me 2 out of 3, I haven't seen him since; so I guess he just wanted to get those three straight out of his

What a game!

J. Frank Cunningham Washington, D. C.

ROLL 'EM AGAIN!

I was interested in Mr. Maitland's letter [p. 321 November issue] and believe I have found an improvement which makes his game more interesting.

Here it is: When a player puts his opponent's King in check, the opponent must make a legal answer to the check, if possible, without rolling the dice, and this move constitutes his dice roll, and the player giving check then rolls again.

This added rule obviates any wild sacrifice with the gamble that the defender will fail to roll an answering move.

> GEORGE F. CHASE Buffalo, N. Y.

 It seems to us that Mr. Maitland's dicechess appeals as a chess-variant for the pure fun of the outrageous gambling element. But, once you embark on variants from the Royal Game itself, you may as well suit yourself-or yourself and whatever opponent you can rope in.-ED.

I read with a great deal of interest the article by Mr. Maitland about playing chess with dice. All of my chess is of necessity confined to Postal Chess because there isn't another chessplayer in this tiny community and therefore I haven't been able to try the dice-chess game. However, I have given the game

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General Offices: 250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y. Sales Department (Room 1329) open daily 9 to 6 p. m.—Saturdays from 2 to 6 p.m. Telephone: Circle 6-8258, Subscription Rates: One year \$4.75, two years \$9.00, three years \$12.75 in the United

States, U. S. Possessions, Canada, Newfoundland, Spain and Pan-American countries. Elsewhere: \$5.50 per year.

Change of Address: Four week's notice required for change of address. When ordering change please furnish an address stencil impression from the wrapper of a recent issue. Address changes cannot be made without the old address as well as the new one. Unsolicited manuscripts and photographs will not be returned unless accompanied by return postage and self-addressed envelope. some thought and it occurs to me that it may be interesting to have the game played on several boards simultaneously, the moves at all boards being determined by just one roll of the dice, that is, one roll for each move for each color.

To illustrate, let us assume there are four games. All the four White players would make their move (if they could) when the dice are first rolled, then all four Black players on the next roll, etc. It would be immaterial who rolled the dice. A time limit for each move would have to be decided on beforehand so that all boards would move at the same time.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S.

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

Feb. 12 & 13: North Dakota State Championship at YMCA, Grand Forks, North Dakota; 5 rd. SS Tmt; open to all; EF \$2.50; trophies: write to D. C. Macdonald, L. B. 603 Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Feb. 14 & 15: Puget Sound Open at the Seattle Chess Club: 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$2; starts 10 AM; open to all: write to O. W. LaFreniere, 2807 West Yakima Av., Yakima, Washington.

Feb. 21: 41st Annual Washington's Birthday Tournament of S. W. Nebraska and N. W. Kansas; starts 10 AM in the new firehouse in Stamford, Nebraska; No EF, no prizes; open to all: write to R. E. Weare, Stamford, Nebraska.

March 28 & 29: Washington State Junior Championship, open to all under 21: 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$1; starts 10 AM at Seattle Chess Club: write to O. W. LaFreniere, 2807 W. Yakima Av., Yakima, Washington.

July 27-Aug. 8: USCF "Open" Championship at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

The results of such a match would be very interesting. White may win at one board, Black at another, a draw at still another. The competition would be White against White, rather than White vs. Black, to see who accomplishes the same result with the same possible moves—somewhat similar to the competition in Duplicate Contract Bridge.

DAVID DAY Howardsville, Va.

BOUQUET

I certainly enjoy CHESS REVIEW and think it is the best chess magazine on the market.

J. R. BAIRD Woodstock, N. B., Canada

THIS AIN'T RIGHT!

Recently, a friend sent me a "house organ" which he edits and which had on the second page an interesting note about one of the mechanical chess machines which pop up every now and then.

I have thought it might be worthwhile to find out something about this—if there is anything in it at all—and perhaps interest readers of CHESS REVIEW in an article about it. [See page 36—Ep].

At any rate, I send the clipping for what it is worth—which may be exactly nothing. Do with it what you wish.

ROBERT H. DUNN Portsmouth, N. H.

• The clipping states:

"If you happen to have \$80,000 loose in your pocket and want an electronic gadget which will play chess, you can now buy one. The machine comes mounted on casters in a 500-pound package. Engineer Richard Sprague, one of its designers, says it would prove a montonous opponent. It can also be used to help control traffic. It will make sixteen computations a second and will work any and all mathematical problems. However, you have to be a mathematician to run the thing—which rules out this editor.

-The Wright Line, Wright & Company, Inc., Worcester, Massachusetts."

As chess is not just mathematics, 16 computations a second will not solve the complications of whether 1 P-QR3 can be refuted or not—Ep.

J'A DUD

So much has been said in the Readers' Forum regarding that friendly pest, the kibitzer, that I hasten to his defense, proposing that he be given a part in the game with a chance to win for himself. In small chess clubs, the kibitzer is often a lonesome member who arrives too late to get into a game of his own. Under my scheme, his friends may invite him to join their game under some such rules as these:

1. The kibitzer wins the game if it becomes a draw.

2. At various intervals, the kibitzer stops White or Black from playing and makes the move for him. In this way, the kibitzer can improve the game of the poorer player or spoil that of the winning side. He must be careful, of course, not to overdo it as his object, as mentioned above, is to produce a draw and so win the game himself.

3. The kibitzer must announce his intention to move by first touching the arm of the player whose turn it is and remarking: "J'a dud," a schoolboy French modification [fractured French—Eo.] of the words: J'adoube, by which he means "I have a dud, and wish to adjust the position." He then makes the move for White or Black as the case may be. It is duly recorded and checked or underlined to show that the Kibitzer made it.

4. The frequency with which the kibitzer is allowed to move should perhaps be left to the players concerned.

A few further suggestions occur to me:
(a) The kibitzer may be required to move at regular intervals, such as during every other move, or every 3d, 4th or 5th move.
(b) The kibitzer may be allowed to choose his own time to play his duds, provided he does not play them oftener than every other move, or every 3d, 4th or 5th.

Notice that the kibitzer is always allowed to make the White or the Black move as he prefers. He does not have to stick to playing White or Black. Also that White and Black always play their own pieces. Finally, each player may hope that should the tide of battle go against him, the friendly kibitzer may come to his rescue—and How!

Dr. W. S. Chapin Muskegon Heights, Mich.

OMISSION RECTIFIED

I was very much impressed by the late Mr. Napier's playing against Steinitz (Chess Review, page 299, Oct., 1952). I have been playing chess for 20 years (or trying to) and have never seen better play. I thought his 21st move very good indeed. I never heard of Mr. Napier before. Hope you will give us more of his games. One against my favorite master, Frank Marshall, should be really something. Thank you for your article.

H. R. MACKEAN Winnipeg, Canada

• Our current Golden Age of Chess will have some of Napier's games.—Eb.

Cause or Effect?

Someone once said of Alekhine that he was an S. O. B. And someone else stated that, by some, Alekhine was pronounced Al-yek-in; by others, Al-e-kine; but, for most, he was pronounced a lickin'. In terms of chess championship ability, is it possible that these two tales have a direct relationship?

A INTERNATIONAL

FIDE News

Albania has become the latest member of the International Chess Federation (FIDE)....The Federation plans to issue a quarterly organ to be devoted to coverage of its activities, ...Argentina's bid to hold the next international team championship tournament in Buenos Aires during the spring of 1954 has been accepted by the FIDE.

Wiener Winner

A resurgence of his old-time vigor marked the play of Arthur Bisguier in the Vienna International Tournament, 1953. In achieving a decisive first, the American star won 7 games and drew 4 against a strong field that included Rabar and Nedejkovic of Yugoslavia, Rellstab of Germany, Paoli of Italy and the veteran Gruenfeld of Austria.

Nedeljkovic, 7½-3½, was second, and Stoeckel of Austria, 6½-4½, performed well to take third. Fourth and fifth places were shared by Gruenfeld and Rabar, each 6-5.

Austria Downs Italy

A double-round match in Vienna between Austria and Italy went to the former by 13-7.

Highlights of Hastings, 1953

The annual international tournament at Hastings, England, for the first time in the history of this landmark of chess, saw a four-way tie for top honors. D. A. Yanofsky of Canada, A. Medina, champion of Spain, and two Englishmen, Harry Golombek and Jonathan Penrose, each scored 5½-3½.

Penrose started off like a whirlwind by bagging 4½ points out of his first 5 games, but thereafter could add only 1 more point in the next 4 rounds. Yanofsky, on the other hand, started slowly but gained power toward the finish.

One of the competitors was Dr. Adolph Seitz, the well-known master and journalist, who is among the most cosmopolitan of the cosmopolites—a true citizen of the world. He was born in Germany, rep-



Columbia University Chess Team: (left to right) Team Captain Eliot Hearst,
James T. Sherwin, Edward Scher, Philip Schwartz and Karl Burger.

resented Italy, is a life member of the British Chess Federation and lives in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In the Premier Reserves of the Hastings Congress, R. Bordell of Spain was the winner with 7½-1½, followed by Hans Berliner of the U. S. with 6-3.

W UNITED STATES

NATIONAL

Steamroller

Fielding what was probably the strongest team in its history, Columbia University, 25-3, walked away with the Intercollegiate Team Tournament in New York City, Six easy match victories in a 12 team Swiss tourney were wrapped up by team captain Eliot Hearst (1950 New York State champion), James T. Sherwin (1951 New York State champion), Karl Burger and Philip Schwartz.

Far behind with a 16½-11½ game score was City College, finishing in second place ahead of Toronto University, with the same game score but fewer S.B.

points. It was Toronto's first appearance in this tough annual event. The University of Pennsylvania and Western Reserve tied for fourth with 16-12 each.

Columbia also took the intercollegiate speed title when Sherwin scored 11-1, losing only to his teammate, Burger, who was runner-up.

Team	Game	Score
Columbia University	_ 25	- 3
College of the City of N. Y	_ 161	2-11/2
Toronto University	_ 161	6-111/2
Univ. of Pennsylvania	. 16	-12
Western Reserve	_ 16	-12
Brooklyn College	_ 15	-13
New York University	_ 15	-13
Amherst College	_ 12	-16
Stevens Institute	_ 111/	2-161/2
Drexel Institute	_ 101/	2-171/2
Fordham University	_ 9	-19
Holy Cross College	_ 5	-23

Esquired

The March issue of Esquire contains an article on chess by Fred Reinfeld. It is a very handsomely illustrated two pages; but the typical Esquire slant comes out in the title: 32 Ways to Go Crazy!

Correction

Ignas Zalys requests us to correct an error of the tournament director of the 1952 U. S. Open Championship Tournament held at Tampa, Florida, as a result of which Zalys' S.-B. score was erroneously printed in Chess Review as being 32.25 points instead of 39. Mr. Zalys actually finished in a tie for 22nd place with M. Fleischer, not, as reported, in 25th place.

REGIONAL

New England Note

A double round-robin of six board matches in the 1952 fall season of the North Shore League was captured by Newburyport, Massachusetts, with 24½ points. Other scores were Haverhill, Mass., 17; Durham, New Hampshire, 15½; and Portsmouth, N. H., 15.

ILLINOIS

Thirty-seven entries (an increase of 10 over last year) flocked to the second annual Illinois Open Tournament at the Hotel Orlando in Decatur.



DR. BELA ROZSA

Oklahoma Champion

Though Dr. Rozsa is an ardent chessplayer and fan, even so—chess yields to

The defending champion, Povilas Tautvaisas of Chicago, retained his title in the Swiss event with the score of 5½-½. A fellow Chicagoan, Angelo Sandrin, was runner-up with 5-1 and a better S.-B. showing than third prize winner Lawrence C. Young of Madison, also 5-1. Bracketed with 4½-1½ each but finishing fourth and fifth respectively on S.-B. points were Alfred Ludwig of Omaha, Nebraska, and R. D. Firebaugh of Robinson, Illinois. Sixth prize went to John Penquite of Des Moines, Iowa, with 4-2 and the best S.-B. tally in that category.

Good coverage of the tournament was provided by Decatur newspapers and radio.

MISSOURI

Top places in the Missouri Open Tournament, a 14 player Swiss, went to two Illinois entries, William H. C. Newberry of Alton (first with $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}$) and Hugh Myers of Decatur (second with 4-1). Third was Harold Branch of St. Louis. $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$, who, as highest ranking Mis-

What Again!

We'd just about settled down, resigned to the thought that robot "brains" are capable of playing a mediocre game of chess, when unsettling news arrives. An article on Dr. Norbert Wiener, "Robot Philosopher," in *This Week* magazine of January 24 is our source.

"Some of the statistical machines now being planned seem quite fantastic," it says. "One such machine, a pilot model of which is being built in England by an associate of Dr. Wiener's, is designed to answer the question of whether an electronic chess-player could beat, at chess, the man who created it."

For the cheerful insolence of that introduction, we are inclined to present the item in our "Go Climb a Tree" department; but it continues:

"The answer, according to Dr. Wiener, who has been examining the theory on which the experimental machine is designed, is yes—provided that the chessplaying automaton would be given other information beside that provided by the

designer who teaches the machine how to play. 'The extra information fed to the machine need not be intelligible or organized,' Dr. Wiener says crisply, 'The introduction of random data—probably just a stream of what we call thermal noise—might be sufficient to provide it with the necessary additional outside experience.'"

his first love and profession, music.

The basis of Dr. Wiener's belief is that these machines are supposed now to be able to correct their own errors and so to readapt their "thinking." But, even so, we prefer to wait upon actual results from the pilot model, at least, Dr. Shannon, who has done some work on chess-playing machines (p. 105, April, 1950, CHESS RE-VIEW), indicated that the possibilities in chess are too nearly infinite for any machine to solve them. That is, to determine the best first move in chess would take the machine longer than civilization is likely to endure-though, given infinite time, it could so determine by running off all possibilities one after another. That prime fact creates a hurdle whereby a machine truly to play high-grade chess must be capable of exercising "judgment," and that is the test before the pilot model.

"Such projected machines," says the article, "....would actually change the the nature of their work according to much the same principles as those by which living things evolve, and even adapt themselves to perform work that suits them best. Some of their wires could be cut, or switches damaged, and these Darwinian machines would merely adapt themselves to the new conditions and find for themselves other ways of functioning."

If it's to come to that, indeed, who knows—maybe Cybernetic XI will be chess champion of the world? But meanwhile we must see if the pilot model supports Dr. Wiener's high regard in it—or if his statements are "just a stream of thermal noise."

Somehow the question of a chess-playing machine defeating the man who created it never pops up but we think of the apt answer given in the cartoon below.







sourian, became state champion. Fourth to seventh on S.-B. points with equal scores of 3-2 were the following Missouri players in the order named: Harry Lew and C. M. Burton (both of St. Louis) and J. Edward Cain and Jerry T. O'Dell (both of Columbia).

NEW JERSEY

Outscoring 31 players in a 7 round Swiss for the state title, Dr. E. S. Baker emerged in first place with 5½-1½. Second to fifth on S.-B. points, with 5-2 each in games, were Franklin Howard, Saul Yarmak, E. T. McCormick and I. Romanenko, who finished in the order named.

OKLAHOMA

A 5-0 sweep in a 29 man Swiss tourney saw Dr. Bela Rozsa of Tulsa gain highest 1952-3 state honors, ahead of Bob Virgin of Tulsa, E. H. Gill of Oklahoma City and A. M. de la Torre of Norman, who placed second to fourth respectively on S.-B. points with equal scores of 4-1. Fifth to seventh on S.-B. points with 3½-1½ each in games were these players in the order listed: Enn Arike of Stillwater, Jerry Virgin of Tulsa and Jerry Spann of Norman. (See photo, page 36.)

TENNESSEE

At Oak Ridge, 7 rivals contested a round robin for state supremacy. CHESS REVIEW correspondent J. G. Sullivan, Jr., of Knoxville was successful with 4½-1½. Next were G. Wilfred Sweets of Chattanooga, Martin Southern of Knoxville and Larry Noderer of Oak Ridge, each 4-2.

UTAH

Phil Neff of Las Vegas, Nevada, won the Utah Open Tournament by registering 6-1 in a strong 14 player Swiss. Another Nevada player, William Taber of Reno, took second with 5-2. Third to fifth respectively on S.-B. tabulations and with equal scores of $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$ were William Benedetti of Las Vegas, Irvin W. Taylor and Farrell L. Clark—the last two of Salt Lake City. Taylor, as highest ranking Utah representative, was awarded the state championship.

LOCAL EVENTS

California. In a rousing finish, Arthur Spiller and Louis Spinner came from behind to tie for first in the tourney for the Los Angeles County Championship. Irving Rivise, who had led by ½ point before the final round, succumbed to George Steven in his last game while Spiller and Spinner were winning respectively from Keckhut and Rubin. The tie will be played off in the near future.

A 9 man Swiss at the Fresno Chess Club went to M. Hailparn, 5-1. P. Smith and T. Fries tied for second with 4½-1½ each. Florida. Nestor Hernandez, 21-1, ran away with the Diaz Memorial Tournament, a 12 player, double round-robin at the Tampa Chess Club. He allowed but two draws, with Arthur Montano, runner-up with 17-5, and R. Robaldo, who divided third with S. Stein and P. Alonso, at 14½-7½.

At the Greater Miami Chess Club, Major N. B. Church was victorious with a 5-1 tally in a 19 player Swiss. With the same score but fewer S.-B. points, Martin Donon came in second, while third and fourth went respectively on S.-B. points to Constantine Rasis and Ernest Scheuplein, each $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$.

Georgia. No fewer than four University of Georgia professors appeared in the line-up of the Athens Chess Club to help defeat the Atlanta Chess Club by $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ in a double-round match. Plus scores for Athens were turned in by R. L. Froemke $(1\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})$, H. D. Morris $(2\cdot0)$ and E. M. Brackett $(2\cdot0)$. For Atlanta, the winners were Dr. Wicher (Georgia state champion) and Donald Wilson, each 2-0.

Illinois. Peoria shaded Decatur by 5½-4½ in a match at Bloomington. Cramer, Lyons, Chapin, Ruble and Roecker won for Peoria, while Myers, Fletcher, Hartley and Doubleday came through for Decatur,

Indiana. A 7-5 success was chalked up by the South Bend Chess Club over a visiting team from the Gary Chess Club. South Bend victors were Don Brooks, R. Aiken, D. Rickey, R. Richardson, L. Smith and G. Michaely. Gary winners were Wallace Kosiba, Floyd Bolton, S. Thomas and Tom Bottom.

Louisiana. In a double round-robin for the championship of Shreveport, James S. Noel and A. Wyatt Jones tied for first with 12½-3½ each. The title was granted to Noel without a play-off by reason of his 2-0 victory over Jones in the course of the tournament. Crew and Harris, 10½-5½, each, shared third place.

Six players made the grade from two qualifying sections for the New Orleans championship. They are E. Borsodi, A. L. McAuley, W. P. Naser, R. Roscher, Ben Saltman and A. Willis.

Michigan. Intercity competition in the first lap of the Central Michigan League saw the Lansing Chess Club on top with a game score of 19-11. Next were Grand Rapids, 16½13½; Kalamazoo, 15-15; and Battle Creek, 9½-20½.

New York. In fitting tribute to the memory of the late William E. Napier, a tournament was organized recently at the

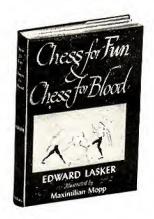
CHESS FOR FUN AND CHESS FOR BLOOD

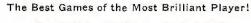
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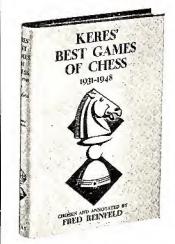
OF CHESS

by Fred Reinfeld

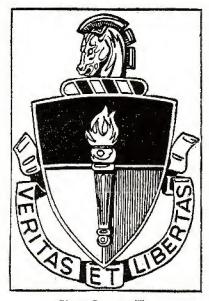
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264 pages, 110 diagrams

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DAVID McKAY COMPANY, Inc., 225 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.



Chess Goes to War

Chess figures in the new insigne for the Pyschological Warfare School, approved by the Army Quartermaster General's Office. Note the horse's head, representing the Knight in chess as the only piece capable of moving indirectly and of striking from and within enemy territory —so the PsyWar School describes it.

Brooklyn Chess Club. (Napier's early career was prominently linked with the old Brooklyn Chess Club.) Henry Spinner swept 11 boards for an easy first, followed by Arnold Agree, 9½-1½, and Harold Feldheim, 7-4.

Handily manned by George Neidich, Allan Candee, Ray Reithel, Max Herzberger, Erich Marchand, Ed Lefferts, John Hasenoerhl and B. Rubin, a Rochester outfit shaded Buffalo and Syracuse in a Tri-City meet by scoring $4\frac{1}{2}$ points to Buffalo's 4 and Syracuse's $3\frac{1}{2}$.

At the half-way mark in the championship play of the Commercial Chess League of New York City, the United Nations team is showing the way with 4-0 in matches and 15-1 in games. With more matches completed, the Hanover Bank occupies second place with a 4-2 match

Just Out! California Chess Reporter Supplement No. 2: Adolph Anderssen—William Steinitz World Championship Match, 1866, edited by Dr. H. J. Ralston, 184 Edgewood Ave., San Francisco 17, California. Price \$1, Earlier hooks by Balston; The Hollywood

Earlier books by Ralston: The Hollywood International Tournament of 1952 and the Steinitz—Lasker Match of 1894.

THREE GREAT TOURNAMENTS (printed in English)

Prague, 19	946	_\$2,50
New York	, 1948-9	\$2.50
Dubrovnik	. 1950	_\$3.00

Order from CHESS REVIEW 250 West 57 St., New York 19, N. Y. score and a 14-10 point tally. Closely bunched for third to eighth positions are WEATT, Investment Bankers, Bureau of Immigration, Foster-Wheeler, Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Roy T. Black, veteran chess master, is Buffalo City Champion with an 8-2 score in a round robin. Richard E. Boyer had matched Black's score and was to engage in a play-off when he was unexpectedly claimed by death. Albert E. Vossler, 6½-3½, finished third.

The octagonal chess pavilion in New York City's Central Park, erection of which was financed by an anonymous philanthropist to the tune of \$38,000, was recently completed and thrown open to the public. The new landmark is heated during the winter, but has no provision for lighting, as it closes at dusk.

Ohio. Well-matched teams of Ohio State University and the Columbus YMCA tangled at Columbus in a duel that went to Ohio State by 4½-3½. Pusecker played and won two games for the University, while the only winner for the Y was Mann. All the other games were drawn.

Washington. O. W. Manney won the title tourney of the West Seattle Chess Club.

A 5 man, double round clash between the Yakima Chess Club and the Pasco Chess Club went to the former by a score of 6½-3½. Eli Treisman and William Hoge of Yakima won 2 games each, thus making the largest contribution to victory for their side.

The same Yakima team later tried conclusions with the Spokane Chess Club, but this time came to grief by 3-7. While Hoge again won 2 games for his team, the latter was swamped by the loss of double-headers to Spokane representatives Ray Kromer, Thomas Berquist and Wilbur Voget. Ed Lindstrom of Spokane and E. Treisman broke even, 1-1.

A CANADA

British Columbia

T. Saila, newly arrived from Finland, made off with the Vancouver City Championship with a score of 7½-½. Maurice Pratt, 6½-1½, was second, and M. Jursevskis, 6-2, finished third.

The Vancouver Chess Club speed tourney went to Pratt, with Jursevskis in second place.

Results of recent matches: City Chess Club 10, West Vancouver Chess Club 1; Point Grey Chess Club 5½, West Vancouver Chess Club 4½.

Manitoba

Dominating a four-cornered, double round-robin, Dr. N. J. Divinsky acquired the Manitoba championship with a score



Photo by SOVFOTO

MARK TAIMANOV

Tied Botvinnik in USSR Championship

of 4½-1½. Divinsky is also Winnipeg city titleholder. Runner-up in the Manitoba affair was J. I. Dreman, 3½-2½, while third was Harry Yanofsky, 3-3. W. Krawitz, 1-5, finished last.

Ontario

At the Weston Chess Club, Paul Vaitonis, Canadian champion and international master, gave a simultaneous exhibition on 12 boards, losing only to Chas. J. Bolter, club president.

Later, in a match between the Hamilton Chess Club and the St. Catharines Chess Club, Vaitonis played not only first board against St. Catharines but performed simultaneously against their five last boards. By winning all 6 games, the Canadian ace contributed heavily to the 11½-3½ drubbing administered by Hamilton.

Hart House Chess Club downed Queen's University in the first successful intercollegiate match in Canada.

A FOREIGN

Czecho-Slovakia

M. Filip added the 1952 Army Championship to his national title.

Germany

A simultaneous performance with clocks was given by Pfc. Hans Berliner on 8 boards against the tough Kaiserslautern Club. Berliner set a record for exhibitions against this organization by winning all 8 games! Arthur Bisguier normally plays first board on the Kaiserslautern team, but of course on this occasion did not oppose Berliner.

Tying with 10-4 each, Koch and K. Muller divided first prize in the East German Championship Tournament, A playoff will determine the title,

Ireland

For the second straight year, Austin Bourke was awarded custody of the Tormey Cup.

The Oireachtes Tournament, open only to Gaelic-speaking players, was won by B. O'Sullivan. K. O'Riordan placed second.

Russia

Mark Taimanov tied with world champion Mikhail Botvinnik at $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the 20th USSR Championship which finished by the end of December, 1952. The results of a six game play-off, scheduled for January, have not yet been reported.

Yefim Geller again placed within the top three, and Isaac Boleslavsky was close behind him. But Taimanov was not the only one to score unexpectedly high, as A. Tolush tied with Boleslavsky and V. Korchnoi, O. Moiseyev and A. Suetin equaled or bettered the final standings of Bronstein, Smyslov and Keres. We might discount these results in part. For David Bronstein complained at the International Team Tournament at Helsinki that he was still tired from his world championship match with Botvinnik! And Paul Keres, who was manifestly off form at the Team Tournament, seems to remain so. On the other hand, Vassily Smyslov was in rare form there, yet finished barely ahead of Keres here.

FINAL STANDINGS

THAT OT AIRPITED	
1 M. Botvinnik	
M, Taimanov	$13\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$
3 Y. Geller	12 - 7
4 l. Boleslavsky	
A. Tolush	$11\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$
6 V. Korchnoi	11 - 8
7(D. Bronstein	101/2- 81/2
O. Moiseyev	101/2- 81/2
V. Smyslov	101/2- 81/2
10 P. Keres	91/2- 91/2
A. Suetin	91/2- 91/2
12 L. Aronin	9 -10
(V. Byvshev	9 -10
14 G. Ilivitsky	$8\frac{1}{2}-10\frac{1}{2}$
V. Simagin	81/2-101/2
16 A. Konstantinopolski	71/2-111/2
17 I. Lipnitsky	7 -12
18 I. Kan	$6\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$
19 G. Kasparian	$5\frac{1}{2} \cdot 13\frac{1}{2}$
20 B. Goldenov	5 -14
South Africa	

In a 32 player Swiss tournament for the South African championship, held at Johannesburg, J. E. Eriksen was successful with a tally of 9-3, which included a scoring burst of 7 consecutive wins. Grivainis and Kirby, $8\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$ each, tied for second.

In the title play of the Durban Chess Club, Van Asperen was the successful aspirant with a score of 8-3. Mackessack, 7½-3½, was a good second.

Chess Caviar

COPENHAGEN, 1951

Prematurely trying to smash White's center, Black exposes himself to a vicious attack.

FRENCH DEFENSE

H. Anders	sen		M.	Marius
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	8	PxN	PxN
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	9	Q-R5†	K-Q2
3 N-Q2	N-QB3	10	N-B3	B-K2
4 KN-B3	N-B3	11	B-N5	P-KR3
5 P-K5	N-Q2	12	P-B4!	P-R3
6 B-Q3	P-B3	13	B-R4	B-N5†
7 N-N5!	N/2xP	14	K-K2	P-N4
		15	PxQP	PxB



16 PxP†!! KxP 18 QxP/7† K-K3 17 Q-N6† K-K2 19 Q-N6† K-K2 20 Q-B6† Resigns

ZURICH, 1952

Black's Queen Knight, often pinned as in this game, is exploited, however, in unusual as well as pretty style.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED by transposition

		D			
E.	Lundin			S	taehelin
W	nite				Black
1	P-QB4	N-KB3	5	P-K3	N-B3
2	N-QB3	P-K3	6	P-QR3	P-QN3?
3	N-B3	P-Q4	7	PxQP	KPxP
4	P-Q4	P-B4	8	B-N5	Q-Q3



Black's last holds, except for-

9 P-K4! PxKP 11 QxN B-N2 10 P-Q5! NxP 12 QxKP† B-K2 13 B-KB4 Resigns

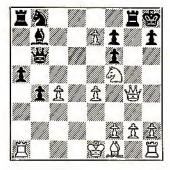
† = check; \$:= dbl. check; \$ = dis. ch.

BRABANT, 1952

Black mishandles the opening and is duly punished by White's brutal 19th move.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

* -			
Lemaire		Se	chaeken
White			Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	10 P-Q5	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	11 P-QN3	B-N2
3 N-KB3	P-QB3	12 NPxP	P-N5
4 N-B3	PxP	13 BxN	PxB
5 P-K4	P-QN4	14 N-Q4	Q-N3
6 P-QR4	B-N5	15 PxP	0-0
7 B-Q2	P-QR4	16 P-K7	R-B1
8 PxP	BxN	17 Q-N4†	K-R1
9 BxB	PxP	18 N-B5	R-N1



19 P-K8(Q)! 20 Q-N7 mate N-Q2

MANCHESTER, 1952

Black's aggression becomes even more rabid after the Queens disappear!

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

		, itini airi	-	LI LIVO	_
Μo	rrison		Τ,	K, Hen	ingway
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	8	PxP	N-Q5
2	B-B4	N-KB3	9	P-B3	B-N5
3	N-KB3	N-B3	10	Q-R4†	B-Q2?
4	N-N5	B-B41?	11	Q-N4?	QxQ
5	NxBP	BxP†	12	PxQ	B-KR5
6	K-B1	Q→K2	13	N-B3	K-K2
7	NxR	P-Q4	14	P-KN3	B-R6†
			15	K-N1?	N-N5!



16 B-K2 NxB† 18 N-B4 17 NxN R-KB1 Resigns

The Rook mate cannot be stopped—except by allowing an even cuter mate.

Jame of the Month

DR. MAX EUWE

Ex-World Champion

ONJECTURAL COMPARISONS between players of different periods is a pleasant preoccupation. Was Capablanca stronger than Morphy? Is Botvinnik a Lasker? And so on. Since there is no scientific measuring rod, however, the answers are not exactly satisfactory. It is more reasonable, though, to compare the styles of different players between whom the time lapse is not so great.

Today, one does not say any more that one is a real Philidor, even though Philidor's trumps—the Pawns—are part and parcel of every game. Yet one does speak of a "Morphy

combination" and "strategy a la Steinitz."
We see likenesses between Botvinnik and Lasker, between Keres and Alekhine, between Reshevsky and Capablanca. There is, moreover, a resemblance, undeniable and definite, which I have never heard mentioned, between Najdorf and Alekhine. I discovered this parallel as I leafed through the pages of the bulletin of the International Team Tournament at Helsinki.

I expect that the reader who replays the game below will agree with me. Not because of the sacrifice which Najdorf makes, which is not even conclusive; although Alekhine and many others demonstrated a predilection for such sacrifices. But because of the quiet 23d move, which contains a two-move threat so typically Alekhine. And not even then; for who can arrive at a conclusion on the basis of only one game. But because of the continual confirmation in most of Najdorf's games.

Also, Najdorf is an expert in the openings, with a repertoire of secret innovations based on experience, the relentless experience of playing over most of the games which appear in the chess world. In this aspect. too, Najdorf's successes, though impressive, are not entirely similar to those of Alekhine. But there is this similarity: both players rely on opening finesses to assume a commanding initiative.

Helsinki, 1952

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE*

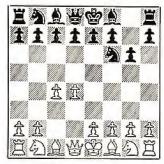
M. Najdorf M. Filip White

The player on the Black side, though not yet of international reputation, belongs even less to the so-called group of "Olympiade-delicatessen" which is very delectable to the appetite of the grandmasters. Filip is the new champion of Czecho-Slovakia. He won from Pachman by 21/2 points in their last match.

1 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 N-KB3

P-KN3

† = check: ‡ = dbl, check: § = dis, ch.



The pattern to be preferred at this point is not yet certain. White may continue with 3 N-QB3 and an early P-K4 or he may choose the text line. The result of the Gruenfeld with 3 N-QB3, P-Q4 is still in doubt-and the last word on the text line has not yet been written.

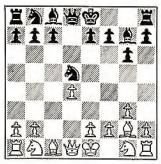
3 4 B-N2

B-N2 P-04

If Black is to achieve a Gruenfeld formation-as apparently he wishes-he cannot defer this Pawn thrust any longer. On 4 . . . O-O, there follows 5 N-QB3.

5 PxP

With White's Knight absent from its QB3, of course, Black cannot effect the exchange of Knights. So there seems to be added point to White's next advance.



6 P-K4

Botvinnik prefers 6 N-KB3, possibly for some hidden reason. For, as vet, Black appears to equalize after 6 N-KB3, 0-0 7 0-0, P-QB4 (and 8 P-K4, N-KB3 9 P-K5, N-Q4 or 9 . . . KN-Q2).

6 . . . ,



White's last is practically forced as 7 N-K2 is met by 7 . . . BxP 8 NxB, QxN 9 QxQ, N-B7†.

7

P-QB3

The usual reaction to White's incursion.

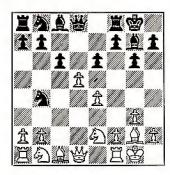
8 N-K2

* PCO: page 277, col. 123(i)-or MCO: page 93. col. 70-Ed.

White knows he has nothing to fear from 8 . . . PxP 9 PxP, O-O 10 O-O, B-B4 11 QN-B3, N-B7? 12 P-KN4!

8 9 O-O 0-0 P-K3!?

An innovation which will perhaps shed new light on this variation. Clearly, Black wishes to collapse White's bridgehead



10 B-Q2

The Pawn exchanges (10 PxKP and 10 PxBP) lead to little tangible gain. Nor can White maintain a minimal advantage with 10 QN-B3, KPxP 11 PxP, B-B4. But the straightforward 10 P-QR3, N/5-R3 11 QN-B3 does retain the initiative.

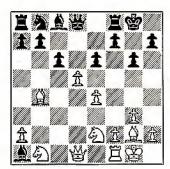
That White undertakes a gambit with great risk (involving the offer of a Pawn and the Exchange) adds theoretical undertones to this game.

10 BxP

Black falls in line. Otherwise, indeed, White enjoys the benefit of his last move without suffering any of the risks. For one thing, he intends 11 B-QB3 which not only nullifies the pressure of Black's Bishop on the long diagonal but also tends to weaken Black's King position. On 10 . . . P-QR4, for example, there might follow: 11 B-QB3, BPxP 12 BxB, KxB 13 P-QR3, N/5-B3 14 PxP, PxP 15 QxP (or 15 QN-B3) with a positional advantage for White.

11 BxN

BxR



12 QN_B3

The point. The capture of the Exchange leaves Black with a Pawn plus for which White has no clear compensation. After the text, the compensation is clear: even though few pieces remain on the board, White's Queen Bishop rakes the enemy's King position most effectively.

12 13 NxB BxN

Under the given circumstances, it is likely that White's Queen Bishop is worth a Rook. But there is the deficit of a Pawn also to be considered here.

13

B-K1

Since the Bishop is so all powerful, saving the Exchange was not necessary. 13 . . . N-R3! is better.

14 Q-B1

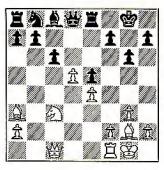
Aiming for KR6.

14

P-K4

Closing the important diagonal.

15 B-QR3



15

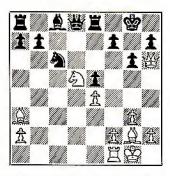
PXP

Black's last decision is fraught with danger. He presents his opponent with possession of Black's Q4 in order to further his own development. This idea is double-edged and moreover Black's center will not be entirely stable.

15 . . . P-QB4 is worthy of consideration as either it locks the position or, if White captures, Black promotes his development at White's expense.

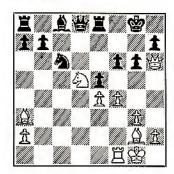
> 16 NxP 17 Q-R6!

N-**B**3



Very likely, Black planned 17 . . . B-K3; but then comes the upsetting 18 B-K7! For it threatens mate after 19 B-B6 or, if 18 . . NxB or 18 . . . RxB, after 19 N-B6†. And, on 18 . . . QxB, Black gets only two pieces for his Queen.

17 18 P-B4! P-B3

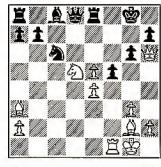


White poses new threats, in a manner also typical of Alekhine who sensed when his opponent's position would crumble in a few moves.

18 P-B4

There is nothing better. On 18... B-K3, White wins with 19 PxP! BxN 20 PxP!

19 BPxP



RxP

19 . . . NxP fails against 20 PxP, BxP 21 RxB! PxR 22 N-B6†, K-B2 23 B-Q5†, R-K3 24 BxR†, KxB 25 NxP§ after which White recovers at least the Black Knight.

> 20 R-Q1 21 B-N2

B-Q2

. . . .

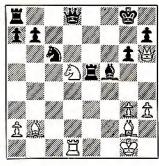
White aims not at recovering the Exchange but at fixing Black's Rook.

21 . . .

B-K3

The threat was 22 N-B6†, QxN 23 RxB, N-K2 24 RxP after which Black is helpless.

22 PxP BxP 23 P-KR3!



White's last is purposeful. First, it initiates the threat of P-N4-5 and N-B6†. Second, it creates an exit for the White King, which may become important. And, last, it intensifies the helplessness of Black's position—for all of Black's forces are completely tied down.

Black's only try is 23 . . . Q-KB1; but then 24 Q-B4 decides: e.g., 24 . . . QR-K1 25 P-N4, R-K8† 26 RxR, RxR† 27 K-R2, Q-N1 28 N-B7 after which White threatens 29 PxB or 28 . . . B-K3 29 NxB as well as a mate to follow 29 B-Q5†.

In this line, $25 \dots B-B1$ is met by 26 N-B6†, K-R1 27 BxN, etc.

23

B-K3?

A gross blunder; but Black was lost.

24 BxR NxB

24 BxR 25 Q-K3! 26 R-K1

Q-N1 Resigns

A typically Alekhine game,





THE EGO AND I

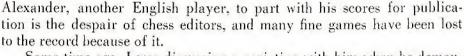
by Bruce Hayden

CHESSPLAYERS are notorious for their egotism—or call it swank, conceit or side—it adds up to the same thing.

Often it is only our royal game which arouses *homo ego*. Away from it, the fever subsides and he becomes the most normal of creatures.

Yet, though I have met many of that ilk, I have met also many players, and good ones at that, whose shyness and excess of modesty is past belief.

A word of praise within the hearing of Jonathan Penrose, the brilliant young English hope, is sufficient to send him into tortures of embarrassment. The reluctance of Laury



Some time ago, I was discussing a variation with him when he demonstrated a beautiful win which he had scored against a noted international master. I pounced and asked for the score. But no. He didn't like to give it. He thought the man at the wrong side of the loss should be considered!

Perhaps, we may forgive them, and perhaps we may also forgive their opposites, the chess egotists. After all is said and done, to be a Napoleon who marshalls and maneuvers his army of 16 pieces to march and conquer the 64 squares and destroy the enemy by superior skill and planning is sufficient to arouse the natural egotism and combative nature in most of us.

A SHORT WHILE AGO, when the long tables were full of players at the Gambit Chess Rooms in London, an old codger at one of the end boards made his move, then stiffened in his chair, and his head dropped forward. He was dead, we were to learn.

At the other end, a character well known for his preoccupation with his own career was busy with reminiscences wherein the first person singular was the dominant theme. As the knot of people gathered closer round the unconscious figure in the chair, I made for the telephone to summon medical aid. But, as I was passing him, the garrulous one, quite oblivious of what was happening, pinned me by the cuff.

"You will be interested in the way I won my game in the such-and-such tournament," he rattled on, "I was...."

As though this wasn't enough, this intense preoccupation with chess, even in the presence of death, was to arise again. A little kibitzer, who had left the game which was so abruptly finished, came back and, seeing the crowd of people gathered round the board, asked what had happened.



BRUCE HAYDEN

"So-and-so is dead," I replied.

"What!" he said, and then doubtless in the belief that I was referring to the trend of the game, he added: "I can't understand it. He was a Pawn up when I left." THERE never was a chessplayer like H. E. Atkins, He was at once the pride and despair of his friends and admirers. He could have been a grandmaster, perhaps a world champion. But he didn't want to be either, In fact, he didn't particularly want to be an international master.

He could beat the best, but he played only as a spare time relaxation. He would not even use his holidays away from his work as schoolmaster to play in tournaments.

But, when he did play, the titans fell like skittles around him.

He joined his first chess club at the age of ten, was playing top board at the age of fifteen and showed his great strength at Cambridge University. But still he did not exert himself or go out of his way to cross swords with the great.

Then, in 1899, he spent a holiday in competing in an international tournament at Amsterdam, Result: 100 per cent score! Three years later, he competed at Hanover and came third to Pillsbury and Janowski but above such grandees of the game as Tchigorin, Marshall, Gunsberg, Mason and Bardeleben.

His close, creeping barrage style of play earned him the title of "the little Steinitz." and, though gambits were anathema to him, he demonstrated that he was able to carry out a gambit style attack with the best.

Having won fame, however, and shown promise of still greater fame. Atkins promptly vanished from the international scene!

For the next few years, he competed in British Championships, Because of lack of practice, he had to play himself into form—but, in the eight tournaments which he entered, he won seven and tied in the other.

Then, in 1911, he vanished from this scene as well.



Some players are Napoleons of the chessboard—the shyness and excess of modesty of others is past belief.

After a lifetime away from international play, however, he reappeared in the London International Tournament of 1922. Out of practice and older, he had his first experience of being out of the prize list. But he beat the great Rubinstein and Tartakover in magnificent attacking style.

And so today he is living in retirement, aged 80. He played some great games, but he didn't play enough. Nevertheless those which he did produce have been collected into a volume which has just been published. I wrote to the grand old master to say how glad I was to see a record of his play which I had admired so much.

"Very many thanks for what you say about my games," he replied in his neat script, "I rather wish now that I had put in some games which I won but certainly should have lost."

Oh. modesty! Oh. tradegy! We shall never be able to see the games which Atkins could have played.

And now to the Britain—Yugoslavia match of 1951. (Please don't ask who won it!)

Ritson-Morry played the Center Counter against Milich of Yugoslavia. The latter built up a strong game, sacrificed a couple of pieces against Black's King and won. But, during the combination, an obvious defensive move was murmured by onlookers and masters alike who were taking peeks at the game.

Comes the inquest, and the move is tried out by the experts. Try after try is made for White, but for Black there is resource after resource. So was White's sacrificial combination sound after all?

Meanwhile, a slight, fair-haired figure in a blue suit walks up and peers over the shoulders of the crowd at the masters round the board.

Then C. H. O'D. Alexander finds White's move, It's a Queen sacrifice, and the combination hinges on it. White's play is sound after all.

The little man in the blue suit walks away from the back of the crowd. It is Milich, the victor of the game,

I ask: How many masters, or how many mere players, for that matter, could have resisted stepping in and championing his own line of play?

THE LATE J. A. J. DREWITT, who coached Vera Menchik, the great Woman Champion, was an Oxford Don with a donnish and incisive wit.

In one match, he had a Knight firmly planted on his K5, supported by the Queen Pawn and King Bishop Pawn, with all the appearance of a fierce game. But his opponent undermined the position and won.

Later, another player bustled up and asked him how on earth he had managed to lose such a game. Surely, if he had played....

Drewitt fixed him with a penetrating and donnish eye: "The other man played much better than I," he said, "Wasn't that odd?"

To TURN to other men and other matters: George Koltanowski broke his journey between the United States and Helsinki to take a sniff at the London air and renew old acquaintances.

He gave one of his famous blindfold displays naturally, and I was reminded of my first meeting with him over 20 years ago when he gave me quite a kick as a youngster, by shaking me up the following chess cocktail:



WHITE TO MOVE AND WIN

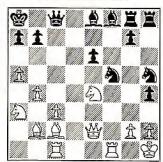
It's a give away!

1	R-N7	QxR	5	Q-R5†	R-B4
	BxP†	KxB		P-B4†	BxP
3	Q-N8†	KxN		QxN†	BxQ
4	Q-N4†	K-K4	8	R-K4†	PxR
			9	P-Q4 ma	ate!

A wonderful piece of fantasy, you may say, which of course could never occur in actual play.

But wait! Playing for Lewisham Chess Club in the London League, E. Mason, a well known London player, found himself with seven pieces against his opponent's equal material. So he threw six of 'em at him for a mate this wise:

E. Mason: Black



White

1		N/R4-N6†	6	PxB	R-R8†
2	NxN	NxN†	7	KxR	R-R1†
3	PxN	PxP§	8	K-N1	R-R8†
4	K-N1	B-N4	9	KxR	Q-R1†
5	NxB	B-B4†	10	K-N1	Q-R7
					mate

Said Mason, drawing a deep breath: "This is not very difficult if you look at the position backwards as I often do. I saw that, with a Pawn on N6, the problem was to clear the lines for the Queen. So I got on with the job."

Some job!

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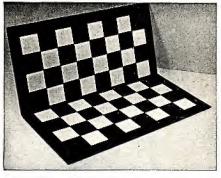
No. 70—Student Size _____\$ 4.50

No. 71—Same but in Red & Ivory_\$ 4.50

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No. 81—Same but in Red & Ivory_\$ 6.50
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WINNING CHESS TRAPS (I. Open Games)

THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS are all from Irving Chernev's excellent book, Winning Chess Traps. Traps do occur in the openings: even international masters have fallen into them. More often, however, both players, hurrying to beat their clocks. have missed them. Here you have been warned that there is a trap; so, to qualify as an expert, solve all 10 correctly. Solving 8 is good; 6, fair.



Trap 60 4 Knights' Game
White to Play

Black has imitated White's moves too long. The positions are symmetrical, but the fact that it is White's move makes all the difference.

White checkmates in the line—or else Black loses his Queen after which he might as well resign.



Trap 84 Max Lange Attack
Black to Play

White has a dangerous passed Pawn at his B6. The natural impulse would be to remove this Pawn. Why would the capture lose?

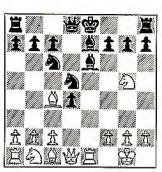
The correct move is 9... Q-Q4; but assume (a) 9... QxP? then (b) 9... PxP? and work out White's wins.



Trap 61 Soctch Gambit
White to Play

The correct continuation is not obvious. Too much mental concentration on attacking Black's King Bishop Pawn makes it psychologically difficult to see the winning line.

With that clue, this trap is too easy. It's a give away.



Trap 92 2 Knights' Defense
White to Play

Seemingly Black has a solid enough defense, but White's developed Rook, Knight and Bishop each makes a capture, and White wins material,

The correct maneuver here is useful to know as typical of many such positions.



Trap 1 Ruy Lopez

Black's opening play has been faulty, and now White can initiate an overwhelming attack, with a brilliant finish.

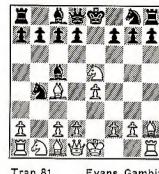
We number these traps as in Cherney's book, where the opening moves and notes on them may be found.



Trap 69 Giuoco Piano
Black to Play

Black's Queen is attacked, but White's Queen Bishop is unprotected, and subject to capture. Why would the capture of the piece be fatal?

Black has better in 16... Q-B2. etc., but you are to assume 16... QxB, and then work out White's win.



3 Knights' Game

White to Play

Black's position may look

solid, but the fact that his

Queen is protected by a

Knight which is also guard-

ing another piece forebodes

sides. Black must lose at least

With best play on both

a combination.

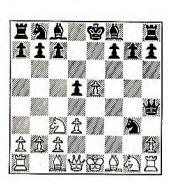
the Exchange.

Trap 81 Evans Gambit

Black to Play

White has played a fainthearted gambit. After giving up a Pawn for the attack, he changed his mind and won back his Pawn. Black punishes this vacillation by winning a piece—or more.

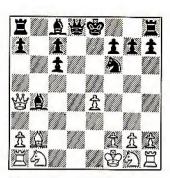
Here, for a change, you have a Black win to work on.



Trap 124 Vienna Game
White to Play

Black, who has been lured into attacking prematurely, hopes to make something of his threatened, discovered check—but White has ideas of his own!

Be warned: this one runs into some complexities in alternate lines.



Trap 129 Danish Gambit
White to Play

White has removed Black's Knight which protected the King Bishop, and now he can win a piece. If he takes it, he will be mated. Can you see how? (Assume White plays 10 QxB, and work from there.)

Solutions on page 58

Past Masterpieces

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

AKIBA RUBINSTEIN is famous as the possessor of the most fabulous technique in chess history. Operating with microscopic advantages, he had the knack of reducing some of his stoutest opponents to helpless victims.

Berlin, 1928 ENGLISH OPENING

PCO: p. 47 col. 23; MCO: p. 36 col. 29

Α.	A. Rubinstein			Dr. S. T	arrasch
W	hite				Black
1	P-QB4	P-QB4	6	P-K4	N-KB3
2	N-KB3	N-KB3	7	N-QB3	P-K4
3	P-Q4	PxP	8	N/4-N5	QxQ†
4	NxP	P-Q4	9	KxQ	N-R3
5	PxP	NxP	10	P-B3	B-QB4

Black's symmetrical defense is basically unrewarding. As played, he finds himself in an uninviting position.

11 N-R4!	B-K2
12 B-K3	B-Q2
13 R-B1	

Black's game is now strategically untenable: he cannot bring his Queen Knight into play, and the weakness of the Queen Rook Pawn prevents him from moving his Queen Rook. It is around these two motifs that the rest of the game revolves.

13		0-0	15 K-K1	N-K1
14	P-QR3!	KR-Q1	16 B-K2	N-Q3
			17 N/4-B3!	

White keeps up the pressure. He is still trying to prevent Black's miserable Queen Knight from coming into active play.

17		N×N
18	NxN	P-QN3

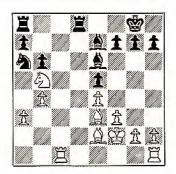
A last attempt to get the unfortunate Knight in play; it doesn't work!

19 P-QN4! B-K3

Black aims to play . . . R-Q2 as a preliminary to freeing his Queen Rook.

20 K-B2!

Nicely timed; by making possible his next move, Rubinstein prevents Tarrasch from carrying out his plan.



The play which follows is very instructive. With the blockade of the Queenside completed, Rubinstein turns his attention to the center.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

The very next note will point up in an interesting way how Black's Queenside weaknesses hamper him in fighting the battle of the center.

20	R-Q2
21 KR-Q1!	RxR

Black's out of luck! He cannot play the intended 21 . . . QR-Q1 because, after 22 RxR, RxR 23 R-B8†, B-B1 24 R-R8, his Queen-side collapses.

22 RxR	K-B1
23 P-N3!	K-K1
24 P-B4!	P-B3

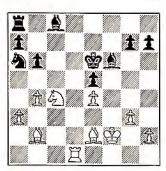
Or 24 . . . PxP 25 PxP, after which Black has no defense against the coming P-K5 followed by B-B3. The fiendish cleverness of Rubinstein's apparently dry technique here consists in this, that his Bishops become ever more powerful while Tarrasch's Knight remains a lame duck (to mix a few metaphors).

25	PxP	PxP
26	B-QB1!	B-QB1

Black makes room for the King at K3.

27	B-N2	B-B3
28	N-Q6†	K-K2
29	N-B4!	

White rejects the deceptive win of a piece (29 NxB†, RxN 30 BxN, R-B7†) for the real win of a Pawn.



30 NxKP!

The harvest. If now 30 . . . BxN 31 B-B4†, K-B3 32 R-O6†. White recoups.

		401,	o L
30	N-B2	32 N-B6†	K-B1
31 B-B4†	K-K2	33 BxB	PxB
		34 R_Q8†	N_K1

Forced: if instead 34 . . . K-N2, White wins a whole Rook by 35 R-N8†, K-R3 36 N-Q8, B-K3 37 BxB, NxB 38 N-B7†.

35 P-N5!

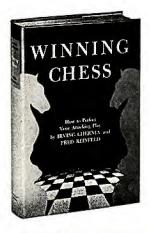
Not 35 B-R6, BxB 36 RxR, B-N2. White's last move leaves Black in zugzwang—or at least starved for moves.

35	B-N2
36 R-Q7	BxN
37 PxB	Resigns

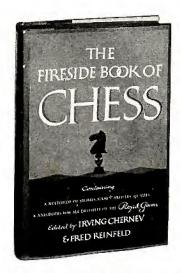
White threatens to win very quickly with 38 B-R6, 39 P-B7, etc. And, on 37 ... R-B1, 38 R-B7† K-N1 39 R-B7§!

The admirable precision of Rubinstein's play in this game is beyond all praise.

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From the "Amenities and Background of Chess-play" by William Ewart Napier

The Colden Age of Chess

CONTINUING a serial begun in December, 1952, we present here excerpts from Napier's Amenities. His wit and charm is nowhere more evident than in his "Preachment on Foraging" with its parallel of the greedy mouse and the Black Queen as seen in the diagram in the first column below. For the rest—well, let Napier speak for himself.—ED.

5. A Preachment on Foraging

IT IS SAID that the wise mouse in Porto Rico sticks close to the soil, and the less enlightened is minded to climb palm trees for an orgy of high living. Up aloft beckons the cocoanut, plump and juicy, and, at one end, easy to tunnel. Skeletons of mice are often to be found in cocoanuts; for it is easier to get in, slim and greedy, than to get out, appeased but fat.

Chess is like that.

Paris, 1844 COCHRANE GAMBIT

Μi	chelet			Kies	eritzky
WI	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	12	N-N5	Q-N7†
2	P-KB4	PxP	13	K-K3	B-R3
3	N-KB3	P-KN4	14	K-Q3	N-B3
4	B-B4	P-N5	15	P-QR3	BxN
5	N-K5	Q-R5†	16	BxB	NxKP
6	K-B1	P-B6	17	Q-K1	B-B4
7	P-Q4	N-KB3	18	NxN	P-B7
8	N-QB3	B-N2	19	Q-K3	K-Q2
9	P-KN3	Q-R6†	20	B-Q5	QR-K1
10	K-B2	P-Q3	21	QR-KB:	BxN†
11	NxP/7	R-B1	22	BxB	R-B6



23	QxR	PxQ	27	PxR†	K-K1
24	B-B5†	R-K3	28	B-B6	P-R5
25	P-Q5	N-K4†	29	BxN	PxB†
26	K-Q4	P-KR4	30	KxP	PxP
			31	K-B6	and wins

E.g., 31 . . . QxR/R8 32 B-N6†, etc.

6. Anderssen and Immortality

IMMORTAL FAME, as it clings to a chess game, is a rare property. It is mysterious and elusive. Out of myriads, it has wedded four! A fifth—the Schlechter jewel against Fleissig—is proposed but does not seem to be making the grade, involved as it is in one of those long courtships which usually end in rejection.

This immortality springs up in a day. Fast business itself knows no such celerity. A game is named, and a million chess pates nod approval: "And all the people shall say Amen." The election is over!

Voltaire, himself a chess fancier of sorts, once whined how he would eagerly trade three hundred years of his immortal fame for an unimpaired digestion; Heine chimed in that he himself would offer six hundred years of his for the food itself!

But let them have their joke. Chess has its folklore, and a responsible posterity. It has also its own supernal regions where beautiful games go and never

A lively comparison of the few immortal games appeared in Steinitz's International Chess Magazine upon the death of Zukertort, pivoting, of course, on the latter's celebrated game with Blackburne. Steinitz decided in favor of Anderssen's beautiful offhand game with Kieseritzky.

When Anderssen, in London, 1851, won his "immortal game," Kieseritzky, the loser, also earned an immortality by being the first to exult publicly about it! In a surge and fever of delight, he hastily sent the game to Paris for the greater glory of his adversary. Unique if not unhuman Kieseritzky! No great wonder that this noble fellow ended of hunger.

Therefore I say that that game is two immortalities, driven spanwise perhaps like St. Nick's reindeer, Comet and Vixen!

The Immortal Game BISHOP'S GAMBIT

And	erssen			Kies	eritzky
Whi	ite				Black
1 F	P-K4	P-K4	10	P-KN4	N-B3
2 F	P-KB4	PXP	11	R-N1	PxB
3 F	3-B4	Q-R5†	12	P-KR4	Q-N3
4	K-B1	P-QN4	13	P-R5	Q-N4
5 E	3xNP	N-KB3	14	Q-B3	N-N1
6 1	V-KB3	Q→R3	15	BxP	Q-B3
7 1	P-Q3	N-R4	16	N-B3	B-B4
8 1	V-R4	Q-N4	17	N-Q5	QxP
9 1	N-B5	P-QB3	18	B-Q6	BxR



19 P-K5	QxR†	21	NxP†	K-Q1
20 K-K2	N-QR3	22	Q-86†	NxQ
		23	B-K7 m	ate

Paris, 1858

WITH QUEENS on the board, long Kingmarching is uncommon; giving mate with the King, as it were, a miracle.

Anderssen's King grimly treads across the field of battle, as if to have it out in person with his royal enemy. It is a pelting game, but it has that baronial elegance which is the nature and rare distinction of Anderssen's play. He ought to have been a legend!

SCOTCH GAMBIT

An	derssen			De	Riviere
W	nite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	6	B-N3	P-KR3
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	7	P-KB4	PxN
3	P-Q4	PxP	8	PxN	NxP
4	B-B4	N-B3	9	0-0	P-Q4
5	N-N5	N-K4	10	PxP e.p.	P-KB4

In transliterating Napier's quaint text, we have taken some liberties: N for Knight, for example, instead of his S; rearrangements to fit the page; and, for checks:

† = check: ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

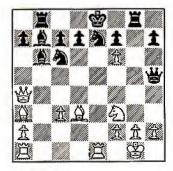
11	N-Q2	QxP	16	B-B7†	KxB
12	NxN	QxP†	17	QxB/5†	K-N1
13	K-B2	PXN	18	Q-Q5†	K-R2
14	QxP	B-K2	19	Q-K4†	K-R3
15	QxKP	B-KB4?	20	B-K3	KR-81†
			21	K-K2	Q-R4†



22	P-N4!!	Q-R7†	27	K-B4	RxP†
23	R-B2	RxR†	28	K-Q5	B-B3
	BxR	R-KB1	29	K-K6	BxP
25	R-R1	RxB†	30	K-B7	R-B7†
26	K-Q3	R-Q7†	31	K-N8	P-KN3
			32	Q-K7	Resigns

The Evergreen Game Berlin, 1852 EVANS GAMBIT

Anderssen				Oufresne
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10	R-K1	KN-K2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	11	B-R3	P-QN4
3 B-B4	B-B4	12	QxP	R-QN1
4 P-QN4	BXNP	13	Q-R4	B-N3
5 P-B3	B-R4	14	QN-Q2	B-N2
6 P-Q4	PXP	15	N-K4	Q-B4
7 0-0	P-Q6	16	BxQP	Q-R4
8 Q-N3	Q-B3	17	N-B6†	PxN
9 P-K5	Q-N3	18	PxP	R-N1



19 QR-Q1!

A move in a billion!

19	. QxN	22 B-B5‡	K-K1
20 RxN	t NxR	23 B-Q7†	K-81
21 QXP	+ KxQ	24 BxN m	nate

When Complications Were in Vogue! Vienna Congress, 1873

SCOTCH GAME

Flo	eissig		Anderssen		
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	8	B-B3	PxP
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	9	BxP	B-Q2
3	P-Q4	PXP	10	0-0	B-Q3
4	NxP	B-B4	11	N-Q2	N-K4
5	B-K3	Q-B3	12	N/4-B3	N/2-B3
6	P-QB3	KN-K2	13	B-N5	Q-K3
7	B-K2	P-Q4!	14	NxN	NxN

15	P-KB4	P-KR3!	23	NxB	QxN
16	B-R4	N-Q6!	24	Q-B2	KR-K1
17	P-85	Q-K4	25	P-QR4	B-B3
18	B-N3	Q-B4†	26	B-N5	BxB
19	K-R1	BxB	27	PxB	QXNP
20	BxN	B-K4	28	Q-R2	Q-K7!
21	N-B4	0-0-0	29	QxRP	R-Q7
22	P-QN4	Q-Q4	30	Q-R8†	K-Q2
			31	QxP	



If 33 R-R8, Black mates: 33 . . . RxP† 34 KxR, O-R4† 35 K-N3, O-N4† 36 K-R3 (or 36 K-B3, R-Q6†, etc.), R-Q6† 37 P-N3, Q-R4† 38 K-N2, R-Q7† 39 K-B1, Queen mates.

33 QR-KB1

33 Q-K4 Resigns

7. A Parisian Tragedy of 1802

OPENING?-PAGE ALEKHINE!

Ma	idame	De Remusat	. N	apoleon
W	hite			Black
1	P-Q3	N-KB3	3 P-KB4	P-K4
2	P-K4	N-B3	4 PxP	QNxP
			5 N-QB3	

Alekhine preferred 5 N-KB3.

5	. KN-N5	8	N-R3	N-B6†
6 P-G	4 Q-R5†	9	K-K2	NxPt
7 P-N	13 Q-B3	10	K-Q3	



10 . . 11 KxN?

This capture was not the way to prolong the agony; now the King hunt is on in earnest.

11	B-B4†!!
12 KxB	Q-N3†
13 K-Q5	Q-Q3 mate

8. Caissa Sports a Jewel

TO THE INGENIOUS DR. MAX LANGE, we are indebted for this bright, brave enterprise, which any chess fancier could wish to have played himself. The game occurred at Breslau, 1859.

BUY LOPEZ

		1101	LOFE	-4-	
An	derssen				Lange
Wh	ite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	5	B-B4	N-B3
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	6	P-K5	P-Q4!
3	B-N5	N-Q5	7	B-N3	B-KN5
4	NxN	PxN	8	P-KB3	N-K5!
			9	0-0	

Of course, 9 . . . Q-R5† is the answer to 9 PxB or 9 P-O3

9 P-Q6! 10 PxB B-B4+ 11 K-R1 N-N6+!

From this point on, Black's moves are a study in precision and polish. 12 PyN

13 R-B5

Q-N4!

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uun "		250	介	

13 . . . Q-K5! 14 PXRP OYR 17 Q-B3 Q-R5† 15 P-N4 RxPt! 18 Q-R3 Q-K8†

White now resigns, for it is mate in three: 19 K-R2, B-N8† 20 K-R1, B-B7§ 21 K-R2, Q-N8 mate.

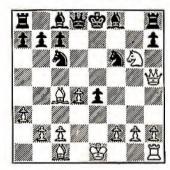
9. Casus Belli

HISTORY tells us of the war of "Jenkin's Ear." It was no small provocation, cutting off a chap's ear in those days. And we have of late wondered why there is no account of domestic strife when the estimable winner sent this little game to the Deutsche Schach-Zeitung in 1884.

THREE KNIGHTS' GAME

(Remove White's Oueen Rook)

	(rem	ove white	2 66	een 100	K.)
Dr.	Michae	Isen	F	Frau Mic	haelsen
WI	nite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	5	KNXP	N-B3
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	6	B-QB4	P-Q4
3	N-B3	P-B4	7	NXQP	KNxN
4	P-Q4	PxKP	8	Q-R5†	P-N3
			9	NxP	N-B3



10 B-B7†!

White mates in three: 11 N-K5‡, K-K2 12 Q-B7†, K-Q3 13 N-B4 mate-or 11 ... K-K3 12 Q-B7†, K-B4 13 P-N4 mate. Quite nobby!

RABID TRANSIT!

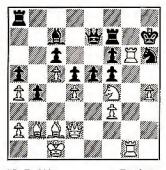
RESHEVSKY's exhibition at the Manhattan Chess Club (see p. 5, January issue) gives rise to the question: how well do the masters play at 10 seconds a move? In five games here (3 wins, 2 draws for Sammy), the masters seem to play nearly as well, methodically and strategically, as they'd do at regular tournament speeds. The main hitch is in the one irreversible tactical blunder which time pressure will exact.

Study these games, Reshevsky's play is nearly impeccable; the two draws are excellent games with very difficult problems. Perhaps, rapid transit is not so rabid, after all—and, maybe, chess would gain by some radical speeding up of the rates of tournament play.

MENGARINI in good sportsmanship offers Reshevsky his chance for revenge for the famous game in the last U. S. Championship. His bent for the bizarre produces an unusual and interesting development, but Reshevsky builds solidly (on an old Steinitz line) and gains an early advantage when the patterns have crystallized.

DUTCH DEFENSE (in effect)

s.	Reshevs	sky	Dr. A. Mengarini
W	hite		Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	16 P-B5 B-B2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	17 P-K5 P-R4
3	N-QB3	P-QB3	18 R-N1 Q-K2
4	P-K3	N-Q2	19 N-B4 P-N5
5	B-Q3	N-R3	20 N-R4 K-R1
6	KN-K2	P-KB4	21 Q-R2 B-B1
7	Q-B2	N-B3	22 P-N4 B-R3
8	P-B3	B-Q3	23 B-B2 B-N4
9	P-QN3	0-0	24 P-N5 N-N1
10	B-N2	N-K51	25 P-N6 N/2-R3
11	P-N3	N-N4	26 PxP KxP
12	KR-B1	Q-K1	27 R-N6! BxN
13	0-0-0	B-Q2	28 PxB N-B3
14	P-KR4	N/4-B2	29 QR-N1 R-B2
15	P-K4	P-QN4	30 PxN PxP
			31 Q-Q2 P-K4



32 RxNf

Resigns

PAVEY confronts Reshevsky's pet defense with good effect for a time. But, in a Queen-side melee brought off by Reshevsky, he is pronged by a fork.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Max Pavey				S. Re	shevsky
W.	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	4	N-B3	0-0
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	5	P-K4	P-Q3
3	N-QB3	B-N2	6	B-K2	QN-Q2

=	check:	1	 dbl.	check:	8	=	dis.	ch.

7	0-0	P-K4	20	RxN	N-K4
8	B-K3	R⊸K1	21	R-B2	B-Q2
9	P-Q5	R-B1	22	B-Q1	P-QN4
10	N-Q2	N-K1	23	PxP	PXP
11	P-B4	PxP	24	N-K2	P-QB4
12	BXP	N-K4	25	PxP e.p.	BxP
13	N-B3	Q-K2	26	N-Q4	B-Q2
14	N-Q4	P-KR3	27	B-K2	P-N5
15	Q-Q2	K-R2	28	B-QN5	QR-N1
16	QR-K1	N-B3	29	BxB	QxB
17	P-KR3	P-R3	30	R-QB1	QR-B1
18	N-B3	N/3-Q2	31	QxP?	RxR†
19	P-QN3	N×N†	32	BxR	N-Q6
				Resigns	

MOSKOWITZ, pounding against a solid King's Indian set-up of Reshevsky's, tries a combinational shot which misfires. The rest is mop up action.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Ja	ck Mosk	cowitz	S. Re	shevsky				
W.	hite				Black			
1	N-KB3	N-KB3	19	PxP	BxN			
2	P-B4	P-KN3	20	PxN	BPxP			
3	P-KN3	B-N2	21	QR-B1	8-N7			
4	B-N2	0-0	22	R-B2	B-N2			
5	P-Q4	P-Q3	23	BxB	KxB			
6	N-B3	QN-Q2	24	R/2-Q2	Q-K2			
7	0-0	P-K4	25	Q-B4	Q-K4			
8	Q-B2	R-K1	26	Q-B3	R-B1			
9	R-Q1	P-B3	27	Q-K2	QxQ			
10	P-K4	PXP	28	RxQ	B-Q2			
11	NxP	Q-B2	29	RxP	QR-K1			
12	P-KR3	P-QR4	30	R/2-Q2	B-B4			
13	B-B4	N-K4	31	PB3	R-B3			
14	P-N3	N/3-Q2	32	R/6-Q4	R-K8†			
15	Q-Q2	N-B4	33	K-R2	R/3-K3			
16	B-R6	B-R1	34	P-N4	B-N8			
17	N-B5?	PxN	35	K-N3	R/3-K7			
1ε	Q-N5†	N-N3	36	P-B4?				

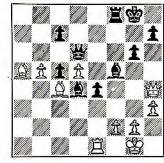
And White resigns.

TURNER whips out a surprise move on his 30th turn, to win a Pawn. In two moves, Reshevsky is punching back in a sharp mix-up. But the outcome is a draw, foredoomed by Bishops of opposite colors.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Abe Turner				S. R	eshevsky		
	White			Black			
	1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7	0-0	R-K1		
	2 P-QB4	P-KN3	8	P-Q5	QN-Q2		
	3 N-QB3	B-N2	9	N-Q2	R-B1		
	4 P-K4	0-0	10	N-N3	P-QR4		
	5 B-K2	P-Q3	11	B-K3	P-R5		
	6 N-B3	P-K4	12	N-B1	N-B4		

13	Q-B2	B-Q2	22	PxN	Q-K2
14	P-QN4	PxP e.p.	23	B-QB4	Q-Q3
15	NxP	P-N3	24	R-R3	P-B4
16	NxN	QPxN	25	KR-R1	BPxP
17	P-KR3	N-K1	26	QxP	B-B4
18	P-QR4	R-R4	27	Q-R4	P-K5
19	N-N5	N-Q3	28	R-K1	PxP
20	B-Q2	R-R1	29	RxP	RxR
21	P-R5	NxN	30	BxR	B-Q5



				No.
31	BxP!	Q-Q2	43 R-KN3	K-B3
32	B-KN3	K-N2	44 P-R4	P-N4
33	Q-N5	P-K6!	45 PxP†	PxP
34	PxP	P-R3	46 B-B7	K-B4
35	Q-B4	B-Q6!	47 B-Q8	P-N5
36	Q-Q6!	QxQ	48 B-B7	B-N2
37	BxQ	BxP†	49 K-N1	R-N7
38	RxB	R-B8†	50 K-R2	R-QB7
39	K-R2	BxB	51 K-N1	K-N4
40	P-N6	BxP	52 K-R2	R-N7
41	BxP	R~B8	53 K-N1	R-QB7
42	B-Q6	R-B7	Drawn	

SHIPMAN holds out stoutly in a long but never dull game. The vicissitudes seem to mark first one side, then the other for a certain win in an unbalanced endgame—but there are always saving resources.

CATALAN SYSTEM

	_				
s.	Reshevs	ky	1	Walter S	hipman
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	12	PxN	N-Q2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	13	QR-Q1	Q-B2
3	P-KN3	P-Q4	14	P-B4	P-KB4
4	B⊸N2	P-B3	15	PxP e.p.	BXP
5	N-Q2	QN-Q2	16	P-K4	BxB
6	KN-B3	B-K2	17	QxB	N-B4
7	0-0	P-QN3	18	P-QN4	N-Q2
8	Q-B2	B-N2	19	KR-K1	QR-K1
9	P-N3	0-0	20	P-K5	P-B4
10	B-N2	R-B1	21	BPxP	BxP
11	N-K5	N×N	22	N-K4	

Under some duress, to be sure, Shipman now elects to shoulder the awkward struggle of his Knight against a Bishop.

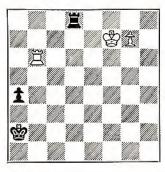
22		BxN	34	P-KR4	Q-B3
23	BxB	PxP	35	P-N5	QxQ
24	R-Q6	N-B4	36	RxQ	K-N1
25	Q-B2	P-KR3	37	K-B2	K-B1
26	R/1-Q1	Q-K2	38	K-K3	K-K1
27	B→B3	K-R1	39	B-B6†	K-B2
28	Q-B4	R-Q1	40	K-Q2	R-QB1
29	QxNP	RxR	41	B-N5	R-Q1
30	PxR	Q-Q2	42	K-K3	N-N2
	Q-Q4	R-Q1	43	R-R4	P-QR4
32	K-N2	Q-K1	44	P-Q7	N-B4
33	P-N4	Q-N3	45	R-B4	K-K2
				K-B3	NxP

With the dangerous, passed Pawn gone and a material edge, Black may now be dreaming of greater glory, though he knows his forces are tangled for the present. But, in a few moves, it is White who displays determination to win, declining a draw by repetition.

K-Q3 47 R-B7 59 R-B7 N-B1 60 R-KN7 K-B4 48 R-N7 PxP 49 RPXP K-K2 61 K-B3 K-Q5 P-N3 62 R-QB7 P-K4 50 K-N4 51 B-Q3 R-QN1 63 R-B6 PxP R-KN1 52 R-R7 64 KxP K-Q4 53 R-N7 **R-N1** 65 R-B6 N-K3† 66 K-N4 N-B1 54 R-R7 R-N1 67 B-Q3 K-B4 55 B-N5 R-Q1 R-Q1 68 K-B4 56 R-B7 K-Q3 69 B-N5 K-N5 57 R-B6† K-Q4 70 RXQNP 58 P-QR4 R-QN1

The changes of position have been many. But, if Black's prospects seemed bright before, he seems now to have yielded a Pawn—only to put his King out of play. But, on second look, there is still a nice balance of the unbalanced forces.

71	K-K5	R-Q7	75 K-B6	K-R6
72	K-B6	N-Q2†	76 P-N6	P-R5
73	BxN	RxB	77 P-N7	R-Q1
74	KxP	KxP	78 K-B7	



Certainly here, Black looks lost! It's an optical illusion.

78	K-R7	80 R-K8	RxR
79 R-K6	P-R6	81 KxR	Drawn

Which is better: 4—1 or $3\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$?

In five games at the same tempo, but blindfolded, Reshevsky made the almost identical score, four wins, one loss. It seems to prove that you cannot sneak in a move behind Reshevsky's back!

BOYSAN sets up an unusual pattern, apparently to enhance his advantage of the blindfold. But Reshevsky cracks through neatly on the King-side.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (Exchange Variation in effect)

	(- × 0 1	iding C Tui	LACION	1111 011104	/
S,	Reshevs	ky		M.	Boysan
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	13	P-R3	B-Q2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	14	N-K2	P-QN4
3	N-QB3	P-Q4	15	0-0	R-B1
4	PxP	PxP	16	N-N3	P-B4
5	B-N5	B-K2	17	Q-K2	P-B5
6	P-K3	0-0	18	B-B2	Q-N3
7	Q-B2	P-B3	19	P-K4	K-R1
8	B-Q3	P-KR3	20	PxP	N-Q1
9	B-KB4	N-R3	21	N-B5	BxN
10	P-QR3	N-B2	22	BxB	R-R1
11	N-B3	N-K3	23	KR-K1	N-N2
12	B-K5	P-QR4	24	N-Q2	N-Q3

25	Q-B3	NxB	33	PxP	PxP
26	QxN	QR-K1	34	P-Q5	Q-R5
27	P-Q6	B-Q1	35	BxP!	Q-Q8†
28	N-K4	N×N	36	K-R2	Q-Q6
29	RxN	P-B3	37	Q-N6	PxB
33	B-B4	Q-B3	38	QxRP†	K-N1
31	QR-K1	- RxR	39	R-N4†	K-B2
32	RxR	P-N5	40	R-N7†	K-K1
			41	P-Q7 mate	

LEVY really tests Reshevsky's visual depth in blindfold in a wild dogfight. But Sammy flies right to the target as though guided by radar.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

S.	Reshevs	ky		Lou	is Levy
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	15	Q-N4	N/3-N5
2	P-QB4	PxP	16	B-N1	Q-B1
3	N-KB3	N-KB3	17	N-K4	P-B4
4	P-K3	P-K3	18	PxP e.p.	NxBP
5	BxP	P-B4	19	NxN†	BxN
6	0-0	P-QR3	20	N-K5	N-Q4
7	N-B3	N-B3	21	B-R6	BxN
8	Q-K2	P-QN4	22	BxP!	PxB
9	B-N3	P-B5	23	QxP†	K-R1
10	B-B2	B-N2	24	PxB	Q-B2
11	R-Q1	B-K2	25	R-Q4	Q-B2
12	P-K4	0-0	26	Q-N3	N-K2
13	P-K5	N-Q4	27	R-R4	Q-R2
14	Q-K4	P-N3	28	BxR	Resigns

LOMBARDI conducts a creditable game but is neatly pressured out of a Pawn and finally blunders. Note that the blindfolded Reshevsky "sees" the blunder.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

S.	Reshevsky			L	ombardi	
W^{I}	White			Black		
1	P-K4	P-QB4	15	B-Q2	N-N3	
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	16	QR-K1	N-B5	
3	P-Q4	PxP	17	B-B1	QR-Q1	
4	NxP	N-KB3	18	P-N3	N-N3	
5	N-QB3	P-QR3	19	B-QN2	P-Q4	
6	P-B4	P-K3	20	P-K5	N/3-Q2	
7	B-K2	B-K2	21	R-KN1	N-K5	
8	0-0	P-QN4	22	NxN	PxN	
9	P-QR3	B-N2	23	BXP	BxB†	
10	B-B3	QN-Q2	24	QxB	N-B4	
11	K-R1	Q-B2	25	Q-B6	QxQ	
12	Q-K2	0-0	26	NxQ	R-Q2	
13	P-KN4	N-B4	27	R-Q1	RxR?	
14	P-N5	N/3-Q2	28	NxB†	K-R1	
			29	RxR	Resigns	

PINKUS plays it positionally, but Reshevsky outdoes him (note the N-Q2-N3-R5 maneuver); he has a win well before the actual resignation.

RUY LOPEZ

s.	Reshevsky			Milton	Pinkus
W]	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	13	PxP	B-N2
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	14	P-Q5	B-B1
3	B-N5	P-QR3	15	R-QN1	B-Q2
4	B-R4	N-B3	16	P-QN4	N-B5
5	0-0	B-K2	17	NxN	QxN
6	R-K1	P-QN4	18	B-Q3	Q-B2
7	B-N3	P-Q3	19	B-K3	KR-QB1
8	P-B3	N-QR4	20	QR-B1	Q-Q1
9	B-B2	P-B4	21	Q-K2	B-K1
10	P-Q4	Q-B2	22	N-Q2	N-Q2
11	P-KR3	0-0	23	N-N3	N-B1
12	QN-Q2	BPxP	24	N-R5	N-N3



Photo by Ned Goldschmids centration. Reshevsky is

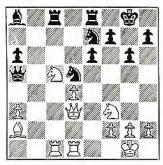
A study in concentration, Reshevsky is running off a 10-second game while he is "blindfolded." The man in the background is Irving Heitner.

2	25	Q-Q2	P-R3	30	Q-K3	N-B5
2	6	K-R2	Q-Q2	31	B-B1	RxR
2	27	R-B6	Q-Q1	32	PxR	Q-K3
2	8	B-N6	Q-Q2	33	BxB	RxB
2	9	R/1-QB1	B-Q1	34	Q-N6	Q-B1
				35	N-N7	Resigns

HEITNER steals the glory of the sole win against Reshevsky who has a superb game until he unwisely snatches a Pawn. Heitner's refutation is very smart.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

	INTIN	20-114017	AIN DI	-11496	_
	Reshevs nite	sky		Irving	Heitner Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	12	B-KN5	P-N4
2	P-QB4	P-K3	13	B-N3	B-N2
3	N-QB3	B-N5	14	B-B2	P-N3
4	P-K3	0-0	15	KR-Q1	R-K1
5	B-Q3	P-Q4	16	QR-B1	P-N5
6	N-B3	P-QB4	17	N-QR4	PxP
7	0-0	N-B3	18	PxP	Q-R4
8	P-QR3	BPxP	19	B-N3	QR-B1
9	KPxP	PxP	20	N-B5	B-R1
10	BxBP	B-K2	21	B-R2?	N-Q4
11	Q-Q3	P-QR3	22	BxB	N/3×B



23 N×RP? N-B5! 26 R×R R×R 24 Q-B1 B×N! 27 B-B4 Q×P 25 P×B Q×P 28 R-Q3 N-K7† Resigns

Reshevsky seems to have missed a decisive stroke in 21 NxKP: e.g., 21 . . . PxN 22 BxP†, K-N2 23 BxR, RxB 24 P-Q5, N-R2 25 Q-K3! with a winning attack.

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

GREAT BRITAIN Hastings, 1953

Out-trapped

Snatching the Queen Knight Pawn with one's Queen is a risky business. Edward Lasker knows so. That he undertakes the Pawn grab in the following game, therefore, must be understood as an effort to break out of trouble by means of a trap. The trap fails, however, against a counter-trap.

The opening play in this game constitutes a strong argument against the Black system recommended by Kevitz.

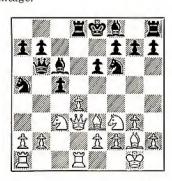
CATALAN OPENING

PCO: page	317, col. 28;	MCC	D: p. 221, c	ol. 44(i)
H. Golombek			Ed.	Lasker
Great Britain			United	States
White				Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5	Q-R4†	B-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6	QxBP	N-B3
3 P-KN3	N-KB3	7	N-KB3	N-QR4
4 B-N2	PxP	8	Q-Q3	P-B4
		9	0-0	Q-N3

Black's last is the right move, according to Kevitz; but it leads to trouble as did 9... N-B3 in a Kashdan—Horowitz game, p. 43, Feb. 1949, CHESS REVIEW (also quoted by MCO which calls the game even after 10 PxP—Ed.)

10	N-B3	B-B3
11	B-K3!	R-Q1
12	KR-Q1	

White has a superior game. He now threatens 13 PxP, RxQ 14 PxQ, RxR† 15 RxR, PxP 16 N-K5, with a winning advantage.



12 QxP

This capture loses, but Black lacks a satisfactory continuation, anyhow: e.g., 12...Q-B2 13 N-QN5! Q-N3 14 P-QR4

(with threat of 15 PxP), P-B5 15 P-Q5! B-B4 16 BxB, QxB 17 Q-B3! BxN 18 QxQN! and White wins a piece.

Somewhat better is 12 . . . P-B5 13 Q-B2 (13 P-Q5? Q-B2!), N-Q4.

12 . . . B-K2, however, as approved by Kevitz and Horowitz, is quite worthy of consideration: if 13 PxP, QxNP.

13 N-K5!

Securing a winning attack.

Black apparently speculated on 13 QR-N1? P-B5! which gives him a clear advantage.

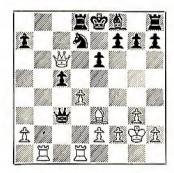
13	BxB
14 QR-N1!	Q-R6
15 KxB	

Here White threatens primarily 16 B-B1, winning the Queen—or, after 16 . . . P-B5, 17 NxQBP, winning a piece.

15	N-B3
16 Q-N5!	
A conclusive combination.	
16	Q×N
17 N×N	DVN

Or 18 . . . K-K2 19 R-N7 \uparrow , R-Q2 20 PxP, and White wins.

N-Q2



19 PxP

18 QxP†

Threatening both 20 RxN and 20 R-N8.

19 . . . BxP 20 BxB, QxB 21 QxQ,

Or 19 . . . BxP 20 BxB, QxB 21 QxQ NxQ 22 RxR†, KxR 23 R-N8†.

20 R×N R×R 21 R-Q1 O-O 22 R×R

The rest is of little interest.

22	2	B-B3	29	P-B6	Q-R8
23	RXRP	Q-B5	30	K-N2	Q-B5
24	F-R8	P-N4	31	B-N6	B-K4
2	P-KR3	RxR	32	P-B7!	P-N5
2	QxR†	K-N2	33	PxP	PXP
27	7 K-B3	P-R4	34	P-B8(Q) QxQ
28	8 Q-K4	QxRP	35	QxB†	K-N3
			36	B-Q4	Resigns

GREAT BRITAIN Hastings, 1953

Splendid Satisfaction

Lasker did not place high in this tournament, but he had the satisfaction of winning the following game—possibly the best of the entire tournament and with some value from the theoretical point of view

FOUR KNIGHT'S GAME

PCO: p. 66, col. 32; MCO: p. 42, col. 17(g)

M. Blau			Ed.	Lasker	
Switzerland			United	States	
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	5	B-R4	B-B4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	6	NxP	0-0
3	N-B3	N-B3	7	N-Q3	B-N3
4	B-N5	N-Q5	8	N-B4	P-Q4
			9	N/4xP	

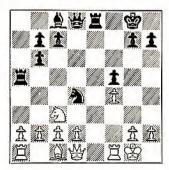
White's last is inferior to the 9 P-Q3 of Canal's line, covered rather fully in PCO.

9	. NxP!	12 0-0	P-KB4
10 NxI	RPxN	13 N-B3	R-R4
11 NxI	RxB	14 P-B4	

Else Black plays 14 . . . P-B5, threatening 15 . . . P-B6, and, if 15 P-B3, he obtains a winning attack with 15 . . . Q-R5 and 16 . . . R-R4.

14 R-K1!

To prevent 15 N-K2. Black has obtained a strong initiative, thanks mainly to the dominating position of his Knight.



15 P-Q3

It is hardly possible to find anything better. Black has the superior game also after, for one example, 15 P-QN4, R-R1 16 R-B2 (or 16 B-N2, Q-Q3), P-QN4 17 N-K2, NxN† 18 RxN, Q-Q5† 19 K-R1, B-Q2! (not 19 . . . RxR 20 QxR, QxR?? 21 Q-K8 mate).

15 P-QN4!

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

Very strong. Black threatens both 16 ... P-N5, sending the Knight home, and ... R-R3-K3, getting definite control of the King file.

16 R-B2

White intends 17 N-K2.

16 R-R3!

Now 17 N-K2 is refuted by 17 . . . R/3-K3!

17 B-Q2 QR-K3 19 QR-B1 B-Q2 18 P-QR3 Q-R5 20 Q-B1 B-B3

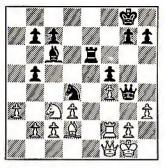
Now Black has an ideal position. He threatens to win with 21 . . . R-R3 (22 P-KN3, QxNP†! or 22 P-R3, Q-N6, followed by . . . RxP). White's game is about to collapse one way or another.

21 R-K1

RxR

Stronger than 21 . . . NxP after which 22 RxR, RxR 23 R-K2 offers White great relief.

22 BxR	Q-N5
23 B-Q2	R-K3
24 P-R3	



24

Q-N6

Threatening first of all 25 . . . K-B2, followed by . . . R-R3 and . . . RxP. The King move serves to prevent a later Q-K6† which could be fatal: e.g., 25 P-N3, R-R3? 26 N-K2! NxN† 27 QxN, RxP?? 28 Q-K6†, K-B1 (else mate in two) 29 QxP† and 30 QxR.

25 B-B1

White leaves his K1 insufficiently protected and thus allows the following forced win.

25 N-B6†! 26 RxN BxR

The Bishop is immune because of 27 . . . R-K8†. So Black keeps the Exchange and wins easily.

27	B-Q2	B-B3	33	N-K2	R-R7
28	Q-B2	R-N3!	34	K-K3	P-R4
29	QxQ	RxQ	35	B-K1	P-R5
30	K-B2	RxP†	36	P-B4	PxP
31	K-K3	R-N6†	37	PxP	P-R6
32	K-Q4	RXRP		Resigns	

Black threatens 38 . . . RxN† and, after 38 B-N3, R-N7, he wins a piece.

SWEDEN, 1952 Interzonal Tournament Saltsjoebaden

Sensational, Even in Luck

Kotov's sensational performance in the Interzonal Tournament included the following miraculous escape.

The notes are partly according to those by L. Szabo.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PC	O: page	412, col. 3;	MCO:	p. 271, c	ol. 35(1)
L,	Szabo			A	. Kotov
Ηı	ingary			Sovie	t Union
W	nite				Black
1	P-K4	P-QB4	7	0-0	Q-B2
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	8	P-B4	N-B3
3	P-Q4	PxP	9	B-K3	B-K2
4	NxP	N-KB3	10	Q-K1	0-0
5	N-QB3	P-QR3	11	Q-N3	NxN
6	B-K2	P-K3	12	BxN	P-QN4
			13	P-QR3	B-N2

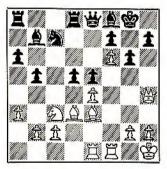
Najdorf considers . . . B-Q2, . . . K-R1 and . . . N-KN1 the best way to anticipate White's impending attack on the King-side. Kotov adopts another system of defense which, it seems, has lately been developed in Russia. There is no definite proof as to which system is better. Kotov's is more enterprising but more risky, too.

14 K-R1 KR-Q1 16 QR-K1 B-KB1 15 B-Q3 N-K1 17 Q-R4 Q-K2 18 Q-R3 P-N3

A decisive weakening according to Szabo. He says Smyslov recommends 18 . . . B-B3, followed by . . . Q-N2, . . . P-QR4 and . . . P-N5.

Even after 18 . . . B-B3, however, White obtains a strong attack with 19 P-B5!

19 P-B5! P-K4 21 P-B6 Q-K1 20 B-K3 N-B2 22 Q-R4 P-Q4



23 R-B3!?

White can, indeed, afford to sacrifice a piece; but 23 PxP! NxP 24 BxNP!! RPxB 25 N-K4, threatening both 26 N-N5 and 26 R-B3, is a much clearer way of doing so.

23 P-Q5 26 R-N3! PxP 24 R-R3 P-KR4 27 P-R3! PxP 25 P-KN4 B-B1! 28 R-N5

White's last move ought to lead to a draw—while, as Szabo points out, 28 N-Q5! NxN 29 PxN, PxB 30 QR-KN1 wins since Black has no good defense against the threat of 31 RxP†.

28 PxB 29 QR-KN1 B-K3 30 K-R2

Szabo gives 30 R-R5, B-N2 31 R-R6, BxR 32 QxB, Q-B1 33 RxP† as leading to a draw. The question remains, however, whether 31 . . . BxR is forced.

30 R-Q3 31 R-R5 B-N2 32 PxB

White's last is a decisive error according to Szabo who believes that 32 R-R6 still secures the draw.

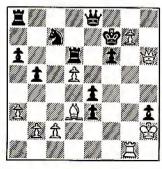
32 . . . PxR 33 QxP/5 P-B3 34 Q-R6

34 Q-R8†, K-B2 35 P-N8(Q)†, QxQ 36 RxQ, RxR also favors Black.

34 K-B2

But this move is a blunder by Black. Correct is 34...B-B5! (Szabo.)

35 N-Q5! BxN 36 PxB P-K5



The ultimate blunder. Instead, 37 P-NS(Q)†, QxQ 38 Q-R5†! offers White a winning advantage: e.g., 38 . . . K-K2 39 RxQ, RxR 40 Q-R7†—or 38 . . . K-B1 39 RxQ†, KxR 40 BxKP.

37 . . . Q-KN1 38 Q-R5†

White ought at least to try 38 Q-N6† in order to capture the King Pawn with check.

38 . . . K-K2 40 B-R7 Q-K3
39 BxKP NxP 41 P-N8(Q) RxQ
Resigns

After 42 BxR, Black wins with 42 . . . $Q-K4\dagger$.

AUSTRIA Vienna, 1953

Amusing Spectacle

37 Q-R7

It is amusing to see White's King Bishop capturing one protected Pawn after another with impunity in the following game. It all starts after a double error made by Black in the opening.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

PCO: p. 284, col. 155(q); MCO: p. 87, col. 38(h) A. Bisguier Soluch United States Austria White Black 1 P-QR4 N-KB3 4 N-B3 B-N2 2 P-Q4 P-KN3 5 P-K3 0-0 3 N-QB3 P-Q4 6 Q-N3 PxP? 7 BxP QN-Q2

Black's seventh move is his second error. Only 7 . . . N-B3 offers chances for survival.

8 N-KN5! P-K3 9 BxP!

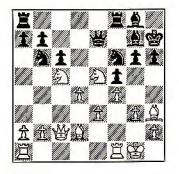
The spectacle starts, for 9 . . . PxB is answered by 10 NxKP, Q-K2 11 NxP§, K-R1 12 NxR, N-N5! 13 N-Q5!

9 Q-K2 10 B-R3

With his strong extra Pawn, White of course has a winning advantage.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

10 15 P-N3 N-N3 K-R1 11 0-0 16 N-K5 K-R2 N-R4 12 P-B4 P-QB3 17 N-R4 **B-K3** 13 B-Q2 18 Q-B2 N-B3 P-KR3 14 N-B3 P-KB4 19 N-B5 B-N1



20 BxP!

The spectacle continues, for taking the Bishop loses instantly: 20 . . . PxB 21 QxP†, K-R1 22 N-N6†.

20 B-B2 21 BxP†

Even now the Bishop is immune: 21 ... BxB 22 NxB!

21		K-N1	27	P-K4	N-B3	
22	BxB†	RxB	28	N-K6	N-N5	
23	NxR	QxN	29	P-KR4	R-KN1	
24	Q-N3	KN-Q4	30	P-B5	B-K4?!	
25	QR-K1	K-R1	31	PxB	N-B3?!	
26	B-B3	Q-R4	32	N-N5!	Q-N5	
			33	K-N2	Resigns	

AUSTRIA Vienna, 1953 Fullgrown Mastership

When Black's 14th move swings his King Knight to the wing, he gives White a green light in the center. White perceives the sign promptly, seizes the initiative and wins an important Pawn.

All this is more easily said than done, however, for White starts with only a tiny advantage and so his problems are great. Yet tournament winner Bisguier solves them, displaying fullgrown mastership throughout the game.

RUY LOPEZ

PCO: p. 369, col. 104(m); MCO: p. 254, col. 124 A. Bisguier Stoeckle White Black 1 P-K4 P-K4 6 B-N3 B-B4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 7 P-QR4 R-QN1 8 PxP 3 B-N5 P-QR3 PYP 4 B-R4 N-B3 9 P-Q3 P-Q3 5 Q-K2 P-QN4 10 B-K3 0-0

PCO gives 10... B-KN5 11 P-R3, BxN 12 QxB, N-Q5 as leading to equality. White can retain some initiative, however, with 11 P-B3 instead of 11 P-R3.

11 QN-Q2 B-N3 13 P-B3 B-K3 12 O-O Q-K2 14 KR-K1 N-KR4

Black's wing diversion gives White his free hand in the center. Instead, 14 . . . QBxB 15 NxB, BxB 17 PxB or QxB, P-N5 offers approximate equality.

15 P-Q4! BxB 16 NxB

White is ready to start a dangerous action on the Queen-side with 17 QxP, BxP 18 QxN, BxB 19 N-R5.

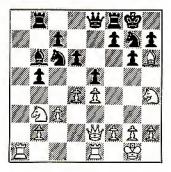
16 Q-K1

Preventing 17 QxP which now leads to a good game for Black after 17 . . . NxP 18 QxQ, NxN† 19 PxN, KRxQ as well as after 17 . . . BxP 18 Q-B4, BxB 19 RxB, Q-K3.

17 N-R4!

Not 17 NxP because of 17 . . . NxN! 18 QxN, N-Q6! after which Black recovers the Pawn favorably.

17 P-N3 18 B-R6 N-N2



19 Q-N4!

White threatens 20 N-KB5! thereby indirectly protecting his Queen Pawn.

19 N-K2 21 N-B3 Q-B2 20 P-KB4! P-KB3 22 QN-Q2 N-B3 23 BPxP QPxP

Now White has a Queen-side Pawn majority and increased advantage in the center. Hence 23...BPxP offers better chances, and White's best reply then is 24 B-K3 as follows in the game.

24 N-N5 seems enticing after 23 . . . BPxP, in view of 24 . . . Q-B7† 25 K-R1, QxN 26 Q-Q7! But Black has better: 24 . . . Q-K2! 25 BxN, QxB 26 N-K6, Q-Q2! with troubles for White.

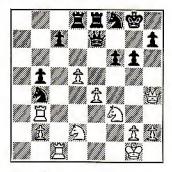
24 B-K3 Px

Black breaks up White's Queen-side Pawn majority.

25 PXP N-N5 26 KR-QB1 QR-Q1 27 R-R3 KR-K1

Black would be all right now if he could attack White's center with 27 ... P-KB4; but that fails against 28 Q-R4! with threat of 29 N-N5: e.g. 28 ... N-K3 29 P-Q5, BxB† 30 RxB, and the Black Knight on K3 has no move; or 28 ... N-R4 29 PxP, and Black cannot play 29 ... QxP because of 30 P-N4.

28 Q-R4 N-K3 30 RxB N-B1 29 P-Q5 BxB† 31 R-N3 Q-K2



32 N-Q4!

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

Conclusive. The somewhat subtle point of this move is revealed after $32\ldots R-N1$, the only defense against $33\ NxP$. White then wins by $33\ Q-N3!!$ threatening not only $34\ RxP$ but primarily $34\ N-B5!$ followed by $35\ RxN$ (or $34\ldots Q-Q3\ 35\ QxQ$, $PxQ\ 36\ RxN$). This double threat is irremediable as $33\ldots N-R3$ fails against $34\ N-B6$.

Hence Black now surrenders a Pawn; he has nothing better to do.

P-QB4 37 N/3-B4 N-K4 33 NxP R-N1 38 Q-N3! R-N5 34 N-R3 N-R7 39 NxN QxN 35 RxR RxR 40 QxQ PxQ 36 R-N1 N-Q2 41 P-QN3 Resigns

Indeed, there is no sense to continuing the struggle. White's technical job is too easy.

AUSTRIA Vienna, 1953

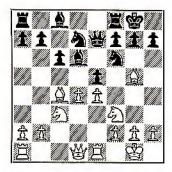
Rocklike Defense

Alfred Beni is probably the most talented of the young Austrian players. He combines a profound knowledge of the game with such excellent fighting qualities as imagination, courage and stout nerves.

In the following game, Beni launches a furious assault, throwing everything he has into the battle. For some ten moves, disaster hovers over Black's position ready to swoop down at any moment. But Bisguier stands like a rock until the storm has blown out and then wins a close end-game on the strength of his extra Pawn.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PCO: p. 210, col. 150(p); MCO: p. 185, col. 23 A. Bisguier A. Beni Austria United States White Black 1 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 B-Q3 B-Q3 2 P-QB4 P-QB3 7 0-0 PXP 3 N-KB3 P-K3 8 BxBP 0-0 4 N-B3 N-B3 9 P-K4 P-K4 5 P-K3 QN-Q2 10 B-KN5 Q-K2 11 R-K1



1 . . . R-Q1

Black's last is a deviation from the usual 11 . . . R-K1, the value of which Bisguier has doubted for some time. Standing on Black's Q1, the Rook constitutes a menace to White's Queen.

The following, fine game by Reshevsky against Tarnowski of Poland from the Team Tournament at Helsinki, 1952, shows another deviation: 11... P-QR3

12 K-R1, R-K1 13 B-N3, P-R3 14 B-KR4, P-QN4 15 Q-Q2, B-N2 16 PxP, QNxP 17 N-Q4! (revealing the weakness of Black's fianchetto), B-B2 18 N-B5, Q-Q2 19 Q-K2, B-Q1 20 QR-Q1, Q-B2 21 N-Q6, R-KB1 22 B-N3! KN-Q2 23 Q-R5, B-B3 24 NxBP, RxN 25 QxR†! NxQ 26 BxQ, N-B4 27 BxN†, KxB 28 B-N6! BxN 29 PxB, N-R5 30 R-Q7†, Resigns.

12 Q-N3!?

Starting a fierce attack which, however, proves to be too daring.

It is desirable to remove the Queen from the line of Black's Rook; but that can be done more safely by 12 Q-K2. After that, 12 . . . PxP 13 NxP, BxP† 14 KxB favors White; for he obtains an overwhelming position on 14 . . . Q-K4† 15 P-B4. QxN 16 QR-Q1, while 14 . . . N-N5† is prevented.

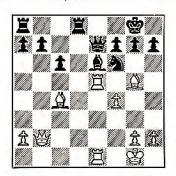
White's last is the consistent continuation as 13 NxP is met by 13 . . . N-B4! and, e.g., 14 Q-B2, BxP† 15 KxB, N-N5†!

and, e.g., 14 Q-B2, BXP† 15 KXB, N-N5†!
13 NxP 15 P-B4 PXN
14 NxN BxN 16 RxB

16 PxB may have some practical advantage in creating more complications, but Black gets the edge with 16 ... PxP: e.g., 17 QxP/2, Q-B4† 18 K-R1, QxB 19 PxN, B-K3—or 17 QR-N1, P-N4! 18 KB-B1, Q-B4† 19 B-K3 (19 K-R1, N-N5!), QxP 20 B-N6, QxR 21 RxQ, PxB 22 QxP/2, B-K3.

16	PxP
17 QR-K1	B-K3
18 OvP /2	

18 BxB, PxB 19 RxP, Q-B4†, followed by 20 . . . Q-Q4, also favors Black,



18

Q-B2!

Threatening 19 . . . BxB as well as a liquidation by means of 19 . . . Q-N3†.

19 BxB PxB 20 KR-K3

White plans to meet 20 . . . Q-N3 with 21 BxN.

20 R-KB1

This simple move breaks White's attack.

21 BxN

Getting back at least one of his Pawns is all that White can do.

21 RxB 23 RxR Q-N3† 22 RxP RxR 24 QxQ PxQ

So Black emerges with a small but still decisive advantage for the endgame. He now wins smoothly in a close finish.

25	R-K2	P-QN4	38	PxP	P-N6!
26	P-N3	P-N5	39	PxP	K-N5
27	K-N2	P-B4	40	K-B5	KxP
28	K-B3	K-B2	41	P-B7	R-KB1
29	R-QB2	P-QN3	42	K-B6	P-B7
30	K-K4	K-K3	43	R-N1	K-N7
31	P-85†	K-Q3	44	K-N7	R-B1
32	R-Q2†	K-B3	45	KxP	P-B8(Q)
33	P-N4	R-K1†	46	RxQ	KxQ
34	K-B4	P-B5	47	P-R4	P-N4
35	P-N5	P-B6	48	P-R5	P-N5
36	R-KN2	K-B4	49	P-R6	P-N6
37	P-B6	PxP	50	K-N7	P-N7
				Resign	18

FOREIGN

RUSSIA, 1953 USSR Championship

A Knight in Hock

Black contrives ingenious counters to extricate a near-fallen Knight; but Botvinnik ignores these devious devices to set up a winning position by straightforward play.

ENGLISH OPENING

MCO: page 36, note (a)

Notes by I. A. Horowitz

M. Botvinni	K	В. С	ioldenov
White			Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	3 B-N2	PxP
2 P-KN3	P-Q4	4 Q-R4†	Q-Q2

The (last) text move is playable even though Black's Queen occupies an awkward post. Black seems to enjoy better prospects, however, with 4 . . . B-Q2 5 QxBP, N-QB3, with . . . P-K4 to follow sooner or later.

5 QxBP P-QB4 6 N-QR3 N-QB3 7 Q-N5

Unless White undertakes action to unbalance the position, Black's game is free and easy. In this light, White's last move is understandable: he wishes to double Black's Pawns even at the expense of Bishop for Knight.

7 P-QR3

Black only promotes White's plan. Any developing move is superior.

8 BxN! PxB

Not 8... PxQ 9 BxP/5. Now the issue is clear cut. Do Black's Bishops compensate for his cumbersome Pawns?

9 Q-R4

D NI

Black anticipates the threatening maneuver, N-B4-N6 (or N-K5).

10 N-B3 P-B3 12 N-B4 P-K4
11 P-Q3 N-K2 13 B-Q2 N-Q4
14 B-R5

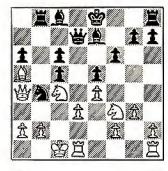
White threatens to annul Black's two Bishops (by P-K4, then N-N6). But Black still controls the center and so keeps the position in tenuous balance.

14 B-K2 15 P-K4 N-N5

16 0-0-0

15 . . . N-B2 is correct.

Curiously enough, the long side is the safe side.



6 Q-N5

The threat was and is 17 P-QR3, and it is difficult to pose sufficient counterthreats. Ingeniously, however, Black works up creditable play.

> 17 N-K1 18 P-QR3

B-Q2! N-Q4

Now, if 19 PxN, PxP, Black recovers his piece with an excellent position.

19 Q-B2

R-N4!

A new counter-threat to PxN.

20 P-B3 Q-K3 21 N-N2 O-O 22 KR-K1

To ignore is bliss. (White can afford to ignore the loose Knights).

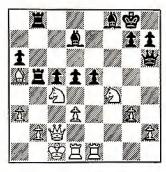
22 KR-N1 23 P-B4!

White breaks out in the center in the nick of time. Otherwise, Black retreats . . . B-KB1, followed by . . . N-K2.

23 B-KB1 24 PxP PxP 25 PxN

At long last. Now the capture involves many other considerations.

25 PxP 26 N-B4! Q-R3



27 RxP!

The play has been more or less forced to here. And now Black's Queen occupies a delicate post.

> 27 PxN 28 R-R5 Q-KB3

Black restrains the threat of 29 PxP, attacking Black's Rook and R7.

29 B-B3 Q-B2 30 P×P P-N3

Black will not give up the ghost. He wards off the simultaneous attack by a counter on White's Rook, But Botvinnik will brook no more nonsense!

31 RxB! QxR 33 NxB KxN 32 NxP!! R/4-N3 34 RxRP Q-N5 35 Q-B2† Resigns The Biggest Bargain in Chess Literature!

CHESS REVIEW ANNUAL

Volume 20

A LL twelve issues of Chess Review published during 1952 have been handsomely bound in cloth to make this jumbo-sized 384-plus page book. In it are 331 games selected by experts of which 246 are fully annotated by masters—all profusely illustrated with 724 diagrams. They are largely drawn from the most important chess events of the past year, notably the World Team Championship, the U. S. "Open," outstanding international tournaments, national championships abroad and the state championships and major tournaments in the United States.

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Solitaire Chess

TIME FOR AN EXCHANGE!

SWAP, SWAP, SWAP is the overall strategic plan of the underdog when he meets his master. For less material means less fighting and mating force. Here Alekhine (White), the master, falls in line with Duras' plan and exchanges. But he reserves a puny tactic. That is enough. The scene is St. Petersburg, 1913: the opening is the Ruy Lopez, beginning with 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B-R4, N-B3 5 Q-K2, P-QN4 6 B-N3.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's 6th move (exposing the table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue so to end of game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Par Played Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
	6 B-B4		
7 P-QR4 4	7 R-QN1		
8 PxP 3	8 PxP		
9 P-Q3 2	9 P-Q3		
10 B-K3 3	10 B-KN5		
11 P-R3 4	11 B-R4		
12 QN-Q2 3	12 0-0		
13 0-0 4	13 N-Q5(a)	
14 BxN 4	14 BxN/6		
15 NxB 3	15 PxB		
16 P-K5 (b) 7	16 Q-K2		
17 KR-K1 5	17 QR-K1		
18 Q-Q2 5	18 PxP		
19 RxP 4	19 Q-Q3		
20 Q-N5 6	20 , RxR		
21 NxR 4	21 Q-N3(c)	
22 P-N4!! 7	22 . , . , B-Q3		
23 NxP!!" 7	23 RxN		
24 Q-B5 (d)9	24 P-N3		
25 Q-K6 (e) 6	25 K-N2		
26 Q×R† 4	26 K-R3		
27 B-K6 6	, Resign	s	
	(
Total Score100	Your percentage	e	

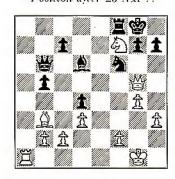
SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair.

NOTES TO THE GAME

- a) Thereby creating an unbalanced position, granting White chances for attack as well as the exploitation of Black's weakened Queenside.
- b) Opening lines for rapid penetration of the forces.
- c) The threat was 22 NxP, followed, if 22 ..., RxN, by 23 R-R8†, etc.
- d) The point. Now the threat is 25 P-N5.
- e) Not 25 OxN, B-R77, etc.

 \dagger = check: \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

*Position after 23 NxP!!





TOURNAMENT NOTES Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

2nd Annual Championship-1946

We're still waiting for addresses of some of the 1946 Golden Knights Championship \$5 cash prize winners, can't send out checks for the prize awards without the addresses!

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

Finals section, 47-Nf 26, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted points;*

A. H. DuVall 42.0; W. Prosser 37.35; C. M. Harris 34.1; J. Rist 29.05; E. R. Astley 22.3; and A. M. Clark and T. Wyman withdrew.

In correction, J. F. Heckman reports that his weighted points total 41.75, not 42.85.

Thus the prospective list of cash prize winners (probably those well above 30 points) now stands as:

PRESENT LEADERS*

PRESENT	LEADERS"
L Stolzenberg .46.2	E E Underwood 34.95
Dr S Lewis45.7	M U Gureff34.65
R Oren45.1	L Kilmer34,65
B Frank 44.7	N Janison34.55
R H Olin41.7	C Weberg34.55
A D Gibbs43.95	B D Thompson 31.5
K Kraeger43.95	Dr I Farber34.15
C Wehde43.95	C M Harris34.1
B Owens42,85	R D Bruce34.0
F Yerhoff 42.85	H B Daly33.9
C N Fuglie 12.35	P Johnson33.9
A H DuVall42.0	J W Harvey33,55
Dr H L Freitag 41.95	J A Faucher33.4
J F Heckman41.75	C Gillespie33.05
B Hill41.7	Col L J Fuller 33.05
G E Hartleb41.35	T Peisach, 32.8
A Ambrogio40.7	G L Kashin 32,75
Dr L Sarett40,65	R E Pohle32.75
H M Stevenson 40,2	R Deacon32.4
J H Staffer39.6	P M Lozano32.4
N H Hornstein 39.5	I Rivise32.4 B Brice-Nash .32.25
B Albert 40.1	
E A Capillon38.85	R Morris32.2
O Shack38.6	K Ouchi31,9
J A Llyin37.95	EF Haendiges 31.8
W Prosser 37.35	C Henderson31.8
R E Martin37.2	A Dwyer31.75
R J Zoudlik37.2	V Wildt31.25
M L Mitchell 36,65	Dr H M Coss31,2
R E Knight36.25	F R Stauffer30.8
Dr S Greenberg 36.2	J H Ricard30.65
M R Paul36,1	W B Long30,6
MH Wicksman 35.3	Al McAuley30,55
R E Hodurski 25,25	K Runkel30,55
L A Weiss 35.25	A F Maurer30.5
M Antunovich .35.15	L C Noderer30.15
J C Williams35,15	F W Benedict .30.05

^{*} Please check your weighted point totals as soon as you see them published. They are determined on a basis of 1.0 point per win in prelim round; 2.2 points in the semi-finals; and 4.5 points in the finals. Draws count half value in each instance.

4th Annual Championship-1949

No new qualifiers to the Finals have come through this month. But we hope to have the last Finals section assigned by April at latest—when round-closing reports now being received will have been adjudicated and scored.

5th Annual Championship-1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Finals: Dr. H. Rose, M. G. Davenport and L. E. Wood.

6th Annual Championship-1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Finals: D. I. Thompson, B. B. Holmes and Dr. G. Katz. For the Semifinals, the following qualify: J. Shaw, S. E. Spaulding, L. H. Wallace and Dr. V. A. Davidian. In neither, however, do we have quite enough to fill a tournament section.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

The closing date for entries to this tournament approaches. If you plan to enter, you'll do well to do so at once—especially if you propose to enter in more than one tournament section. The very last entries may be frozen out for want of enough to round out an even seven for a complete section. And any who want several sections have to apply early enough to get entries in as many separate sections.

POSTALMIGHTIES! Prize Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1950, 1951 and 1952 Prize Tourneys as a results of games reported in current Postal Mortems.

Tourne	y Players	Place	Score
50-PS	R Barrow	2nd	4 -2
50-P83	H L Wilcox		4 -2
50-P87	O E Frazier		4 -2
51-P28	H B Kline	lst	51- h
51 - 1232	R McLellan	lst	51 - 1
51-P38	K. Runkel		41-11
51-P45	F S Reynolds	1st	51- 1
51-P50	R A Roberts		6 -0
51-P59	C Jones	1-2	5 -1
	M E Moser	1-2	5 -1
51-P129	J Petras	1st	6 -0
$51I^{\circ}142$	Lt H L Batsel		6 -0
52-P1	W E Haudek	1st	53 - 1
52-P10	D Day	1st	45-15
52-P18	F Bionde	1 - 2	5 -1
	T Irwin	1 - 2	5 -1
52-P32	A W Davenport .	1st	5A - A
52 - P41	T Frankel	lst	41-11
52-P54	R S Maitland	1st	6 -0
52-P59	J R Ham		6 -0
52-P80	F B Ferrandiz	1st	6 -0

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1950, 1951 and 1952 Class Tourneys, Certificates are sent when tourney finishes as they contain a tournament cross-table to be filled out. But the closing of the 1950 tourneys has swamped us again—we shall get those certificates off as best we can, some each month.

Tourney		Place	Score
50-C32	T G Lucas	1st	ā -1
	P M Lang	2nd	31-21
50-C43	Rev A J Oakley	1st	5 -1
00-040	Rev A J Oakley Gen'l F S Clark .	21	4 -2
	J Newman	91	4 -2
	L R Simms	9 1	4 -2
-17 (7146)		1	
50-C48	R D Rosenblum .	181	5 -1
	V R Baildon	2-3	4 -2
	S Risler	2-3	4 - 2
50-C55	D N Musgrove	1-2	5 -1
	H Remk		5 -1
50-C63	J W Harvey	2nd	4 -2
50-C65	G A Faircloth	2-3	4 - 2
	R D Rosenblum	2-3	4 - 2
50-C66	Major J Hines	2-3	4 - 2
	D Wyant	2-3	4 -2
50-C'68	A P Collins	2nd	4 -2
50-C69	W Youman	200	4 -2
50-C103	H C Spear	1et	5 -1
30-7.103	C Comple	9 9	
	S Gericke	0.0	41-13
E0 (01.00	C Quinones	2-3	43-13
50-C109	H C Spear S Gericke C Quinones V R Baildon	2-3	31-21
	Mrs L Bass	2-3	$3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2}$
50-C116	P Ornstein	lst	5 -1
	G P Scoville	2nd	44-14
50-C117	F Schulze	2-3	4 -2
	F Wittmann	2-3	4 -2
50-C119	A W Marschner	1st	41-11
	A W Marschner O B Curtis	2-3	31-21
	K Rosenston	2-3	31 - 21
50-C125	K Rosenston R Martin	Ist	51- 1
00-0120	R R Bass	2nd	44-14
50-C126	D. Moss	Lot	5 -1
30-0120	P More	and	4 -2
-5 (21.00	I W Reddy	200	
50-C129	D T Anderson	3.0	41-11
			49-19
50-C140	J Gonzalez J S E Gary W J Golden B Davenport	181	5 -1
	J S E Gary	2-3	4 - 2
	W J Golden	2-3	4 - 2
50 - C142	B Davenport	1st	5 -1
50 - C149	C T Rea		41-11
51-C64	Dr A A Seletz	lst	5½- ½
	L Gorfy	, 2nd	42-13
51-C65	R L Bornholz	1st	5 -1
	W Schmid	2nd	43-13
51-C71	M Harris G R Goodale	1st	53 - 3
	G R Goodale	2-3	1 -2
	S Risler	2-3	4 - 2
51-C73	S Risler	2-3	4 -2
52147	Rev L J Rochm .	2-3	1 -2
51-C74	L Graetz	141	6 -0
.,, -, 1.7	J W Ritter		4 - 2
51-C83	F B Ferrandiz	1 - 9	
31-6.83	r B retrandiz	1 0	43-13
-1 (100	A A Lemke	1.0	41-11
51 - C99	Dr C Harris	1-2	5 -1
	13 13 Pennington	1-2	5 -1
51-C109	S Olsen	.,.,znd	5 -1
51-C125	B B Pennington S Olsen E Manny	1st	5 -1
51-C144	L G Nelson	181	5 -1
51-C147	R Blackler	18t	6 - 0
	Dr J E Dunlap	2 - 3	$4\underline{\lambda} - 1\underline{\lambda}$
	T A Willis	2-3	43-13
51-C153	M J Kasper	1st	5å- à
= 0 CMT			6 -0
52-C112	K Jakstas	Ist	6 -0
52-C146	K Jakstas W H Liebman	Ist	6 -0
52-C162	D H Bump	1st	6 -0
- W 104			
			-

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received during December 1952

To report your results all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4-man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording.

52-C 465: Paul Morphy 1 A, B, Meek 0 (1st) 52-P 401: A, Halprin 1 H, N, Pillsbury 1 (2) 52-Nf 13: F, J, Marshall 1 H, E, Atkins. 0. In these, the year (52), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so, A postcard is ideal

for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (52-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1952) and by number (456) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit roundclosing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published; give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report if in any doubt.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date; e.g., if your game began March, 1951, your request must be mailed in February, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed; e.g., games started in February, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before March 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date; (2) diagram of the position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1.100: 22 Bell wins (a) from Walter. 58 Morgan bests Grubb, 59 Buchanan whips Willey, Cohn. 60 Buckendorf bests Myers, 62 Schultz tops Brown, 64 Tayfor masters Metz, Murray; Seletz sinks Murray; Metz withdrawn. 65 Bornbolz, Harris tie, 69 Connor bows to Ferguson, bests (a) Dommie who is withdrawn, 71 Harris halts Dommie who is withdrawn, 71 Harris halts Utter; Lerner loses to Glusman, withdraws. 73 Ferris, Gage tie, 74 Graetz blasts Bliss, 83 Ferrandiz fells Gage, Schwerner, 88 Hoerning bests Vollnhofer, bows to Siratzke, 88 Wyller rips Rourke, 92 Sherwin clips McClung, 95 Wyller conks Keith, 96 McLaugh-lin bests Faber, bows to Stix, 99 Pennington tops Harris, (f) Cohn.

Tourneys 101-173: 101 Gonzalez defeats Rosenzweig, 107 Springbett withdrawn, 109 Olsen tops Schwerner, 112 Howen halts Smith, 121 Caldwell, Smith down Davies 122

Smith, 121 Caldwell, Smith down Davies, 122 Goff sinks Sumner, 125 Savage, Larsen top Thorstensen; Larsen, Savage tie: Barnes bests Batcheller. 126 Sciarretta defeats

Schneider, 127 Keith bows to Stein, bests Wyller, 130 Lang fells Forbes, 131 Gary, Wyller, 130 Lang fells Forbes, 131 Gary, Hill halt Milam, 133 Timmer tops Keith, 134 Hill hits Parsons, 141 Miller tops (f) Springer, 142 Lapham licks Ransom, 143 Thue tops Linnell, ties Deckert, 144 Enochson nips Nelson, 145 Brown tops Goble, 147 Blackler blasts Milam, 151 Madison, Fisher tie, 155 Dasis Milan. 151 Madison, Fisher He. 155 Larsen tops (f) Pope, 156 Bokma bests Fortier, 157 Füreloth tops Thordsen, 161 Bancroft bests Miller, 163 Sherwin conks Carmean, 165 Leclerc licks Gelder, 167 King, Call, Williams defeat Hardy, 170 Pearson, Sawtell tie.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tourneys ought to be finished. If not, urge your apponent to reply to moves promptly, then report if he does not! Check your results, report any that you may have forgotten to report or that have not been published. Scan each issue of Postal Mortems to see if your reports are published.

Tourneys 1-100: 1 Gibbs tops (2a) Miller, 3 King conks Smith, 7 Gregory withdrawn, 11 Nelson withdrawn, 20 Schneider overcomes Smailer. 25 Johnson jolts Barkemeyer, 26 Elliot tops (2f) Florence, 27 Dodge downs Mosher. 32 Dudley defeats Bierschenk. 34 Kline ellps Murphy. 37 Racaitis rips Nordin. 44 Jones jolts Clark, 46 Swanson downs Doggett, 50 Green tops Spaulding twice, 51 Gode bests Allen, 55 Rideout rips Jennings, 62 Chamberlain licks Leake, Gorfy, then ties Leake, loses to Gorfy; Gorfy hows to Leake, bests Seeley, 66 Smith tops Krebs, Clark, loses to Swalm, 67 Cargill tops (2a) Shanley, 69 Moore masters Guttman, 76 Faber, Morgan tie. 77 Macormac nicks Karneckis, 82 Yerhoff downs McLees. 87 Smith tops Pedersen, (2f) Kilian. 89 Mengalis bests Glass. 91 Beer beats Schwerner; Murray Olsen tie. 98 D'Onopria downs Marchisello; Thorpe withdrawn,

Tourneys 101-150: 102 Brodersen defeats Newman; Fuchs fells Owens, 105 Coghill tops Kelsey twice, 108 Feldman fells Fahnline, 109 Godbold tops Allen twice; Deleanu, Godbold df. 111 Hedrick balts McAninch; Weithonen withdrawn, 112 Jakstas tops Page, 113 Marshall halts Halsey, 119 Harms, Fage. 113 Marshall halts Halsey. 119 Harms, Hoeflin tie. 123 McWhiney conks Kempner. 124 Wascolt, Duykers & (2) Cox win from Stallbaum. 125 Mills tops Drozynski twice, 126 McCoubrey, White whip Karalaltis. 130 Harms, Loose halt Firnholt. 134 Keith, Cooley. (2) Feeley win from Nelson. 136 Landon downs Dantzier. 141 Black defeats Dishaw, 143 Flart halts Clevenger. 146 Cal-laghan ties Alden Dotterer. Lighman downs laghan ties Alden, Dotterer: Liebman downs Dotterer; Alden defeats Callaghan, Dotterer, 148 Levy, Streit split two, 149 Toth tops Prosser.

Tourneys 151-200: 151 Raimi tops Burns twice, 152 Baker bests Lapsley, bows to Smoron, 160 Weininger tops Glusman, 162 Bump bests Passmore, 174 Uberti halts Henderson, 175 Lucan tops (42) dersen. 175 Lucas tops (2a) Marse. 177 Austin bests Smead, Wise. 182 Chace, Cross, (2) Bergquist win from Kidwell; Chace tops Cross, 183 Heit, Vicinus each take two from Goodman, 190 Zaft, Williams defeat Carmean, 193 Klausner withdrawn, 194 Goff tops Castle twice, 196 Boretz ties Thompson, tops Hoffman; Bancroft bests Hoffman twice, 200 Menuet halts Hoglund.

Tourneys 201-270: 202 Mendel defeats Montgomery (2), Huffman, Sheller 206 Wingard rips Rucker, 207 Ratermanis hits Harti-gan, 209 Holmes halts Howe, Carl. 210 Clark clips Hall; Gelfand bows to Partridge, bests Hall; correction: Gelfand won from Clark (2). 212 Okraszewski halts Hanshaw. 213 Aguilera tops Ghetzler. 217 Fribourg bests Braveman, bows to Rabinowitz, 218 Roizen rips Callaghan, 221 Wilkerson bests Goldberg. 222 Heit stops Stevens, 224 Harrish halts Marek, 227 Heit bows to Fazio, bests Mar-shall, 228 Bloomquist tops Mills, Sperling, 233 Rosenberg Withdrawn, loses (1a) to Bock. 234 Kontautas tops Dulicai, (2f) Durham; Green withdrawn, 239 Germain fells Faber. 242 Kirrmann defeats Irving, 249 Hornbuckle Bakosi masters Morse. 253 Ashley tops Gil-liland. 257 Goldstone tops (2f) Bloomfield. 258 Adam withdraws, loses (1a) to Gifford. 281 Weber whips Hornbuckle, 262 Gregory hests Broughton, 265 Gingold halts Hayward, 268 Dykes downs (2f) Blankfort. 269 Smith smites Ashley.

Tourneys 271-362: 278 Holt overcomes Boardman, 294 Rains rips Hornbuckle, 314 Hannold halts Taliaferro, 312 Hikade halts Williams; Doof withdrawn.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1950 (Key: 50-P)

Notice: All these tourneys are closed except for games under extension of play, corrected reports and belated adjudications: 50-P 78 Goldman withdrew, lost (f) to Orlando; 165 Bucar wins (a) from Bull; Bull wins (a) from Howard.

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: eg., if your game began March, 1951, your request must be mailed in February, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in February, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before March 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date: (2) diagram of the position reached: (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign. thus saving us all some work,

Tourneys 1-100: 2 Hayes defeats Farber, ties Ekstrom; Marshall tops Farber, 14 Seropian withdrawn. 28 Read ties, loses to Kline. 32 McLellan masters Pressman. 38 Northam hits Howarth, 44 Taylor tops Lindsay, 45 Benish withdrawn. 47 Johnson Jolts Garver. 50 Roberts wins from Newman, (2) Erus, 57 Cain tops Olin, 59 Arganian withdrawn, 65 Musulin rips Reynolds, 70 Draughon tops (2f) Hurley, 72 Gotham tops (f) Burns, 81 Smith bests Schultz twice, 83 Edinger tops (21) Pathakis, 85 Reardan rips Bleakley, 89 Appelman bests Breitman, bows to Danielson; Breitman, Danielson split two. 90 Conner conks Schultz. 91 Burbank bests Schultz. 99 Reynolds tops (2f) Hohensee.

Tourneys 101-149: 113 Owers overcomes Watson, 115 Hoffman halts Kroodsma, 128 Ferguson licks Lapham, 129 Wittmann whips Williams; Petras tops (2f) Minard, 138 Weber tops Peterson twice, 139 Gilliss wins from Draughon, 142 Batsel bests Danielson, 146 Suyker nips Newman, 148 Wilbur tops (2f)

Started in 1952 Key: 52-P)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tourneys ought to be finished. If yours are not, urge your opponents to reply to moves promptly, then report if they do not. Check your results, report any which you may have forgotten to report or which have not been published. Scan each issue of Postal Mortems to see if your reports are published. published,

Tourneys 1-50: 1 Ribowsky Wins from Bryant: Kalb withdrawn, 5 Black tops Barber, ties Womack, 8 Hazle halts Roark, 10 correction: Curtis Won (1) from Churchill, 16 Johnson, Michaels tie. 17 Wald tops Spatz. 18 Irwin loses to Bionde, tops Adams twice. 20 Martinez halts Haley, 21 Fielding fells Hendrickson twice, 23 Peery tops Sommer, 25 Mears masters Greene, 27 McCabe defeats Spaulding, Scheidt, 30 Nelson nips Pickles, 32 Davenport tops Alger twice, 36 Madison tops, then ties Allen; Baldwin wins (2) from Madison, 37 Houk, Pierce split two, 41 Shan-non, Skema tie. 42 Ferrandiz wins from Herring (2). Tuono, 43 McVoy, (2) Baraquet, (2) Warren win from Blackmon, 44 Clark clips

Olin, 47 Zemke tops, then ties Warren, 48 Henriksen halts Petonke, Baxter, 49 Murphy,

Sampson tie.

Tourneys 51-100: 53 Arnow, (2) Cox defeat Stallbaum, 54 Maitland masters Gargan, 56 Houst, Gilliss halt Sheahan. 57 Collins bows to Clark, bests Matzke, 59 Carson with-drawn, 63 Kreisler downs Denham; Baker withdraws, 66 Di Martino, (2) Cintron halt Hume, 67 Cowan conks Vaughan, 69 Mayer masters Sheahan, 71 Schwartz bests Gottlieb. 73 Mears, Greene each beat Bates twice: Greene tops Mears, 77 Ferrandiz wins from Day, Wayne, Maitland, ties Day, 80 Mayo trips Triassi; Ferrandiz takes two from Mayo, Triassi. 83 Shonick tops Ingraham, 84 Casey withdrawn. 85 Elumenthal tops Fitzpatrick, 86 Gillow bests Thaler. 88 Warren whips Van Brunt, 89 Gould ties, then tops Collins; Gould halts Hallett. 93 Ficken fells Aston. 94 Green hits Hill. 95 Landon downs Dausacker. 96 Engelhardt, Schortman tie twice. 98 Kuehneissen nips Engelhardt. 100

Ribowsky loses to Kornhauser, ties Cowan. Tourneys 101-150: 105 Krucke overcomes Casey. 106 Lekowski tops Silver twice. 108 D'Onopria. Johnson each take two from Murphy; D'Onopria tops Johnson, 110 Fiedrich downs Dworkin twice, III Smith tops Bleakley (2), Walmarth, 112 Graeff with-drawn, loses (1a) to Hallbach, 114 Vande-mark tops, then ties Drago, 115 La Croix loses (2) to Lieberman, wins from Gotham.

NEW POSTALITES

Newcomers should state their "class" (or experience whereby we may judge class) when applying for entry to Postal Chess tournaments. Otherwise, we have to write to get that information before we can enter them.

The following new players, starting Postal Chess during December, 1952, commence with

these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: R. E. Rankel and Dr. A.

these mitial ratings:
Class A at 1300: R. E. Rankel and Dr. A.
J. Welker;
Class B at 1200: R. Beran, R. B. Blizard,
J. Cameron, A. W. Conger, Dr. W. W.
Cowan, B. Davis, Dr. A. F. Distefano, L.
H. Hulbirt, E. S. Lee, C. Tresedder, M. B.
Wilkerson and Bro. F. Willett;
Class C at 900: F. Bauman, W. Baylor,
R. M. Brambilla, J. W. Cabaniss, E. B.
Dinwiddie, P. Dodge, Rear Adm. A. K. Doyle,
J. Drehfal, D. Eades, G. K. Finch, Mrs. L.
Graham. T. L. Jones, E. Kellert, D.
Keynton, J. C. Lacey, F. G. Marmorato,
Mrs. A. Neisser, U. Neisser, H. A. Paul,
G. O. Penhale, J. Randolph, C. O. Ranney,
C. L. Rice, M. Rosenbloom, I. Rosman, P. B.
Saunders, M. Sossin, A. E. Starick, W. W.
Varnedoe, D. R. Wheatley, J. B. Williford
and R. E. Wolfe;
Class D at 600: R. W. Adair, E. Amburn,
R. Bergamo, J. Bohae, L. Bonini, A. F.
Downey, G. C. Engel, Jr., J. Harris, R. H.
Herman, E. D. Hooper, Henrietta R.
Howard, L., A. Kahn, D. E. Kasparck, R.
W. Kerr, G. L. Landis, C. S. Miles, F. L.
Morningstar, Mary L. Morse, J. D. Nehen,
Elizabeth M. Offenhauser, P. Pittman, J. R.
Rennie, D. ReVeal, R. A. Skeris, R. Snowman, R. Spry, C. W. Summers, D. Sussman,
Vera C. Terrott and W. E. Wark,
Class E below 400: This class is only for
regular postalities who have established such
ratings in actual postal play.

regular postalites who have established such

ratings in actual postal play,

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who return to Postal Chess after some lapse of time and ratings may request new ratings if they feel their old ones no longer represent their present abilones no longer represent their present ablities. (A number of those listed above as New Postalites are such.) Otherwise, as for the following who restarted play in December, 1952, they resume with those ratings at which they left:

W. C. Barnhiser 1244, F. L. Faber 1378,

W. Beldman 224 M. D. Hajnes 1054 Dr. G.

M. Feldman 934, M. D. Haines 1054, Dr. G. T. Kersey 100, A. Macek 1088, E. B. Manderson 806, G. E. Pearce 590, R. C. Peddicord 982, S. H. Robinson 788, J. N. Schmitt 1702, T. H. Schoeller 856, P. Schoenheimer 578, A. R. Self 1140 and G. W. Van Osdol 930.

121 Garner smites Small, 123 Healy tops Huffman twice; Healy, Huffman overcome Andrews, 124 Beller tops (2f) Miller, 125 Gross halts Harris; McCaughey defeats Perkins, 128 Zaas tops Van DeGrift, 134 Trotti (2), Ehert trip Connor; Dores withdrawn, loses (2a) to Ehlert, 136 Smoron tops Mangan, 138 Rubenstein stops Del Bourgo, 140 Parker fells Folcy; King tops, then ties Cleaveland, 145 Agnello bests Seidler, 148 Beaulieu beats Matz.

Tourneys 151-207: 152 Baron bests Timmann twice, 160 Sanders beats Matzke, bows to Straedy, 166 Schneider defeats (a) Mouser twice, 167 Graeff withdraws, 176 Williams masters Matzke.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Section 1-32: 26 Clark withdrawn, 27 Gray withdrawn, 32 Potter tops Sigler; Henin, Millard tie.

4th Annual Championship—1949

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 49-Ns)

Notice: All games must be cleared for last Finals section(s) to be assigned, Postalites' round-closing reports now in the mail will be scored for April issue, unreported games double-forfeited.

Sections 1-47: No reports received: we've written for results on all unflinished games.

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 10 Sigler bests Eucher, 11 Fuglio fells Birsten, Leonard, 12 Stetzer stops Holmes, 13 Hoehn withdrawn, 14 Strahan tops (f) DeGraw. 16 Zander whips Willis; Gray withdrawn; Sweet halts Hyde.

5th Annual Championship—1950

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 50-N)

Notice: This round was closed per last issue and last Semi-finals section has started. The following are a few belated results: Sections 1-112: 17 Donnelly, Pelouze df.

20 Glassman withdrawn.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 12 Daly downs Garver, 16 Gray withdrawn, 27 Giles bests Bevier, 30 O'Shaughnessy trips Trinks, 38 Clark bests Manchester, bows to Rose, 36 Porter, Venesaar tie; Namson nips Burns, 37 Walch tops Alger, 38 Wood halts Heino, 41 Rice rips Semb, Pelton,

FINAL (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-12: 1 Wildt loses to Watts, wins from Ricard; Tautvaishas tops (f) Ricard. 3 Lynch, Heckman rip Richter; Heckman halts King, 6 Daly, Froemke down Coss.

6th Annual Championship—1951

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 51-N)

Notice: Preliminary round games become over-due after 18 months of play; most should be over in one year. Hence we are closing out, with double-forfeits, all games in sections which began play early in 1951; i.e., sections 1-45 previously; sections 45-61 (May and June starters) this issue, As your 18 months of play wind up, re-

port unfinished games for adjudication. Give (1) full record of moves to date; (2) diagram of position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw. If you cannot hope even to draw on adjudication, kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Finally, check your results now and report to us at once any games which you may have overlooked reporting or reported games which have not been published in Postal Mortems. If in doubt report list of all your results to us for final check,

Sections 1-61: 44 corrections: Oakes, (a) Dutch topped Jacobs. 59 Three games continue under an extension of play granted. 60 Demmie, Kretzschmar df.

(Continued, next page)

\$1000.00

IN CASH PRIZES



75 CASH PRIZES amounting to a total of \$1000,00, will be awarded to the 75 contestants who finish with the highest scores in CHESS RE-VIEW'S 7th Annual Golden

Knights Postal Chess Championship, now open to all chessplayers in the continental United States and Canada.

Enter this tournament and you can win up to \$250.00 in cash—the amount of the Grand First Prize. The runner-up will receive \$100.00! Third to tenth place prizes range from \$80.00 down to \$15.00. Then come 65 prizes of \$5.00 each for players who finish from 11th to 75th!

But that isn't all! Every player who qualifies for the final round, and completes his schedule, will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight-a sterling silver, gold-plated and enamelled lavel button, reproduced above.

And even if you fail to qualify for the finals, you still get a prize! If you are eliminated in the preliminary or semi-final round, but complete your schedule, you will receive one free entry (worth \$1.00) into our regular Class Tournament,

FOR BEGINNERS AND EXPERTS

The winner of this big Postal Chess contest will achieve national recognition. His picture will be published in the news section of CHESS REVIEW-and he'll get a big check for \$250.00. But you don't have to be an expert to go a long way in the Golden Knights. Lots of less talented players are going to have grand fun and capture handsome prizes in this mammoth tournament. Even if you have never played in a competitive event before, you may turn out to be Golden Knights Champion or a leading prize-winner when the tourney is over. So don't hesitate to enter because you feel you are not a strong enough player. Beginners will find this a fine way to improve their chessplay.

All classes enter together in this "open" tournament, but to start your rating as a postal player, state if you are "class" A, B, C or D on the coupon below, if you are a newcomer. Give rating, if an old-timer.

MAIL YOUR ENTRY NOW

As a Golden Knighter, you'll enjoy the thrill of competing for big cash prizes. You'll meet new friends by mail, improve your game, and have a grand time.

So get started-enter now. Entries must be mailed on or before March 31, 1953.

1	CHESS REVIEW Postal Chess Dept. 250 W, 57th St New York 19, N. Y.
1	I enclose \$ Enter my name in(how many?) sections of the
'n	7th Annual Golden Kilghts Postal
ı	Chess Championship, The amount en-
۰	closed covers the entry fee of \$3 per
İ	section. My "class" is
ï	NAME
1	ADDRESS

57

PLAY CHESS BY MAIL!

One of the best ways to improve your chess skill—and to have a fine time doing it—is to play chess by mail. If you have not yet taken part in our Postai Tournaments you are missing a lot of fun and valuable experience. There are hundreds of CHESS REVIEW readers eager to meet you by mail, willing to match their skill at chess with yours. No matter your playing strength—weak or strong—there are CHESS REVIEW players who will oppose you on even terms and give you a good game.

You need no experience to play Postal Chess. There is nothing mysterious or difficult about it. It is played the same way as over-the-board chess—except that you send your moves on post cards. Complete rules and instructions are mailed to

each new player.

Postal Chess players are issued numbered ratings. Eventually, your rating will depict your chess ability, compared with other players'. We keep track of your wins, draws and losses, adjusting your rating accordingly. Rating changes are published each quarter-year.

PRIZE TOURNEY OPEN

Start playing chess by mail NOW! Enter one of the 4-man groups of our Prize Tourneys.

You will be assigned to a section with 3 other players about equal to yourself in playing skill. You play both White and Black against the other three. You play all six games simultaneously, two games on one set of postcards.

You stand a good chance of winning a prize, too! Credits of five dollars are awarded to the winners in each section. These credits may be used to purchase

chess books or equipment.

If you have not played in our tourneys before, please specify in which class you would like to start. We recommend Class A for unusually strong players, Class B for above average players, Class C for average players and Class D for below average. If you have played, please state your latest published rating.

The entry fee is only \$2. You may enter as many sections as you please at \$2 each. Mail entry coupon below, or copy of it, to CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th

Street, New York 19, N. Y.

PLEASE STATE YOUR CLASS

MAIL THIS ENTRY COUPON

	9
CHESS REVIEW	I
Postal Chess Dept.	Į
250 W. 57th St.,	ı
New York 19, N. Y.	Į
I enclose \$ Enter my name in (how many?) sections of your Postal Chess Prize Tournaments. The amount enclosed covers the entry fee of	1
\$2 per section. Kindly start/continue (strike out one) me in Class	-
NAME	
ADDRESS	I
CITY STATE	

Sections 62-85: 67 Brostowski withdrawn.
69 Davidian tops Alden, Johnson, Scherer,
ties Wallace: Alden downs Scherer. 70
Levadi bests Benish, 71 Jonah jolts Pavlak,
Sherwin. 74 Burdick downs Gompert, 83
Willas whips Arendt; Darmer does for Aubuchon. 85 Spaulding ties Shaw, tops Ogilvie,

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-30: 3 Holmes ties Bryan, tops Mali, 9 Proper bests Blair, bows to Katz. 10 I. Schwartz jolts Johnson. 15 Kaufman, Thompson top Mann. 16 Thompson withdrawn. 17 Smith smites Burkett, Erkiletian. 18 Fullum tops (a) Kelly; O'Reilly rips Wilson, 20 Gray withdraws. 21 Weberg ties Leonards, Blasius: Maclean blasts Blasius. 22 Fullum, Mills crack Krueger. 23 Thompson wallops Warren. 25 Becker, Gerstein tie.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-62: 1 Veguilla bests Beard; Harrison withdrawn, 2 Hanson halts Matzke, 3 Jungwirth fells Fonner. 6 Richter rips Hoeflin. 7 Wallace tops Aston, 11 Cohen halts Hurlbut. 14 Faber fells Harvey. 17 Lynch licks Hall, 19 Braveman bests Bannon, 25 Braucher halts Herzberg, 26 Curtis bests Offenberg.

POSTAL RATINGS

With this issue, we give postalites' ratings as determined from game reports received here up to and including Dec. 31st, 1952.

The rating system, as we cannot emphasize too strongly is primarily for getting postalites into and keeping them in the proper playing classes for equitable matching in Class and Prize Tourneys.

The classes are: A 1300 and up; B, 1000-1298; C 700-998; D 400-698; and E (only for those who have established such rating in actual Postal Chess play) 398 and lower.

Postalites can compute their ratings only approximately at best. For we calculate ratings on each result in the order in which we receive them, using ratings as they stand as of that moment for the two players concerned.

	RATING	CHART		
Col.	1 Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	
0	50	50	0	
20	48	52	2	
40	46	54	4	
60	44	56	6	
80	42	58	8	
100	40	60	10	
120	38	62	12	
140	36	64	14	
160	34	66	16	
180	32	68	18	
200	30	70	20	
220	28	72	22	
240	26	74	24	
260	24	76	26	
280	22	78	28	
300	20	80	30	
320	18	82	32	
340	16	84	34	
360	14	86	36	
380	12	88	38	
400	10	90	40	
420	8	92	42	
440	6	94	44	
460	4	96	46	
480	2	98	48	
500	0	100	50	

The basic change is 50 points, plus for winner, minus for the loser—for players rated within 10 points of each other. See top of rating chart.

When a player at 900, as an example, engages one at 812, we figure their difference in ratings, for column 1, as 80, and follow that line out. If the higher wins (col. 2), we give him 42 points, deduct 42 from his opponent. If he loses (col. 3), we deduct 58 and add 58 to his opponent's rating. On a draw (col. 4), we deduct 8 points from the higher, add 8 to the lower player.

In this process, as a player goes up, he wins less from lower players, and vice versa. Hence higher and lower drift gradually into their proper standings.

All Postal Chess games are rated—except defaulted or forfeited games which are only if the winner can demonstrate an actual win for adjudication.

The most that can be won on any single game is 100 points (or 50 on a draw) as in last line of the chart.

On the following pages, the Class A ratings are printed in boldface type. For Postal Masters, see page 63.

SOLUTIONS

to CHESS QUIZ, page 44

Trap 1. White wins by 12 P-K6! (threatening to win Black's Queen by 13 P-K7 and a simple win by 13 QxNP), Q-B3 13 BxP†, K-Q1 14 B-B6§, QxQ 15 P-K7 mate.

Trap 54. White wins the Exchange by 10 NxN! PxN (10...QxB and 10...QxQ lose a piece or two) 11 QxQ, PxQ (11...NxQ 12 BxP also loses the Exchange) 12 B-R3.

Trap 60. White wins by 10 BxN, BxN (10 . . . PxB 11 NxP†!) 11 N-K7†, K-R1 (11 . . . QxN loses to 12 BxQ, N-K7† 13 K-R1) 12 BxP†! KxB 13 Q-N5†, K-R1 14 Q-B6 mate.

Trap 61. White wins a piece by 7 N-K6! PxN 8 QxN/5 with threats of 9 QxB, 9 QxNP and 9 BxN.

Trap 69. White mates by 17 QxP†! RxQ 18 R-K8 mate.

Trap 81. Black wins by 5... Q-B3! (with multiple threats on White's Knight and on Rook behind it and of 6... QxP mate) 6 P-Q4, BxP (renewing all threats) 7 QxB, NxP† and 8... NxQ.

Trap 84. White wins by (a) 10 NxB, PxN 11 Q-R5†, Q-B2 12 QxB and (b) the same process: 10 NxB, PxN 11 Q-R5† and 12 QxB.

Trap 92. White wins two pieces for a Rook by 9 RxB! PxR 10 NxKP, Q-Q2 11 BxN! as 11 . . . QxB loses to 12 NxBP†. Trap 124. White wins material by 7 N-B3, Q-R4 8 NxP, K-Q1 (or 8 . . . NxR 9 NxP†, K-Q1 10 NxR, B-KN5 11 B-N2 after which Black's Knight is lost and his King insecure) 9 N-B4! Q-N5 (or 9 . . . Q-R3 10 N-K2, Q-R4 11 NxN) 10 B-R3, and Black's Queen is lost (10 . . .

Trap 129. Black mates by 10 . . . Q-Q8† 11 Q-K1, B-R3† 12 N-K2, BxN† 13 K-N1, QxQ mate.

Q-N4 11 N-K6!).

POSTAL CHESS RATINGS

520 600 7554 510 600 7554 600 7654 600 7654 600 7654 7
748 1068 1200 720 900 900 1068 926 1068 920 1216 880 500 484 900 514 678 1304 812 812

		L MASTERS
1.		Detroit, Michigan2000
2.	Albert D. Gibbs	Rochester, New York1966
3.	Dr. Norman M. Hornstein	Southport, North Carolina1936
4.	Leslie Weaks	Nashville, Tennessee1924
5-6	Kazys Merkis	Boston, Massachusetts1902
5-6	Warren W. Rothman	Annapolis, Maryland1902
_		iter Candidates
7,		
7, 8.	Charles R. Heising	Lynn, Massachusetts1876
	Charles R. Heising Haroid L. Crane	Lynn, Massachusetts1876 Princeton, New Jersey1862
8.	Charles R. Heising Haroid L. Crane Lawrence C. Noderer	Lynn, Massachusetts1876 Princeton, New Jersey1862 Oak Ridge, Tennessee1832
8. 9-10	Charles R. Heising Harold L. Crane Lawrence C. Noderer Dr. Milton H. Wicksman	Lynn, Massachusetts1876 Princeton, New Jersey1862 Oak Ridge, Tennessee1832 Jamaica, New York1832
8. 9-10 9-10	Charles R. Heising Harold L. Crane Lawrence C. Noderer Dr. Milton H. Wicksman Curt Brasket	Lynn, Massachusetts1876 Princeton, New Jersey1862 Oak Ridge, Tennessee1832 Jamaica, New York1832 Tracy, Minnesota1830
8. 9-10 9-10 11.	Charles R. Heising Harold L. Crane Lawrence C. Noderer Dr. Milton H. Wicksman Curt Brasket Kenneth Kraeger	iter Candidates Lynn, Massachusetts1876 Princeton, New Jersey1862 Jamaica, New York1832 Tracy, Minnesota1836 Belle Harbor, New York1812

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Baraquet I A 1912	Berg H W 1108 Bergel E 1142	Bosik H
Barasch C 1040	Bergel E 1142	Roudreau M A 1090
Carbon G E 994	Bergel E, 1142 Bergquist C O 976 Bergquist T 812	Davidson T T 1000
Daiber G Li 501	Bergquist C O 976	Dougleaux L J 1098
Barbush L 508	Bergquist T 812 Bergstresser P. 880 Berkstresser H 842	Boutwell Mrs C 454
Barger T I 550	Bergstresser P. 880	Rougian C A 1056
Barkemeyer A. 738	De Sairessei I. 660	Douvier G A 1000
	Berkstresser H 842	Bowen A 560
Barker R E 900 Barnes C M 672	Berman H 944 Bernhardt T J 684 Bernier V 758	Rowen Miss D 454
Barnes C M 672	Bernhardt T J . 684	Donon D . 1150
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Barron D A 000	Berryman J 900	Boya J S 900
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Barry R F 556	Betz W E 918	Boys C W 959
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Dass Mrs L 304	Bigonesse J C., 900	Brantferger E . 682
Eass Mrs M J . 190	Billman E le 1200	Pronket C 1920
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Bates C T 754	Binaman F 1200	Braveman D 554
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Paner P 1002		Breitman R 626
Bauer D M 860 Bauer R J 1082 Bauman C J D. 1246 Baumgardner C 548	Birsten O G 1496 Bischoff J E . 1404	Brennan R P 454
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Bauer R J 1082	Pichon P 600	Dienet 5 D 1006
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Daxter C 104	Black R L 1288	Bricker E C 492 Brickman L 1300 Bridges D W 1040 Bridges J R
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Bean G A 100	Blair I I 1149	Brittingham R. 900
Baxter T J . 1044 Beal J C 600 Bean G A 780 Beard G H 1074 Beaulieu R L 948 Booktel Mus J 798	Blair J I 1142 Blake C H 1160 Blake J W 658 Blankfort J 1200 Blasius R E 1098 Blattner J P 996 Blau W G 1234 Eleabler R E 466	Brittingham R. 900 Brittingham R. 988
Beaulieu R. L 948	Blake U H 1160	Britton J S 988 Brockman H J. 774
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Bell C 712	Bloomquist E., 1376	Brown A 1006
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DC14 M 902	Dolorest El 100	Brown P T 956 Brown W G 870
Belzer J 766	Boigert E 508	Brown W G 870
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Benge D E 1300	Bonnell W A . 624 Booher R W 894 Boonstra H T . 768	Brown P T 956 Brown W G 870 Browne W J 1232 Browning G F 1310 Bruce R D 1460 Bryant W J 1502 Bryant C C 1108
Belzer J 766 Bender M 1108 Bender R 1254 Benedict F W. 1326 Benedicto R L. 1200 Benge D E 1300 Benish Miss M 332	Bonnell W A . 624 Booher R W 894 Boonstra H T . 768 Booth R 944	Bruce R D 1460 Bryan W J 1502 Bryant C C 1108 Bryant D L 1034
Bennett C H 204	Bonnell W A . 624 Booher R W 894 Boonstra H T . 768 Booth R 944 Borders M W 762	Bruce R D 1460 Bryan W J 1502 Bryant C C 1108 Bryant D L 1034 Bryant W T
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Carter J Carter R. C Carv. I. P	600
Carter R. C	900
Cary J R	818
Carter R C Cary J R Case S L Casey F B Casey J A Caskey R L Castle C A Celli V Cernosek O V Chace E Chamberlain G	542 1206
Casey F B Casey J A	200
Caskey R L	$\frac{894}{1208}$
Caskey R L Castle C A	666
Celli V	600
Cernosek O V .	108
Cernosek O V . Chace E	968
Chamberlain G. Chamberlain D	816
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Changross R	844
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Chapin W.S Chapman A.R	1068
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Charlesworth J Charlton G Chase G F	770
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Chase G F Chase G W	1062
Chase G W	1966
Chaunt P	968
Chayt G Cheetham G T Chemerda J M Chempin A	730
Cheetham G T	688
Chemerda J M	858
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Chempin A Chermside R A Chew W	1072
Chew W Choice J Chresoulls E .	762
Chresoulis E .	762 1300
Christensen H .	686
Christensen H . Christensen W	686 772
Christiansen J.	524
Christiansen R.	1498
Christman J	1220
Christy J R	880 756
Churchill M V	756
Cintron R L Clare H J	1212
Clarena 12	882
Clark A G Clark A H Clark A M Clark F S Clark L Clark Leo	1006
Clark A H	$\frac{1144}{1232}$
Clark A H Clark A M,	1056
Clark A M Clark F S Clark Leo Clark Leo Clark Mrs T Clarve R H Cleaveland G Cleveland C Cleveland C Cleveland F Cleveland F	694
Clark L	554
Clark Leo	1126 630 638
Clark Mrs T	630
Clarvoe R H	638
Cleaveland G .	462
Cleare C A	328 524
Cleveland C	524
Cleveland H	452 872
Clark Mrs T Clarvoe R H Cleaveland G Cleere C A Cleveland C Cleveland F Cleveland H Clevenger W F Clifford E P	1286
Clifford E P .	1400
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Clintsman A	$\frac{1074}{452}$
Clintsman A Close 4	1074 452 564
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Clintsman A Close 4 Clubb W G Clutter M Clyde B	1074 452 564 570 900 1156
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Clintsman A Close Y Close Y Clubb W G Clutter M Clyde B Cobb E W Cockrell E Cockrell R Coe W L Coggeshall H H Coggeshall R D Coghill Mrs V Cohen J Cohen J Cohen R A	1734 872
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Clintsman A Close Y Close Y Clubb W G Clutter M Clyde B Cobb E W Cockrell E Cockrell R Coe W L Coggeshall H H Coggeshall R D Coghill Mrs V Cohen J Cohen J Cohen R A	1734 872
Clintsman A Close Y Close Y Clubb W G Clutter M Clyde B Cobb E W Cockrell E Cockrell R Coe W L Coggeshall H H Coggeshall R D Coghill Mrs V Cohen J Cohen J Cohen R A	1734 872
Clintsman A Close Y Close Y Clubb W G Clutter M Clyde B Cobb E W Cockrell E Cockrell R Coe W L Coggeshall H H Coggeshall R D Coghill Mrs V Cohen J Cohen J Cohen R A	1734 872
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Coss H M	Di Miceli A G 982 Dimond W 1102 Dittmann H A 1348 Divine J H 1458 Dixon A L 718 Dobbins S A 1166 Dockser R 1048 Dodge H B 722 Dodge W 560 Doe R E A 1406 Doekes A 1020 Doelling M 1068 Doggett J B 334 Doherty C R 946 Dommie J D 718 Donn J T 904 Donnelly R B 936 D'Onopria P 904 Donzall R J 1008 Doff A A 900 Doray R L 1070 Dortch R L 900 Doster W D 520 Doublas G 1100 Dover R H 828 Doub A A 920 Douglass G 1100 Dowling J L 1004 Downing J R 966 Down	Epstein S	Frank B	Godbold E	Hall W W
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Petrolic N. F. 10	
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Mills W H	Newman N 710 Newman S 1246 Newton C 900 Nicolas E 1190 Nichols W O 382 Nickel A 678 Nickel A 678 Nickel G T 1050 Nickel L 824 Nicolai G J 700 Nieder D 1380 Noderer L C 1332 Noonan T R 924 Norderer L C 1332 Noonan T R 924 Nordin J A 1144 Nordin W H 1098 Nordin W A 1418 Norris W M 1198 North G C 900 Northam J L 1308 North G C 900 Northam J L 1308 Norton J H 718 Norton R 916 Noyes C J 1674 Nunnally J E 618 Nusbaum Mrs E 600 Nusbaum Mrs E 600 Nusbaum Mr 1006 Nye P F 1046 Oakes G B 1440 Oakley A J 954 O'Brien R H 734 O'Connell J T 500 O'Dell J T 1300 Oeder A H 1082 Offenberg R D 840 O'Dell J T 374 O'Connell J T 500 O'Dell J T 1300 Oeder A H 1082 Offenberg R D 840 O'Dell J T 1020 O'Gorman J 878 O'Hanian R 374 O'Hanian R 3	Pearson R 402 Pearson T H 1090 Pedersen D 550 Peery P D 340 Peissach T 1090 Pelczarski S G 600 Pelich G 954 Pelich Miss M 690 Pelly J H 1016 Peloruse F 1088 Pelton E 1030 Pelton L W 1140 Pennington B B 934 Pengulte J 1376 Perektin F 600 Perkins E C 780 Perkins E C 780 Perkins W A 1462 Perry Mrs L 426 Peterson E H 1610 Peterson H A 852 Peterson E H 1610 Peterson H W 360 Peterson H A 852 Peterson H W 360 Peterson H W 360 Peterson H W 360 Peterson H W 360 Peterson H W 1016 Peterson H W 988 Peterson P 540 Peterson H W 1016 Peterson H W 988 Peterson P 540 Peterson H W 852 Peterson H W 1016 Peterson H W 858 Petriceks J 1122 Peterson H W 808 Peterson P 540 Peterson H W 808 Peterson P 540 Peterson H W 808 Peterson P 540 Peterson H W 808 Peterson Miss F 1016 Pickels P W 478 Pice H L 898 Pierce R T 926 Pierson Miss F 550 Pilawski F 1016 Pintarch G M 960 Piotrowski S P 802 Pitkin A J 404 Platt L 412 Platz J 1678 Pleet G 814 Pleet G 814 Pleet G 814 Pleet G 814 Plotz M 1088 Plumail G J 270 Pocklington R 1300 Podolsky S 1328 Pool R 1134 Pope D W 796 Popper E 164 Porter L C 1144 Porter R B 1598 Pouter R B	R Rabidoux N 1022 Rabinowitz V 720 Rabinowitz V 720 Racaitis R 1142 Race O M 406 Radcolff J 554 Radcolff J 500 Radcolf J 500 Radcolf J 500 Rager P D 902 Rahey R D 994 Raiguel W 1234 Raimi A L 654 Raimi A L 654 Raimi A L 656 Rains A D 794 Rainson E 1200 Rainwater L H 1018 Raiz B 900 Rajczak W J 1396 Ralyen J R 1086 Ralyen J R 1086 Ralyen J R 1086 Ralyen J R 1086 Ranos V 662 Randlett H A 904 Ransom J 546 Randlett H A 904 Ransom J 546 Randlett H A 904 Ransom J F 846 Rasche W 784 Ratermanis L 1266 Rattler N 636 Raut H E 1092 Rauch M A 1408 Raust H 450 Raymond Raymond Raymond Raymond Raymond N 1108 Rac C T 592 Raed R J 594 Reardan J D 928 Readd R J 594 Reardan J D 928 Reddord M C 774 Reeker E L 536 Reese J W 1218 Reeve H T 1302 Rehder R B 900 Reich E 1200 Reich E 1200 Reich E 1200 Reich E 1200 Reich B 900 Reichel D 954 Renikoff H 882 Reynolds P 900 Resnikoff H 882 Reynolds P 900 Resnikoff H 882 Reynolds P 900 Reicher C W 878 Riddon H 1574 Richardson R L 1474 Richardson R L 1478 Richardson R L 1478 Richardson R L 1474 Richardson R L 1478 Richardson R L 147	Rolo O M 1174 Romano F R 900 Root T L 1144 Rose E 532 Rose H 1406 Rosenbaum D 1332 Rosenblum B D 1464 Rosenwald J 1175 Rosenzweig H 1134 Ross C B 924 Ross H E 1226 Ross O B 1122 Rothenberg G 1176 Rothenberg J 1278 Rothman I 1330 Rothenberg G 1176 Rothenberg J 1278 Rothman I 1330 Rothman M 1460 Rothman F 520 Rothman W 1902 Rourke R 540 Rothman J 1330 Rothman J 1330 Rothman J 1330 Rothman W 1902 Rothman W 1902 Rourke R 540 Rothman J 1330 Rothman J 1330 Rothman W 1902 Rothman J 1330 Rothman J 1278 Rothman J 1330 Rothman J	Schwartz 1528
N Naas W L 1030 Namias H 600 Namson C 1012 Nardine R G 420 Nast T 1366 Nathan E K 900 Nauman F R 1210 Neal A S 1478 Neal O L 930 Nearing G 982 Nearing Mrs T 850 Neel R T 1300 Nehin H E 754 Neison H J 412 Nelson H J 412 Nelson J W 786 Nelson K M 600 Nelson K M 600 Nelson K M 600 Nelson K M 600 Nelson B D 812 Nelson M A 672 Nelson B D 812 Nelson W L 532 Netchvolodoff 816 Neufeld D 694 Neumann N P 792 Neumann P 1074 Newberry W H 1324 Newman H 1 1444 Newman H 7 1444 Newman H 7 1444 Newman J 953 Newman J 953 Newman J 953 Newman J 953	Pacelli A 764 Packard J G 1046 Pagano S J 576 Page L N 1026 Painter J F 772 Palitz D 520 Palmedo R 514 Palmer-Persen 786 Palmieri J N 654 Panka M 1650 Parham F 1386 Parke N G 506 Parker G H 826 Parke R 520 Parke N G 506 Parker G H 826 Parke C R 520 Parker G H 826 Parker G H 190 Parton H A 900 Partridge R 920 Passmore L J 698 Pasterson-Smyth 1300 Patter S 1 638 Patterson G S 1514 Patton G S 1236 Paulson M 1398 Pavlak A 604 Paydon J F 1152 Payne D 800 Payne F 1250 Peale C M 1244 Pearce G E 590	Powell L 796 Powell W D 1050 Powelson R 1168 Power F 838 Powers E 654 Prager E M 812 Prather D 1324 Pratt D J 1150 Pratt F W 552 Pratt M 1348 Prendergast M 378 Preo N A 1742 Pressman F 634 Price B P 812 Price R W 402 Price R W 402 Price R W 706 Proper L L 1054 Provost H 2 776 Prebeszyski J 576 Puckett R B 728 Purdy R 708 Purdy R 708 Pushkinenko P 668 Putsche T R 1048 Q Quane D 550 Quayle J Y 890 Quereau F W 506 Quinones C 710	Ritter A R 996 Ritter J W 1194 Rivise I 1290 Roa F 628 Roark J A 1330 Robb J D 686 Robbins E 1042 Roberts D 1016 Roberts Miss H 698 Roberts J M 746 Roberts R A 1448 Roberts R A 1448 Robinson B A 1372 Robinson B A 1372 Robinson B H 1182 Robinson H 1182 Robinson H 1182 Robinson H 600 Robinson H 600 Robinson H 600 Robinson H 600 Robinson H 748 Robinson H 750 Rodinson	Schatz R 664 Scheidt F M 1004 Scheidt F M 1004 Scherr C W 910 Schick W F 992 Schinnagel J 654 Schlager S 580 Schmidt M 1434 Schmidt C 1002 Schmidt H 994 Schmidt J N 1702 Schneider L M 892 Schneider L M 892 Schneider L M 893 Schneider R 1038 Schneider S 900 Schoeller T M 856 Schoelner W 590 Schoeller T M 156 Schoeller T M 1366 Schooler R E 1356 Schooler R E 1356 Schooler W A 1058 Schortman E F 662 Schow H 822 Schrader D C 1248 Schramm H 854 Schramm H 854 Schroeder J R 896 Schroeder J R 896 Schroeder J R 896 Schroeder W G 704 Schultz A W 636 Schultz A W 636 Schultz R 302	Sinclair R V B 970 Siratzke C E 750 Sirota J 952 Skarsten M O 1118 Skelton S E 1016 Skema K 1444 Skeris R A 550 Skinner H E 1324 Slater R C 1646 Slosson Miss E 552 Sluder W J 550 Smailer W T 788 Small G 550 Smathers D 688 Smead G L 888 Smead G L 888 Smith Dr A 288 Smith Dr A 288 Smith C J 1200 Smith C R 900 Smith C R 3900 Smith D 888 Smith D M 1144 Smith E A 1342 Smith E N 594 Smith F H 7118 Smith G A 358 Smith Helen M 868 Smith J 882 Smith J B 352 Smith J B 752 Smith J R 820 Smith K R 1214 Smith L J 506

Smith M J 812 Smith M L 500 Smith N E 1150	Strong J C 1118 Stubbe J S 1026 Stubbs C J 784	Trumbull S L., 740 Tudela R 1160 Tudor W B 830	Weare R E 788 Weaver A 420 Weaver F H 1682
Smith P 1328 Smith P G 650 Smith P R 916 Smith R A 1364 Smith R F 1020 Smith R L 1180 Smith R L 059	Stuhl A	Tuggle J 1418 Tullus K 1464 Tully R 528 Tuono J G 888 Turretsky R A 1068 Turner F M 574 Turner F M 644	Weaver G L 1256 Webb M 900 Weber J H 742 Weberg C A 1396 Weberg K 818 Weibel F J 1204 Wall W 1500
Smith R L 1180 Smith S 952 Smith S J 1034 Smith S T 900 Smith T C 768 Smith T F 600 Smith T F 1110	Sullivan J G	Turrill R F 990	Weibel F J 1204 Weil W 1500 Weimar R 846 Weinberg M 346 Weininger J L 1434
Smith T C 768 Smith T F 600 Smith V 1113 Smith V L 1008 Smith W H 600	Suppinger E A 1000 Sussman J 600 Suter Mrs P O. 930	U Uberti J X 756 Underhill J A 448 Underwood A K 1440	Weishecker A C 1300 Weisser P 550 Weiss A A 1042 Weiss L A 1630
Smook R 1158	Sutton J D 900 Sutton P 900 Suverkrubbe W 222 Suyker A C 1538 Svendsen K 866	Underwood H C 1302 Upchurch J K . 900 Upholt H 764 Urbach H 1408	Weissbrod F . 1088 Weissbrod F . 1088 Weisstein J . 1370 Weisz P B . 1148 Welch C W . 490 Wellstood R . 636
Smoron M 986 Smoron M 986 Snyder V W 664 Sobala B J 954 Sokoler M 1636 Solifrey W 1516 Solomon H 990	Swalm C R 722 Swaney C G 620 Swanson C A 600 Swanson J V 572	Urbach R 792 Urquiza M A 600 Ushler R A 600 Utter M 944	Wendt O G 1160 Wengraf W L . 1500
Sommer A. J	Swartz G A 680 Sweet L 1444 Sweets J A 1592 Swenson S 1128	V Valvo F J 1562 Van Brunt C A 1306 Van DeGrift R 1052	Wennersten J . 324 Wentworth G C 1212 Werner A M . 610 Werner E J . 1304 Werth R G 1094
Sophrin H L 616 Soucy E A 900 Soucy P 1124 Southard H A . 670 Spade S C 830	Sywak M 560 Szarek F 744 Szostak H J 364 Szpon Z 600	Vandermark FE 1366 Van der Lip G. 722 Vandertuin G. 900 Van Dragt W. 732	Westn R G
Spalding L. R 842 Sparks G. W 1004 Spatz A. C 872 Spanding H. G. 854	T Taber W F 1736 Taft J E 1156 Taig H 1048	Van Gemert W 1300 Van Hurst B 1236 Van Lonkhuyzen 1022 Van Marter L . 1030	Westing E R
Spaulding S E 1100 Spear H C 1262 Spencer R C 600 Sperling F J 992 Spero R A 300 Sperling F	Taliaferro B W. 902 Talla J 866 Talley L 402 Tanier Cmdr T. 734	Van Nattan W R 644 Vano E 1570 Van Patten H T 1186 Van Sickle W A 448 Van Woert K B 942	Whelan R 424 Whitcomb A L. 596 Whitcomb C L . 1656 White J M 976
Spidle S A 1222 Spies C 1154 Spies F D 602	Tanier T S Sr . 600 Tanner J 1200 Taplin A 1104 Tarr F 930 Tate F A 894	Varga F 1288 Varn B 730 Vassilakos L . 1012 Vaughan F W . 1076	White T E 1198 White T N 900 Whitman F R . 628 Whitmore R E . 524 Whitney D V . 788
Spiker R 792 Spining P 600 Spirer H 516 Sprague R 800 Sprenger F 1572	Taubennaus L.J. 900 Tautvalshas P. 1670	Veal D J 600 Veguilla J A . 1420 Velas R M 1258 Velte E L 600	Whitney D V . 788 Whitney W E . 1190 Whitney W R . 1002 Wholey J S 1354 Wicksman M H 1832 Wicksman M H 1832 Wicksman M H 200
Springbett G	Taylor D C 890 Taylor G O 942 Taylor Mrs J T. 956 Taylor Mrs M . 668	Venesaar K 1254 Vert D 936 Viazmitinoff A . 928 Vichules L P 1346 Vicinus L F 886	Wiecking R. W. 960 Wiencek T. R. 1146 Wigren Pic. 1106 Wilbur H. D. 1362 Wilcox A. A. 1224
Stafford H N 814 Stafford R H 958 Stahre K J 914 Stalibaum F 642	Tegarden R W 1300 Tefft S E 900 Tempesta D A . 600 Temple B 1230 Tereck G E 600	Viertel R 442 Vishnaoff V 384 Vogel M 1196 Vogel R A 586	Wilde A 1416 Wilde A 1140 Wilde R A 760 Wildman O 1316
Stanhope L T. 1278 Stanley J 435 Stanley W E 868 Stark S 1116 Stasser E W 970	Terrott W J 900 Terry F L 600 Thaler J 862 Tharp G J 778	Vollmer J	Wildt V 1228 Wilke G 1156 Wilkerson H M 558
Stauffer F R . 640 Stawowy R 706 Staappe T E 1200	Thomas C F 1742 Thomas C K 716 Thomas D J 1052	Vosloh M.F 1138 Vukelich A.J 894 W	Wilkerson H R. 646 Wilkin J R 1490 Wilkinson D 900 Wilkinson G A . 1002 Wilkinson T L 900
Steen S	Thomas H.C 738	Waddell J R 1004 Wade G S 378 Wahler T J 892 Walch R 1526	Wilkoff R K 1320 Willard Mrs D. 900 Willas G 972 Willcox W H 1134
Stein S 600 Steinberg R 524 Steinfeld J L 668 Stephan E 600 Stephan W 946 Stephens Mrs M 892	Thomas KB 600 Thomas O M 1206 Thompson A C. 500 Thompson B D 1444 Thompson C E 1380 Thompson D I 1348 Thompson D I 1488	Walch R H 600 Wald K J 1000 Waldo K C 476 Waldrep C 1300 Walce C 1303	Willens D L 900 Willey F G 904 Willheim A 804 Williams A 994 Williams C 644
Stephenson L D 1072 Sterenbuch M . 900	Thompson J H 1730 Thompson M 698 Thompson M V, 900 Thompson O D 1406	Waldo K	Williams A
Steriing L R 816 Stern A 892 Stern B W 754 Stern I 604 Stettbacher H . 1438		Walker T H 930 Wall R J 1198 Wallace E D 1470 Wallace J A 600 Wallace L H 1246	Williams W L . 476 Willingham C . 678 Willis H M 678
	Thompson R C 600 Thompson S L 1626 Thordsen W M 366 Thorpe J H 708 Thorstensen J 732 Throop T A 1416 Thue R 1040 Thurman V 900 Tigeris R 682	Wallach A 806 Wallgren H 1672 Wallgren J A . 714	Willis T A
Stevens D M	Timmonn T MI TTA	Walrath E	Wilson C 900 Wilson C V 136 Wilson C V 136 Wilson H D 510 Wilson J E 1088 Wilson R E 414
Stinson D 602 Stix E R 1346 Stock L 1548 Stoddard W 966 Stokes Miss J 890 Stokes Miss J 720	Timmer C A 904 Tishler S H 756 Toleman T O 600 Tolifer W 558 Toliver M 608 Tomcufcik A S 996 Topka J 840	Walters Mrs J 568 Walton C E 1276 Wargo P 1156 Waring J 900 Warner Mrs C M 720	Wilson R O 1372 Wingard C 1022 Winn H E 900 Winston B D 1132 Winter C B 492 Wise H L 604
Stolz D 544 Stolzenberg L 2000	Topka J 840 Toth C 1360 Towey L A 642 Trabert L 886 Trapp H 624	Warner Mrs C M 720 Warner J 968 Warner R 1154 Warnen J E 890 Warren J G 1426	Wisegarver B B 1508
Stone J L 890 Stonkus J 1358 Stout Miss I 770 Strader G A 386 Strader B R 722	Trappe F C 600 Trask F 1616 Travis C 444 Trebour A 670 Tremear W C . 236	Wasserman M . 668 Wasser Mrs F . 774	Wisher E C . 1200 Wisnom R F . 588 Witteck F A . 1000 Witteman R W. 650 Wittmann F . 476 Witzel F . 252
Straedey E R. 722 Strahan O W. 1562 Streit M E 700 Strickland H D. 894 Stringer G 988 Strohschein W. 900 Strom B C. 1984	Tremear W C . 236 Triassi J J 840 Trinks W R . 1080 Tritchel W 584 Trotti H H 1156	Watson B G 482 Watson C M 645 Watson Mrs E N 586 Watts W H 1542 Wax C 764 Wayne G J 1012	Wolf H H
Strom B C 1204 CHESS REVIEW, FEBRUA	Trull E V 1056	Wayne G J 1912 Weaks L 1924	Womack R M . 1124 Wong B 462

Wood C C 1200	Yeaw A 1	1350
	Vall C O	764
	Yell G O	
Wood G M 900		1796
Wood J G 854	Yopp J W	692
Wood J R 1036	Yost R	946
Wood K D 752	Young E	734
Wood L E 1518	Young J B	774
	Young J H 1	1136
Woodward Mrs G 832	Young T C	908
Woodbury W N 1338	Young W E	400
Woodle B 1300	Young W W 1	1310
Woods D 1200	•	
Worthen D 850	Z	
Worthman H ., 862	Zaus D 7	201
Wright H F 1494		1196
	Zaas Lois	722
	Zaft Z	780
Wright S M 564	Zaikowski L J., 1	1222
Wulftange D 900	Zalewski J S	544
Wurl H 692		1808
Wyller R 708		1396
Wyman T 1500	Zaidles C T	1024
Wysowski S 1358		
Wystrach F 1042	Zeller R	768
		1466
Wyveil M M 1052	Zierke H C	900
	Zieten A L 1	1174
Y		1252
Yaffe L L 882	Zindell E H	900
Yanis D 900	Zirker M	720
Vania 86 1000		
Yanis M 1300		1202
Yarmak S 1468		1340
Yascolt J 964	Zufelt E J	816
Yavorsky A 1300	Zwerling M H .	604
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Postal Master Listings

With this issue, we resume listing the leaders in Postal Chess ratings.

We had discontinued such listings because many ratings had run wild on the previous system - under which the ratings were "frozen" so postalites could calculate their own gains and losses. And so a "Master" ranking was not necessarily accurate.

At that time, we reverted also to our original system of ratings. In this system (partly explained on page 58), we compute each game as it is reported, then use the new ratings for each player as the basis for computation on his next result to be reported.

In the current system, for example, if Jones at 900 picks up points on a win. he doesn't gain quite so much on his next win. So, as he goes up, he has to do proportionately better to continue going up. If he is truly a Class C player, he will level off within that class by the time his six games are all reported.

In the former system, he'd go on picking up 50 points against each of his original opponents-and if, as many do, he was playing in several Class C tournaments at once, he might shoot clear into Class A. After which he'd rapidly lose all his Class A games, and his rating would plummet, possibly to Class D.

The same factor is even more important for the high ratings. When a player rises above the 1300 starting level for Class A players, it becomes increasingly harder now for him to go higher. To win a full 50 points, he must defeat a player of equal rank-and, having done that, he must then defeat one of still higher rank.

We have held off listing the Postal Masters till now because a good many high ratings were merely hold-overs from those which had been "inflated" under the former system. But, after a full year under the current system, those who have won or held to a Master ranking truly deserve it. A single loss to a 1300 player would have ruined it.

So for a player to rate at 2,000 as does Leon Stolzenberg is really a mark of distinction.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by JACK W. COLLINS

Reading between the Moves

The White player in the following game once tested the trap, mentioned below, from the Black side. In consequence, he invites it here. Black in this game does not attempt to spring that trap; but its preparatory move, 10 . . . B-KN5, is played and seems to be refuted.

RUY LOPEZ

PCO: page 363, col, 84; MCO: p. 250, col, 101 J. D. Define Frank T. Huffman White Black 1 P-K4 N-B3 P-K4 4 B-R4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 5 0-0 B-K2 3 B-N5 P-QR3 6 Q-K2 The Worrall Attack--positional treatment.

P-QN4 8 P-B3 P-Q4! 7 B-N3 0-0 9 P-Q3 Ouite playable and interesting is 9

P-Q5

Better than either 9 . . . PxP or 9 . . . B-KN5.

> 10 PxP 10 B-KN5

This move is currently considered a mistake. Correct is 10 . . . NxQP 11 NxN, QxN 12 B-K3, Q-Q3! (Keres-Euwe, World Championship Tournament, p. 8, May, 1948, CHESS REVIEW or p. 47, World Chessmasters in Battle Royal).

QNxP

Black sprang a very pretty, albeit unsound, trap in a Postal Chess game, Hays -Farber, with 11 . . . N-Q5!? 12 Q-K3, BxN!? 13 PxN? BxBP 14 PxB, B-N4! 15 P-B4, BxP! 16 Q-R3, BxB 17 RxB, Q-N4†.

It was pointed out (p. 31, March, 1946, CHESS REVIEW) that 13 PxB should win for White; but Define undertook to test it (Battell-Define, Marshall C. C. Championship Preliminaries, 1950). We can see from this game that he now relishes 11 . . . N-Q5-for White!

At this point, however, it is not certain that Black has such bad prospects after 11 . . . N-Q2!

12 R-Q1

Or 12 P-Q4, BxN 13 PxB, QxP 14 R-Q1, Q-N3 15 P-B4! and White has a slightly better position (Seidman-Shipman, Pittsburgh, 1946).

> 12 N-R4

Black ought to restrain the Queen Pawn by 12 . . . P-B4 or 12 . . . B-QB4.

13 P-Q4

As Black is a Pawn behind, he does better not to exchange pieces. A good try is 13 . . . N-N3, followed by 14 . . . N/4-B5.

14 PxN

B-KR6

Black's last may be motivated by Kingside ambitions, but actually 14 . . . B-Q2 is an improvement.

15 P-B4

On 15 . . . P-N3, White has 16 P-B5, threatening 17 Q-B3.

N_R3

N-Q4

Now Black loses material. Better is 16 . . . N-K1.

17 Q-B3 B-K3 19 PxB PxP 18 P-B5 B-R5! 20 BxN!?

White gets more than enough wood, and play, too for the Queen. Still, is this "sacrifice" necessary?

RxQ

On 20 . . . PxB 21 Q-N4, BxP† 22 K-R1, White has a won game.

21 BxR/3 R-R2 QxB† 22 B~K3 **B-N4** 24 B-N2 P-84 25 N-Q2 R-KB2

If 25 . . . PxP, White has 26 N-B3 and 27 RxP.

> 26 N-K4 Q-B4 27 PxP

And the passed Pawn wins.

27 QxP 29 P-B6 Q-B5 28 QR-B1 P-KR4 30 N-Q6

White can win also in other ways: e.g., 30 R-B5, 31 R-Q7 and his passed Pawn goes through.

30 QxBP† 33 P-B7 Q-N3 31 K-R1 R-B2 34 R-Q6 Q-K6 32 N-K8 R-B1 35 R/1-Q1 Q-K7 36 B-N7 Resigns

Unworldly

White's first three moves are out of this world. But Black handles them with common sense and combination. The all but level ending, which is finally reached, shows Black to better advantage.

SARAGOSSA OPENING

PCO: page 108, col. 16; MCO: p. 135 col. 7

M €	elvin Ser	nb		Frank	Yerhoff
W	hite				Black
1	P-QB3	N-KB3	4	B-N5	P-KR3
2	P-Q3	P-Q4	5	B-R4	B-K3
3	P-KR3	P-K4	6	Q-N3	QN-Q2!
			7	N-B3	

7 QxNP loses too much time.

7 B-Q3 8 QN-Q2 P-K5!

What chess annotators call "seizing the initiative by combinative play."

9 BxN QxB 11 Q-B2 PxP 10 PxP N-B4 12 NxP NxN 13 QxN 0-0-0

Black has paid a Pawn for first-rate development and the two Bishops.

> 14 Q-Q4 Q-B4!

No exchange of Queens yet! Better to pay another Pawn, if White wants it, and keep the attack going.

15 Q-Q3 Q-QR4 18 B-K2 P-KN4 16 P-K3 B-K4 19 N-Q4 BxN 17 Q-B2 **B-B3** 20 KPxB B-B4 21 Q-Q2

If 21 B-Q3, KR-K1† stops castling.

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

23 PxP P-B4! 22 P-QN4?! PxNP 24 0-0 25 QxQ

Chance taking and aggression has partially paid off. Black has regained his Pawn and emerged with at least an even ending.

Q-Q4

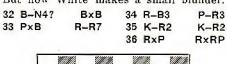
QxQP

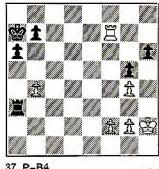
RXQ

26 QR-B1† K-N1 28 B-R5 B-K3 27 P-R3 R-Q7 29 R-B3 Or 29 KR-Q1.

29 R-QB1 30 KR-B1 RxR 31 RxR R-N7

More precise is 31 . . . R-R7 at once. But now White makes a small blunder. 32 B-N4? BxB 34 R-B3 P-R3





It almost seems that White can draw this ending, and yet nothing quite works. If 37 R-B6, R-QN6 38 RxKRP, RxP, Black gets his Pawns home first.

37 PxP 40 K-R3 K-N4 38 RxP R-QN6 41 R-B7 P-N3 42 R-B6 R-N8! 39 P-N3 K-N3 43 R-K6

If 43 RxP, R-R8† wins the Rook. If 43 K-R4, R-R8 mate. White's doubled Pawns and unfavorable King position are costing him the game.

> 43 R-QB8

To be able to interpose on checks from the flank.

44 R-KB6

"With the resignation of a sheep under the butcher's knife"-Alekhine.

44 P-QR4 45 PXP PxP

And the advance of the Queen Rook Pawn wins.

> 46 R-B5† R-B4 47 K-R4 P-R5

Not 47 . . . RxR? 48 PxR, as White queens first.

48 K-R5

If 48 R-B8, P-R6 49 R-QR8, K-N5 50 R-R7, R-QR4 51 R-N7†, R-N4 52 R-QR7, K-N6, Black wins.

> 48 P-R6 49 KxP RxR

Now this is safe and most forcing.

50 PxR P-R7 52 P-N5 Q-R1+ 53 K-N6 51 P-N4 P-R8(Q) K-B3 Resigns

Black wins by approaching the Pawns with his King.

Correction: The postal game published, 352. November, 1952, was won by C. J. Gibbs (not C, J. Geff) of Hollywood, California.

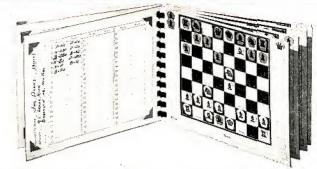
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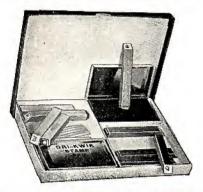


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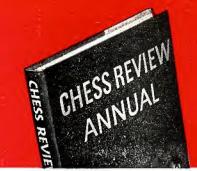
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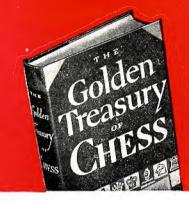
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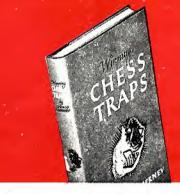
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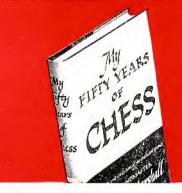


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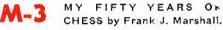


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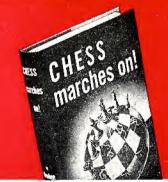
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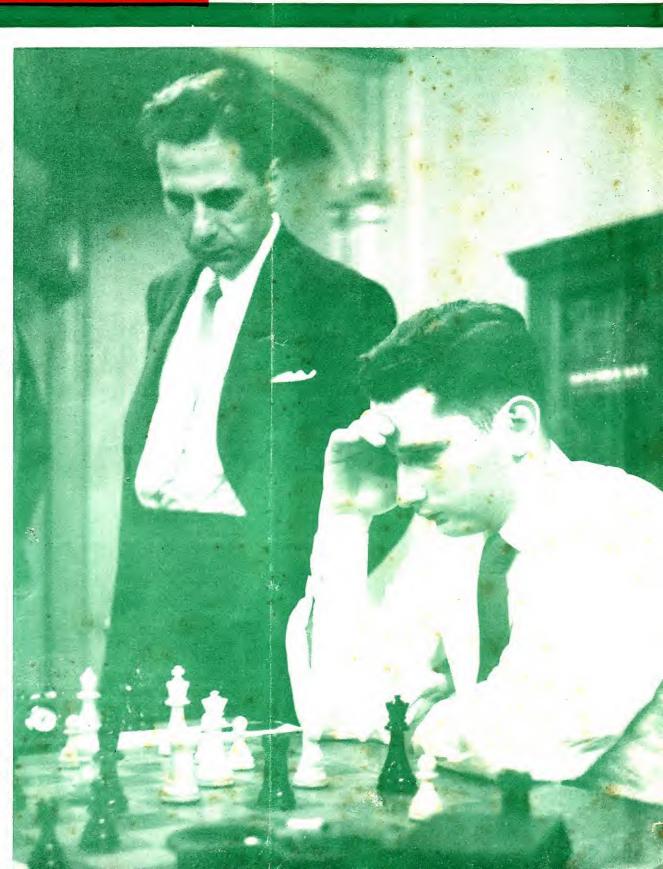
MARCH 1953

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(See page 66)

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Chess Corner

WHY promote to a Knight when you can turn your Pawn into a Queen? Alekhine answers this in his magnificent game against Yates. His last move, promoting to a Knight, checkmates Yates instantly. Making a Queen (as an electronic chess player might have done) would have been the most ghastly blunder in the history of chess. Alekhine would have been mated on the spot!

Aside from the finish, the rest of the game is fascinating. Some of the moves must have been eye-openers to Yates, and Alekhine himself gets a few surprises.

Kecskemet, 1927

Υa	tes			F	Alekhine
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K3	11	0-0	QxP
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	12	R-N1	Q-B3
3	N-QB3	N-KB3	13	B-N5†	K-K2
4	B-KN5	PXP	14	Q-B1	P-QN3
5	NxP	B-K2	15	R-N4	B-N2
6	BxN	BxB	16	R-K84	Q-R3
7	N-KB3	N-Q2	17	N-K5	P-B3
8	B-Q3	P-B4	18	Q-K3! I	KR-KB1
9	PxP	NXP	19	N-N4	Q-N4
10	NxB†	QxN	20	Q-KN3	R-B2
	IE 20	N 1/5 91	Da-M	O-D 9	0 D7+

If 20 . . . N-K5 21 RxN, QxB 22 Q-B7†, Q-Q2 23 RxP†, White wins. 21 R-Q4 K-B1 23 KR-Q1 P-K4

22 P-KR4 Q-B4 24 N-R6! Q-B1!
Of course not 24 . . . PxN 25 R-Q8†,
RxR 26 RxR†, K-K2 26 Q-N8, with a
quick mate.

25	R-Q8†	QxR
26	RxQ†	RxR
27	NxR	KxN

Black seems materially behind.

28 1	B_B4†	B-Q4	33	K-R3	K-B2
29 (Q-N4	BxB	34	Q-R5†	K-K2
30 (QxB†	K-K2	35	Q-N6	N-K3
31 (Q-KN4	K-81	36	P-N3	R-Q5!
32 1	K-R2	P-KR3	37	P-R3	

White is ready to parry 37 . . . R-R5 with 38 Q-Q3, but he gets a shock.

37		R-KB5!	46	Q-K4	N-Q5!
38	K-N2	RxRP!	47	P-Q83	N-K3
39	Q-Q3	R-Q5	48	Q-N4†	R-B4
40	Q-R6	R-Q2	49	Q-QR4	R-R4
41	Q-B4	R-B2	50	Q-N4†	N-B4
42	Q-N4†	R-B4	51	Q-N4	K-B2
43	Q-K4	K-B2	52	Q-B4†	K-81
44	Q-N7†	R-B2	53	Q-R2	R-R5
45	Q-Q5	K-K2	54	K-R3	K-K2!

Very cute. If 55 Q-N8, N-K3 shuts off the Queen from the Rook Pawn.

55 K-N2	R-R4	57	Q-N3	P-84
56 K-B1	N-K3	58	Q-N4†	R-B4
		59	K-N2	P-KN4

With this advance the game speeds up, as the Pawn roller gets under way.

60	P-B3	P-KR4	63	K-B2	N-N4
61	K-B2	K-B3	64	P-KB4	N-K5†
62	K-K1	P-N5	65	K-N2	PxP
			66	PxP	P-R5

Two connected passed Pawns! What more could anyone want?

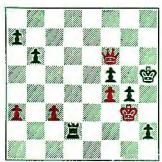
67 Q-Q4† K-K3

Out of check for a while.

68 Q-Q8 P-R6† 70 Q-QN8 R-Q4! 69 K-R2 N-B3 71 Q-B8†

Alekhine pointed out this pretty alternative: 71 QxRP, R-Q7† 72 K-N3, N-K5† 73 K-R4, P-R7 74 QxP†, R-Q3 75 Q-N3†, K-B3 76 Q-N1, P-R8(Q)†! 77 QxQ, R-Q1, and White must give up his Queen.

71	K-B2	74 K-R4	P-R7
72 K-N3	K-N3	75 K-N3	K-R4!
73 Q-B6	R-Q7!	76 QxN	



76 P-R8(N) mate!

Certainly not 76... P-R8(Q), though threatening mate on the move in seven different ways—as 77 Q-N5 mate would have been the painful rejoinder.

A FEW MORE POSITIONS from actual play in which promoting to a Knight was the feature of the win:

Krogius, playing Black, wound it up this way:

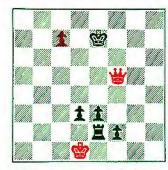


1 RxB! 3 K-R1 R-B8†! 2 P-N8(Q) N-Q7† 4 RxR P-N7† 5 K-R2 PxR(N)†!

Promoting to a Queen permits a draw!

6 KxP N-B5 mate!

Back in 1837, Labourdonnais as White, threatened with mate, did it thus:



1 P-B8(N) K-K1 3 Q-B6† K-N1 2 Q-K6† K-B1 4 N-K7†

And mate in two more moves.

Fifty years after this, Labone won this position (which has been mistakenly attributed to Dr. Lasker) by a pretty Rook sacrifice, a Queen sacrifice and an underpromotion.



1 R-B8†! R×R 2 Q×P†! K×Q 3 P×R(N)†!

And White, regaining his Rook and Queen, remains a Knight ahead.

By a remarkable coincidence, exactly fifty years late, in 1937, two masters duplicated the Labone theme here:



1 R-K4† K-B1
On 1 . . . KxP, 2 N-K5† wins the Queen.
2 NxP! QxN

On 2 . . . QxQ, 3 R-K8† leads to mate.

3 R-K8† R×R 4 Q×P† K×Q 5 P×R(N)†!

White wins the Queen and the game—an exquisite finish!

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

When chess is reduced to mere mathematics, chess will lose its charm.

-Robert J. Buckley

CHESS

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FEATURES

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I. A. Horowitz

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SYNDICATE CHESS

RUSSIAN CHESS is an instrument of Russian national policy. The government supports an elaborate program of chess activities. Clubs and leagues are organized: competition is subsidized. Chess is taught in the grade schools, with various phases. such as mating with King, Bishop and Knight, a required subject in each grade. Players are encouraged and, if successful, they are suitably rewarded. In return for this paternal interest, Russian masters must produce. They must win every trophy, title, match and tournament in sight. They have to show the world that. although the game of chess is one of the two or three things which they have not invented, the Russians, nonetheless, are its most capable exponents,

By and large, this activity has been of benefit to chess. For example, a large number of great players have been developed. The Kremlin cannot supply an individual with talent. But, once they see he has it, they make it possible for him to realize his chess potentialities.

The government, however, is not selfless in its policies. What it wants is for its players to bring it an unbroken string of international successes. The game of chess itself is only a Pawn. The best interests of chess will be sacrificed any time that the bureaucrats in charge of it see the slightest gain in doing so.

THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS are good, Very good. They are sometimes not in form. But, when they meet Western players, they are always at their best.

They are soldiers in a war: they are the standard-bearers of Soviet culture. Any time a Russian master is permitted to show his face in the international arena. he must be at concert-pitch. He is bound to be in the pink, physically and mentally. He is certain to be armed with all the latest weapons, both offensive and defensive, of opening-analysis.

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Since they are modern soldiers, they have lots of service-troops. In the World Championship Tournament, the Russian representatives-Botvinnik, Keres, Smyslov-arrived at The Hague attended by a large contingent of auxiliaries. It included, among others, a doctor, a cook and a most impressive panel of eminent analysts. Such kibitzers as Kotov, Flohr, Bondarevsky. Alatortsev, Lilienthal, Tolush and Ragozin worked on the adjourned positions. Or, if Euwe or Reshevsky, the non-Russian competitors, found an innovation in an opening, they would devote themselves to finding its refutation,

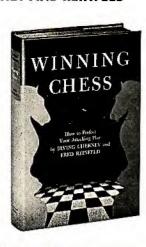
The Soviet grand-masters also have an additional advantage. Russia controls the meetings of the FIDE-the Federation Innationale des Echecs. It has the titleholder, plus a disproportionate number of the world's leading players. Thus, it needs the other countries less than it itself is needed. It has a strong position, and no false scruples stop it from making the most of it. Then, in the second place, most Western chess federations are chronically short of funds. Consequently, there are times when they may neglect to send representatives to meetings. Moscow, on the other hand, fills its entire quota of delegates. So do its assorted satellites, What is more, the Western nations (such of them as do attend) cast their ballots as individuals. The communist states always vote as a bloc. They are therefore able to dictate the time and place, conditions and even the composition of any tournaments which have a bearing on the World Championship.

In themselves, none of the above actions or policies are culpable. In fact, some are even meritorious. It is clearly good for chess to have strong, brilliant players and to have them playing profound, exciting and beautiful games. Insofar as Russian policy produces such players and such games, all of us who love chess are their very grateful debtors.

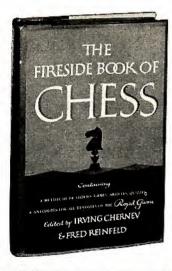
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CHESS REVIEW

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Alas—let us face it. We expect a successful football coach or big-league base-ball manager to make use of every angle, edge, percentage or advantage. One or two are even known to occasionally push their weight around. We are not used to anybody treating chess as if it were of a similar importance. If the Russians choose to do so, they are strictly within their rights. We have no right to begrudge them their successes.

Still—we can't help feeling worried.

Some time later in the year, a large tournament will be held: its winner will then play Botvinnik for the title. A small number of Westerners and nine—nine—Russians will be the competitors.

We are worried by this tournament.

We want it to be won by the best player in it. Or, at any rate, the one who is playing best at the time. We hope that this will be Reshevsky. If it happens otherwise—if another player wins it—we will not feel too tragic. We are ready to salute him—no matter who he is: no matter what his nation—provided that he wins it fairly.

THE RUSSIANS have a different attitude. They do not care who wins—or even how he wins—just so long as he's a Russian!

But each Russian player is an agent of his state. He is thus allied in a common purpose with the others. This is supposed to be a tournament of individuals. Each player in a tournament is supposed to play his best against each of the others. Then, and only then, is it possible to tell which one is the best among them. But the nine Russians in it form a unit of their own (and the Hungarian, Szabo, may be counted in on this, too). They play as a team: a syndicate.

Just how this works was shown in the recent Interzonal Tournament at Salts-joebaden. In it were five Russian competitors. Their own Soviet periodicals have always heaped scorn on so-called "grandmaster draws." In their own all-Russian tournaments, they go in for an aggressive, battle-royal type of chess. At Saltsjoebaden, however, such games did not suit their purpose. The members of the Russian syndicate, when they came to play each other, calmly called each game a draw, after 16 to 22 moves!

In this coming tournament, the Russian group will constitute more than three-fifths of the entries. Each of them will play about three-fifths of his games against his team-mates. The way in which he plays these games will be determined by what suits Soviet interests. If after several rounds, it seems that no Western player has a chance to win the tournament, we may get an honest contest. If, on the other hand, it should turn into a duel between Sammy Reshevsky and, say, Vassily Smyslov, we are sure that no

Russian will venture to beat Smyslov and thus make him lose the prize.

In this observation, we have mentioned but one hazard. There are others. For example, in a gruelling tournament, a day of rest is an incalculable asset. And, in such a duel as we have suggested, we can be sure that Reshevsky would have to work to the utmost against every opponent, Westerner or Soviet. Whereas, if Smyslov should have rigged games or even routine draws, he would be freed of the strain of tournament tension and resting through the majority of his games. As freshness and alertness count so heavily in chess, this factor cannot be disregarded.

We are casting no aspersions. In the Soviet ideology, the state is paramount. If the Kremlin, for some reason, wants to win a prize at chess, it is then the player's duty to help it get it. If this requires winning, he has to try to win. If it requires losing, he must do his best to lose. According to Soviet lights, he is doing nothing bad. In fact, if he did not do so-he would then be anti-social. When we hint that Russian players may throw games to one another, we are saying nothing slanderous. Rather, we are paying them a compliment. We are saying that Soviet chess-players are very good Soviet citizens.

Our sense of ethics is different. A tournament which is rigged fills the Western chess-lover with nausea.

Our game has always cut across national boundaries. It should continue to do so. If the Russian chess-players play as chess-players, then it's proper to have nine, or even more, in a tournament. If they play as Russians, it is a dangerous thing to have even two of them.

WE THINK that the sensible thing is to have two tournaments: one for Western players and another for the Soviets. Let the winners play each other—and the winner meet Botvinnik.

We are sure the Russians won't agree. We will have to reconcile ourselves to playing the tournament on their terms.

In that case, all we can do is hope that unpleasantness can be avoided. That a Russian will get such an early lead that his allies will feel it safe to play fair and scrupulous chess. Or—even better—that some Western player, some Samson like Reshevsky, gets into an inspired streak and wins, in spite of all the machinations of the Soviet Philistines.

ON THE COVER

Carl Pilnick was a player of rare promise before his chess was interrupted by the last war. He has come back steadily since and now has tied for the Marshall Club Championship (see story under New York in the World of Chess).

Vol. 21, No. 3

MARCH, 1953

The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Back To the Wars

Resettled in his old European diggings after his brief stay in the United States. Nicolas Rossolimo saw action in an international tournament at Beverwijk, Holland—and won it with the excellent score of 9-2. Second in this strong field was Alberic O'Kelly of Belgium, 7½-1½, and third was shared four ways by Dr. Max Euwe, Roman Toran, J. H. Donner and Haje Kramer, each 7-4.

Courage

Cenek Kottnauer of Soviet Czechoslovakia announced his intention of seeking political asylum in the West after capturing a small international tourney at Lucerne, Switzerland. His winning score of 6½-½ bettered that of Benkner, the runner-up, by 1½ points. Kottnauer is the second master in recent months (Fuster of Red Hungary preceded him a short time ago) to prefer voluntary exile in the free world to living under Communist despotism in his native land.

Paeans to Purdy?

According to Erik Larrson, tournament director of the International Correspondence Chess Federation, it is practically certain, barring last-minute swindles and miracles, that the first postal chess champion of the world will be C. J. S. Purdy of Australia.

In his communication to Chess Review, Larrson points out interestingly that the Russians, who are so formidable in cross-board play, apparently have not yet developed postal specialists of the strength of champion-to-be Purdy, Malmgren of Sweden, Barda of Norway and Napolitano of Italy.

WALL STATES

NATIONAL

Silent Chess

CHESS REVIEW greets The Silent Worker, the national magazine for the



Photos by Barrett's, Londo

Scene from Hastings (see Feb. issue, p. 35), Dan Yanofsky, ex-champion of Canada (left) and Edward Lasker of the USA seem to regard former's game as too good in a pre-tourney match. They drew in first round game in the tournament itself.

deaf, and its pioneering editor, Emil Ladner of Berkeley, California. His chess column, "Checkmate." started in 1951, publishes items of general chess interest and games of deaf players.

At present The Silent Worker is sponsoring a national postal tournament for the deaf which has attracted 30 entries. Section winners so far are R. H. Kannapell, Ladner, J. F. Font and Lawrence Leitson. Kannapell and Ladner, section winners from a previous tournament, are engaged in a 5 game play-off via the U. S. mails for the national championship of the deaf.

Chess editor Ladner writes that there are only three chess clubs for the deaf in this country—all in California! The oldest is the Berkeley Chess Club founded 20 years ago; the others are in Los Angeles and Sacramento. As chess would seem to be an ideal recreation for the deaf, it is rather surprising that there is not a tenfold greater number of deaf players.



Antonio Medina

The Spanish Champion shared in the unprecedented 4-way tie at Hastings.



ANTHONY E. SANTASIERE

Co-equal first in the Marshall Club, he is now touring in Italy and Spain.

Can This Be Popularity?

Another bit of chess promotion was contributed by *People Today*, which recently published an account by Mary Bain, U. S. Women's Champion, of her experiences in Moscow while she was taking part in the Women's World Championship Challengers' Tournament.

In the growing field of science fiction, too, chess seems to be basking in the sun of editorial favor. To mention but a few of many current examples, the chess motif was featured not long ago by Space Science Fiction in James E. Gunn's "Breaking Point"; by the Avon Science Fiction and Fantasy Reader in John Jakes' "Checkmate Morning"; by If Worlds of Science Fiction in Walter Miller Jr.'s "Check and Checkmate"; and by Astounding Science Fiction in "Fool's Mate" by Robert Sheckley.

CALIFORNIA

J. Wolfe of ULCA chalked up a 7½-1½ victory in this state's first Interscholastic Championship Tournament. Second with 6½-2½ was C. Marks of LA State, while third in the round robin went to L. Zeitlin of LACC, 6-3.

NEW YORK

Year after year, both the Manhattan and the Marshall Club Championships present a line-up worthy of competition for a state title, at least. This year, fewer of the big guns took part, but the tournaments were still very strong,

As we go to press, the Marshall Chess Club Championship has just been decided, though a game or two still pends on adjournments. It has just been decided, that is, on a co-championship basis between Carl Pilnick and Anthony E. Santasiere—

for, with the latter already travelling to Europe on a sabbatical leave from teaching, a play-off is manifestly impossible.

Santasiere, many times club champion, made a strong bid to regain the title clear—by finishing ahead of schedule (in order to start his journeys) with a score of 12-3. At 11½-2½, only Pilnick could then challenge his lead. He might pass, tie or trail Santasiere; but he had James T. Sherwin, former New York Champion, yet to play.

Perhaps the critical nature of that game had something to do with it; but the game had weird vicissitudes and, after 40 moves, was adjourned with Sherwin two Pawns to the good. "Now, Voyager,"—you've won while on the high scas! Resumed the same day, however, the game saw Sherwin but one Pawn up after 80 moves—and it was called a draw without further play (though adjourned again after the 81st move).

Close behind the two leaders came Jack W. Collins, the New York State Champion, with 111/2-31/2, Edmar Mednis, a youngster of real promise, with 11-4. Sherwin with 101/2.41/2. Paul Brandts. with 91/2.51/2, and Franklin Howard, former New Jersey Champion, with 9-6. And the closeness of the tournament was further attested by such results as: Santasiere drew with Mednis and Collins, lost to Pilnick and Allen Kaufman, a young "spoiler" who also defeated Max Pavey in the last New York Championship; Pilnick lost to Mednis and Collins, drew with Jerry Donovan as well as Sherwin; Collins lost to Howard and Brandts, drew with Mednis. Santasiere and Gonzalez; Mednis' losses were to Sherwin and Richman, draws with Howard and Donovan as well as with Collins and Santasiere,

Carl Pilnick has done notably well before—a surprise draw against Reshevsky in a U. S. Championship and a good showing in the last U. S. "Open"—but this is his first major tournament victory. It was marked by especially fine wins from Santasiere, Howard and Kaufman.

The junior title of the Marshall Chess Club went to Anthony Saidy, 9-1. Runner-up was W. Lombardy, 8-2.

WASHINGTON

Continuing his unimpeded way, E. Zemgalis added the 1953 state speed championship to his other match and tournament successes in this area, He lost his first-round game to T. Davidsen by overstepping the time limit, but thereafter mowed down 8 opponents in a row to finish 1 point ahead of O. W. Manney and Russ Vellias, each 7-2. These two then contested a play-off game which was won by Manney. Ten players took part in the round robin.



JACK W. COLLINS

In a hair-breadth finish, the New York State Champion was third at the Marshall. only ½ point back.

LOCAL EVENTS

California. An impressive start in their promotion of chess events was made by the newly organized Chess Friends of Northern California, Inc., when they staged a tournament for the championship of Northern California. Eighty-five players from all parts of the state played in A, B and C Divisions which were won respectively by V. Zemitis of Berkeley, Capt. Philip Fetler of Castle Air Field and Rudolf Duering of San Francisco.

News of various club and city championships: In San Francisco, Charles Bagby, 7½-½, decisively won the Mechanics' Institute Open, while Henry Gross, 9-2, acquired the first championship of the Golden Gate Chess Club. Doings at the Cosmo Chess Club in Los Angeles culminated in Eugene Rubin's 9-0 title victory and Leonard Zeitlin's 7-0 showing in the club's "B" section, W. G. McClain, 7½-2½, won the Castle Chess Club championship; A. Larsen, 9-0, swept the San Gabriel Open; and K. Chambers dominated the field at the Palo Alto Chess Club.

Match play between Inglewood and Beverly Hills resulted in success for the former by 6-2. K. Reissmann, A. Freeman, E. Fisher, C. Kodil, L. Weiss and G. Laudenbach scored for Inglewood, while R. Stork and E. Fazzio (on first and last boards respectively!) struck blows for Beverly Hills.

In an informal set-to, Compton Junior College took the measure of the Los Angeles Cosmo Chess Club by 7½-2½. Winners for Compton were Wallace, Gross, Day, Fromess, Lerma, Eade and Helmick; the brace of victors for Cosmo were Southard and Gray, Lott of Compton drew with Grayes.

Florida. A 12 player Swiss for the Miami Beach Championship went to Constantine Rasis, 3-0. Ben Shapiro, $2\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}$, was runner-up.

Illinois. A score of 4½-½-½ enabled A. Kaufman to win the 1952 Chicago City Chess League Christmas Social Tourney.

In the 1952 Chicago Junior Championship, B. Kutho scored a 5-0 shutout. Joel Kupperman, a former Quiz Kid, was a

competitor in this event.

With a 16-0 slam that left no room for argument, Fischheimer breezed through the University of Illinois Open Tournament. Far behind with 12-4 and 11½-4½ were Warren and Shapiro, second and third prize winners respectively.

Chicago City Championship preliminaries saw W. Norin in front with 4½-½. Second in the 21-player Swiss was K.

Czernieki.

Louisiana. Shreveport, 10-2, outclassed Alexandria and Natchitoches in tri-city rivalry. Winners of 2 points each for Shreveport were James Noel, O. C. Dupree, A. W. Jones and Mike Adkins.

Massachusetts. On the basis of a superior S.-B. score, Shelbourne Lyman topped Sol Rubinow (both 5-1) to gain the Boston city title. Robert Dundas, 4-2, placed third.

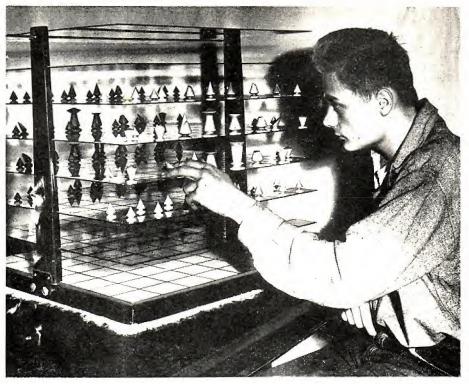
New York. Another birthday, duly celebrated at the Marshall Chess Club of New York City, has come and gone for Hermann Helms, the indestructible "Dean of American Chess." At the age of 83, he is said to be improving his game in a geometrical ratio, and is rumored to be training his sights on the world championship.

In a tourney for high school pre-eminence in New York City, Edmar Mednis earned Caissa's laurel wreath.

The newly opened chess pavilion in New York City's Central Park is again in the news. An article about it entitled "Check-mating the Weather Man" by C. B. Palmer appeared in a recent issue of the New York Times Sunday Magazine. One of the author's comments was that the headgear of the players and kibitzers ranges from "cloth caps, broken at the visor, to very correct fedoras"—implying that chess, true to its unshakable tradition, brings together in this unique chess retreat all sorts and conditions of men.

Ohio. A Columbus YMCA tourney was won jointly by Loening and Voskressensky, each 8-1. A 6 game play-off is scheduled to break the tie.

Nine years ago, we are reminded by the Cleveland Chess Bulletin, Chess Review made laudatory mention of that excellent chess organ. This is the sort of thing that sometimes makes us feel a little old. Anyway, we again whip off our hat and salute Cy Duda, the new editor.



Wide World Photo

Courtney Wayne Doyle of Baltimore, Maryland, is shown here with what he calls his Space Chess set. Having taken Dr. E. G. Kogbetliantz' course in three-dimensional chess at the New School for Social Research last year (see p. 133, May, 1952, CHESS REVIEW), he has supplemented those instructions by designing the pieces, including the hyper-chess ones, along functional lines.

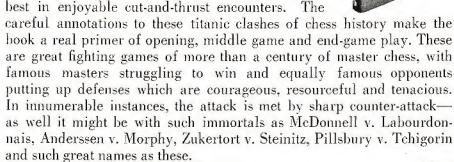
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Oklahoma. Bob Virgin and Jerry Virgin, both of Tulsa University, tied with 7-1 each for supremacy in the Tulsa City Students' Championship. Bob was awarded the title when he disposed of Jerry in a 1 game play-off. A tie for third place was broken in favor of A. Bracho, another Tulsa University man, as a result of his defeat of R. Huxtable by 2-1 in a play-off after both had scored 6-2 in the tournament.

Pennsylvania. Woodrow Young handily won the Allentown city crown with a score of 6½-½, ahead of Paul Sherr and Roy Rockel, sharers of second place with 5-2 each.

The Pittsburgh Metropolitan Tournament, a 14 man Swiss, was won handily by D. Roth with a score of 6-1, followed by D. Hamburger, 5-2, and A. Spitzer, 4½-2½. Roth is a newcomer in Pittsburgh, having just arrived from Germany.

Two clashes between the University of Pennsylvania and the Germantown YMCA Chess Club ended in a 4½-½ "A" victory for the students and a 4-1 "B" comeback for Germantown. Sovel, Gault, Howard and Fry tallied full points for the University in the "A" match, with Mrs. Selensky, playing for Germantown, preventing total eclipse by drawing with Koos. "B" winners for Germantown were Raich, Fauster, Divac and Underhill, while Newmark accounted for the lone point for the University.

Rhode Island. In a spirit of unusual enterprise, the Greater Providence YMCA Chess Club has arranged publicity for itself and chess in the form of ten-second, twenty-second and one-minute station-break announcements on the radio plus one-minute announcements and slides on TV.

Texas. A 37 player Swiss for the Fort Worth Open Championship was bagged by Louis J. Dina, 7-1. D. B. Martin, also 7-1, was relegated to second place when his S.-B. count fell short of Dina's.

Virginia. Lynchburg honors went to P. S. Henderson, who registered 6-2 in a double round robin of 5 players. H. Nagin, 5½-2½, took second.

A victory over Racine by 5½-1½ and a tie with Madison by 3-3 were the results of two recent matches involving Milwaukee. Full points against Racine were recorded by M. Surgies, Dr. S. Kittsley, P. Coverdale and R. Ratke. The other games were drawn. In the Madison match, the Milwaukee winners were M. Surgies and D. Clarke, whose efforts were neutralized by Madison victors R. Kohlish and Fred Rathmann. Draws were played in the two remaining games.

Wisconsin. As products of Milwaukee's famed chess-teaching program, 17 year old Gerald Rutz and 19 year old Orville



A belated photo from the Interzonal Tournament at Saltsjoebaden, 1952: Hungarian Champion Gedeon Barcza (left) opposes the ex-Austrian Erich Eliskases now of Argentina after a long sojourn in Brazil.

Francisco placed first and second respectively in the 20th annual tournament for the championship of the city of Milwaukee, Rutz is also Wisconsin junior titleholder.

The Racine speed title went to Ed Erdman, who tallied 6-1 in a 17 man Swiss to capture first prize ahead of H. C. Zierke, runner-up with a 5-2 game score and a slightly better S.-B. showing than Henry Moskel, also with 5-2 in games.

In walloping Waukegan by 7-1, Racine winners were Rudy Kunz, R. E. Rigg, John Aroks, Dan Andersen, Edwin Poetischke, David Arganian and Ed Erdman. Art Sinclair accounted for Waukegan's solitary point.

A CANADA

Ontario

A pair of triumphs by 4½-3½ and 5½-2½ were notched by the University of Toronto over McGill University and McMaster University respectively.

Leaders in preliminaries of the Toronto Varsity Championship are: S. Blum, 7-1; J. Forward and J. Kagetsu, 6-2 each; D. Rostoker, 5½-2½; T. Kohelik, 5-3; W. Ashcroft, A. Lavis and H. LeSueur, 4½-3½ each.

Quebec

Easy going for Jacques Hebert, 8-0, featured the play in the University of Montreal championship. C. St. Arnaud, 7-1, followed in second place, and R. Courtemanche, 6-2, in third.

🦀 FOREIGN

Australia

Lajos Steiner has won the latest Australian Championship by scoring $8\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 9 at Hobart. His nearest competitors were K. Ozols, $6\frac{1}{2}$, and G. Koshnitsky, 6, with M. Kushelowski at $5\frac{1}{2}$.

To complete the totals, F. Crowal and M. Goldstein scored 4½; H. Klass and J. Kallmer 3½; W. Leonhardt 1½; and K. Reintals 1.

With a postal match against India under its belt and overwhelming leads in postal matches against the United States and Great Britain, this continent is demonstrating remarkable superiority in correspondence chess. The Australian publication Chess World offers this explanatory comment:

"Australia has the advantage that the correspondence game is exceptionally well organized here, and that a large number of her best players play by correspondence and regard correspondence chess as being on a higher plane than the cross-board game."

England

The County Championship Final between Oxfordshire and Middlesex resulted in victory for the former by 6½-5½. D. A. Yanofsky, playing for Oxfordshire, defeated Dr. O. Friedman on first board.

Under the caption, "Evening Match by Telephone Opens Up New Possibilities," an encounter between Birmingham and Newport is described by the British Chess Magazine as having ended in a 5-3



Sorfoto

In the 20th USSR Championship, World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik (left) encounters chess-master V. Korchnoi, the youngest participant in the tournament.

triumph for Birmingham. American clubs that may wish to explore telephone play will be interested by the magazine's reminder that evening telephone rates are relatively cheap and that the telephone, by "saving traveling time and expenses," enables clubs, which "could never hope to meet otherwise, to put strong teams into opposition."

Finland

According to Mrs. Pauline Nearing, well-known philatelist specializing in chess stamps, the Finnish Government has issued a stamp commemorating the recent Olympic Chess Team Championship held in Helsinki, Finland. The 25 markka stamp depicts a Black Knight and a White Rook against a chessboard in the background.

France

Celebrating his return to France, Nicolas Rossolimo won a tourney in Paris in which he beat out Dr. S. Tartakower.

Germany

The Bremen Chess Club celebrated its 75th birthday by staging a small masters' tournament. Ahues and Rellstab shared first place.

Two zonal competitions in the North and the South were held as preliminaries to the coming West German Championship. Qualifying from each tourney were the two leading players—Heemsoth and Heinicke from the North and Eisinger and Joppen from the South.

Hungary

Laszlo Szabo is once more national titleholder. Gedeon Barcza, ½ point behind. finished second.

Poland

A 22 man tournament for the Polish title, held at Katowice, wound up in a tie between Sliwa and Makarczyk, each 16-5.

Russia

Mikhail Botvinnik won the play-off for the USSR Championship by defeating Mark Taimanov in a close match, 31/2-21/2.

Full details have not vet been reported; but, as Botvinnik won the first game, and that with Black (Slav Defense), it is possible that that game decided the issue, For, in a short match, a one-point lead plus a majority of the White games thereafter is quite an edge. It is interesting to note, therefore, that that first game was shaved quite fine, too. Taimanov resigned after 52 moves when each had a King and four Pawns. Also, each had two connected. passed Pawns, opposed by the hostile King, But Botvinnik's Pawn pair, was supported by another Pawn and hence had just mobility enough to make the decisive difference. (See game, page 89.)

The World Champion's victory is apparently being hailed as a "comeback" in the USSR. He had drawn a long World Championship match with David Bronstein, in 1951, placed fifth in the 19th USSR Champion and third in the Maroczy Memorial Tournament in Hungary in 1952. And so Russian comment on this match and the preceding 20th USSR Championship stresses, with seeming relief, that Botvinnik may now be able to cope with the next World Championship Challenger.

Scotland

The Edinburgh Chess Club, champions of the Edinburgh League, tackling a team culled from the other member-clubs of the League, won out by 9½-8½.

South Africa

Summary of late South African news: G. Biro and K. Handlinger became cochampions of the Bloemfontein Chess Club. ... Pretoria marched to first place in the Northern Chess League. ... Johannesburg topped the play in the Harrismith interclub meet. ... the East London Chess Club swamped the Umtata Chess Club by 8½-1½.

Sweden

A play-off for the Swedish chess crown was won decisively by Stoltz when he defeated Kinmark by $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. The pair had previously tied for first in the national tournament in Stockholm.

Yugoslavia

An outstanding tournament for national supremacy was won by Dr. Petar Trifunovich, 13½-5½. He had won this important title on three previous occasions. Next came A. Fuderer, 13-6; Udovcich, Gligorich and Milich. each 12-7; and Pirc, 11-8. Well-known and powerful players such as Ivkov. Nedeljkovich. Puc, Rabar and Matanovich were also-rans with rather mediocre scores.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S.

Abbreviations—S\$ Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

March 27: District of Columbia Championship, at the Washington Chess Divan: 9 rd, SS Tmt. open to all, on these dates: March 27, 28, 29; April 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20. Entry fee \$10: trophy and cash prizes: Write to D. Stokes, 2815 14 St, NW, Washington, D. C.

March 28 & 29: Washington State Junior Championship, open to all under 21: 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$1; starts 10 AM at Seattle Chess Club: write to O. W. LaFreniere, 2807 W. Yakima Av., Yakima, Washington.

July 27—Aug. 8: USCF "Open" Championship at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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END-GAME OF THE MONTH

by DR. MAX EUWE

THE END-GAME is subject to different points of view; but, for an article such as this, it is necessary to consider just what it is that the average reader wants. In this respect, we observe a vast difference between the end-game as such and the game itself as a whole. While most chess-players regard playing over chess scores as a pleasant pastime in which the game passes before their view like a movie reel and in which the annotations accompanying them are comparable to the scenario which serves to throw light upon the happenings on the board, playing over the end-game requires a great deal more effort from the reader.

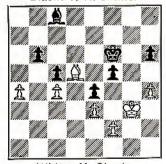
In general, the end-game is less spectacular. And the student who expects to profit from exploring an end-game must grasp the motives behind the moves in order to comprehend the variations. For this effort, however, he is compensated in that he will, therefore, be better able to retain what he learns.

Yet it follows that the writer must give the utmost consideration to didactics, and further that he must not reach too high. The average reader must be able to follow the reasonings. Hence it is best not to launch into profound and wellnigh insolvable analyses. To impress the reader, other means must be sought. The writer must dwell upon the logic which governs the treatment of end-games and which yet allows surprising turns in the play. He must point up the strategic plan and yet also indicate the tactical exceptions to the purely strategic rules. He must explain, in other words, the dual nature of the task so often posed by end-games: that we must lay out a specific overall plan yet not overlook the combinational finesses which may upset that strategy.

END-GAME 1

WE INAUGURATE our serial with a particularly interesting example from the tournament at Berga, Spain, 1952.

Black: J. H. Donner



White: M. Cherta

Cherta is a Spanish player who competes quite infrequently, yet achieved draws against the international masters Najdorf and Yanofsky in the Barcelona Tournament of 1946.

Despite appearances and the betting opinion of spectators at the tournament, White's chances in the above position are inferior to Black's. As against his greater occupation of terrain, especially after 1 K-B4, there are stronger factors working against him.

As we shall see, Cherta pierced the illusions in the position admirably and, save for one tragic point, would have held the game.

The first point

The treatment of this end-game must begin by answering the question: Can White effect a lasting improvement in his King's position by 1 K-B4?

The answer surprisingly is no: the King will be driven back by tempo moves. The key to this fact is in the position of White's Bishop, which would not be outtempoed if at B6 instead of Q5.

As proof of the above contentions:

1 K-B4

B-R3!

After 1 . . . B-Q2? a draw soon becomes an accomplished fact, thus:

(1) 2 B-N7, BxP 3 B-B8, P-N4 4 B-Q7! K-K2 5 B-B6, K-Q3 6 B-K8—or 3 ... B-N6 4 BxP, BxP 5 BxP, with even chances: e.g., 5 ... B-N6 6 B-B5, P-B5 7 P-K4, P-B6 8 P-K5†, K-K2 9 K-K3! (2) 2 ... B-K3 3 B-R6, B-Q2 4 B-N5, B-K3 5 B-R6, B-B2 6 B-N5, B-R4 7 B-Q7.

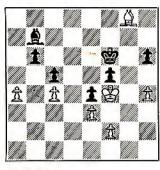
From the foregoing, it appears that, as soon as White's Bishop reaches QR6 or QN5, it can no longer be out-tempoed. This factor arises from the vulnerability of Black's KB4 as well as from his lack of prospects in the ensuing end-play. This is a prime factor throughout and particularly so in our Point 3 to come.

2 B NIS

Without further proof, we may state that White cannot afford to give up his Queen Bishop Pawn (except to get Black's Pawn at his KB4 as in the note above); for Black's Bishop then posts itself at its Q6, and the passed Queen Bishop Pawn breaks through.

2 B-N2

To deprive White's Bishop of Q5; for 3 B-Q5? BxB 4 PxB, P-B5 is decisive.



3 B-R7

Of course, 3 K-N3 is also possible; but then White has conceded that he cannot maintain his King at B4.

Also, 3 P-KR5 can be played, but it leads to a loss: e.g., 3 . . . B-B3 4 B-R7 (White must be prepared to reply to 5 . . . BxQRP with 6 BxBP), B-Q2! 5 B-N8, BxP 6 B-R7, B-Q2.

3 B-B1

To hold Black's KB4.

5 B-R7

4 B-N8

B-Q2

Again, White must be prepared to reply to 5... BxQRP with 6 BxBP.

.... B-K3

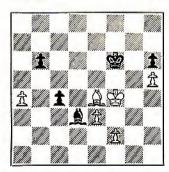
White's Bishop is "played out," but still Black's problem has not been solved.

6 P_KR

RYP

Further tempo play produces nothing: 5... B-B1 6 B-N6, B-Q2 7 B-R7, etc.

7 BxP B-Q6 8 BxP P-B5!



And now Black's problem is solved. Despite White's Pawn plus, he is lost, as a few variations will demonstrate:

(1) 9 BxB, PxB 10 K-B3, K-K4 11 P-K4, K-Q5 12 P-K5, K-B6 13 P-K6, P-Q7 14 K-K2, K-B7, and Black queens with check.

(2) 9 K-B3, K-K4 10 B-N6, BxB! 11 PxB, K-B3! and Black's two outside, passed Pawns win against White's connected, passed Pawns.

(3) 9 P-B3, K-K3! and White finds himself in zugzwang.

There is an equally fine example of zugzwang in 8 P-B3 (instead of the text 8 BxP above), P-B5 9 PxP, K-K2!

The second point

Now we have seen that White's King cannot maintain itself at B4, but there is another question yet to be answered: White can secure a draw by posting his Bishop at QN3 where it protects his vulnerable Pawns, Can he perhaps create an opportunity for doing so successfully by retreating his King after 1... B-R3?

(See first diagram)

He may try thus:

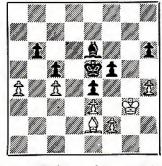
1	K-B4	B-R3!
2	K-N3	K-K4

How else can Black progress? Yet now White's diagonal, KB7-R5, is available.

B-B1
B-K3
B-N1!

The Black Bishop permits his White colleague to go no further but ties him down to K2 and KB1. After such a move as 5... B-Q2? White draws by 6 B-Q1 and 7 B-N3.

6	B-B1	B~B2
7	B-K2	B-K3!



Black's Bishop has out-tempoed White's—and it also holds back White's King:

- (1) 8 B-B1? B-Q2, and Black wins the Rook Pawn.
- (2) 8 K-R3? P-B5§ 9 K-R2, P-B6 10 B-B1 (10 B-Q1? 11 BxP), B-Q2 and 11 ... BxP, 12 ... B-B7 and 13 ... B-Q6 (11 K-N3, P-R4 may be interpolated).
- (3) 8 K-R2, P-B5 9 PxP† (else 9 . . . P-B6), KxP, 10 K-N2, P-K6, and Black will win with . . . K-Q5 and . . . BxQBP, at the proper time.
- (4) 8 P-KR5, B-B2 9 K-R4, K-B3, and Black can win one Rook Pawn or the other (10 K-N3, K-N4-or 10 B-B1, B-K1)—or the Queen Bishop Pawn (10 P-B3, PxP 11 BxP, BxBP).
- (5) 8 P-KR5, B-B2 9 K-R3, P-B5 10 PxP†, KxP, and again Black wins with ... K-Q5 and ... BxQBP at the proper time.

The last and somewhat tragic point

We may follow the course of the actual game now that we can grasp the motives behind the first moves. We know that White can accomplish nothing by 1 K-B4 and that the best squares for White's Bishop are QR6 and QN5.

(See first diagram)

1 B-B6 B-K3 2 B-N5 K-K4 3 B-R6

White may not cede space voluntarily. After 3 K-N2, P-B5, Black wins:

- (1) 4 PxP[†], KxP, and White's Rook Pawn is soon lost.
- (2) 4 K-R2, K-B4 5 K-R3 (to prevent penetration), K-N3§ 6 K-N2, K-R4, and again the King Rook Pawn falls.

3 B-B2

Black accomplishes nothing by 3... B-Q2 4 B-N5; so he undertakes a major plan, to post his Bishop behind the hostile Pawns—the only way to immobilize White's Bishop.

4	B-N5	B-R4
5	B-Q7	

White can do nothing to hinder the operation.

5			B-K7	
6	B-N5		B-Q6	
7	B-R6			
		 	440	

White keeps his King at N3 as long as possible, to prevent . . . P-B5.

	B-B/
8 B-N5	B-N6
9 K-R2	

But now White's King must move. Much the same outcome follows on 9 K-R3, as, after 9 . . . P-B5 10 K-N4, Black's 10 . . . B-Q8 \dagger drives White's King back.

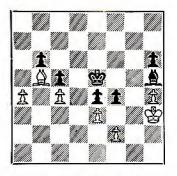
9	P-B5
10 K-R3	B-Q8
11 B-K8	B-K7

White's Bishop is forced to defend.

12 B=N5

On 12 B-B7, Black gains his next objective by tempo moves: e.g., 12 . . . K-B4 13 B-Q5, B-R4.

12 B-R4



But, having wrested that concession, Black's Bishop retires at once. For his King will penetrate at KR4 or KN5 now that his Bishop can provide shelter against checks by White's Bishop.

In the game, there now followed:

13 B-Q7?

B-B2!

Black forces White's Bishop back.

14 B-N5 15 K-N2 B-K3† K-B4

Compare the note after 3 B-R6: Black now has play analogous to clause (2).

16 K-R3

K-N3§

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

17 K-N2 18 PxP Resigns K-R4 K-N5

18 . . . KxP is also good.

There is, however, a third and slightly tragic point to this particular end-game. Despite Black's clever tempo play, the game is not really a win. And White, who so astutely sized up the first two points, stumbled over the tragic third.

From the last diagram, White ought to have continued with 13 B-R6!

For the point is that, after 13 . . . B-K1, White's Bishop is not forced to go back. (Indeed, after 14 B-N5? BxB 15 RPxB, K-B4, Black does win!)

Instead, there might follow: 14 K-N4! and Black cannot win by 14 . . . BxP? because of 15 K-R5:

(1) 15...K-Q3 16 B-N7! (not 16 KxP because of 16...P-N4!), and Black's King must go back (16...B-N6 17 BxP, BxP 18 KxP holds little promise for Black).

Even after 16... K-K4 17 KxP, indeed, the position is a little end-game study in itself—for Black can barely hold the draw now, and does only because White's passed Pawn is a Rook Pawn. The aspiring student is well advised to work out the various tries for himself.

For example, 17 . . . PxP 18 PxP, P-N4 fails after 19 B-B6! K-Q3 20 B-K8, K-K2 21 K-N7, KxB 22 P-R5, etc.

But, not to take too long on it here, Black can draw with 17... PxP (virtually forced) 18 PxP, K-B4!—as some analysis will show.

(2) 15 . . . B-Q2 16 KxP, K-B4 17 P-R5, PxP 18 PxP, K-N5 19 B-N7, K-B6 (if 19 . . . B-B4, then 20 B-Q5) 20 K-N5, B-K3 21 P-R6, B-N1 22 K-N6--and, as Black does not succeed in giving up his Bishop for the Rook Pawn (which would indeed lead to a win), this variation actually loses for him.

An end-game of many facets, filled with surprising turns. It was accentuated, moreover, by the heavy odds in favor of White's King position at the scene of play.

REAL BARGAINS

"California Chess Reporter" Publications Steinitz—Lasker World Championship Match Match of 1894, with various annotators, especially James Mason.

Anderssen—Steinitz World Ch'pship Match Match of 1866, annotated by M. I. Tchigorin, historical notes by A. Buschke.

Hollywood International Tournament, 1952 Won by Gligorich—notes by the players.

All have numerous diagrams, all sell for \$1 each; write to: Dr. H. J. Ralston, 184 Edgewood Av., San Francisco 17, Calif.

THREE GREAT TOURNAMENTS (printed in English)

Prague, 1946 _____\$2,50 New York, 1948-9 ____\$2,50

Dubrovnik, 1950 _____\$3.00 Order from CHESS REVIEW 250 West 57 St., New York 19, N. Y.

FROM MY CHESS MEMOIRS

By Dr. Savielly G. Tartakover

8. Chess in Paris

FOR CENTURIES, the great cities of the world, Paris, New York, London, Vienna, Moscow, have each exhibited not only a special character in the fields of society, politics and art, but in chess also each has its individuality.

Since World War II, Paris has welcomed so many masters of various nationalities that its annual Championship Tournament has in fact ranked as an international event.

The Parisian style of chessplay is not easily defined; but it is based particularly upon tactical operations and emphasizes clarity and logic as prime essentials.

A SIGNIFICANT FIGURE in the chess life of Paris, Abram Baratz, several times champion of Roumania, is noted for his original ideas in opening play. One of his maxims runs: "Control of the center is doubly effective when it is mobile."

In his private life, Baratz is a sculptor. Among his many works in stone and bronze are several famous chess masters* and a number of group figures playing chess. He is not a member of the abstract or surrealist school of art, but he has completed a statue which he calls "Chess Contemplation." It shows a master seated at the chess board, and the emphasis of the work is his magnificent forehead, which seems to symbolize chess thinking, overshadowing all other lines and aspects of his face. In bold outline, the sculptor has really portrayed Lasker, the great chess warrior, and the real title of the work should have been, "Lasker, the Chess Thinker."

Once the president of a chess club in Paris visited his studio and ordered a bust of Alekhine, to be completed in a few days. Baratz showed him a statue of Alekhine which he had just finished, "That is exactly what I want," he exclaimed, and bought it immediately without hearing the sculptor's comments on his work. The statue was unveiled as "Alekhine, the Chess Thinker."

ANOTHER POPULAR FIGURE in Parisian chess circles is the Ukrainian, Stefan Popiel, This name at once recalls his uncle, von Popiel, an attache of the old Austrian regime, and particularly in connection with a tournament game, von Popiel v. Marco, in which Black resigned in a complicated position instead of announcing a mate in two (or the win of the Queen).

Our own Popiel is noted for another quality—his ability to force his oppo-

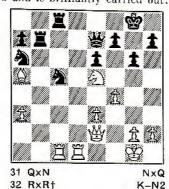
* See "A Complete Bust," page 51, February, 1952 CHESS REVIEW. Can this tale be another facet of Tartakover's in the following paragraph?—Ed.

nents to resign in lost positions. He comes from the Polish city of Lwow (Lemburg under Germany) where, during the Nazi occupation, he published a manual of Chess in Ukrainian. In a historical introduction to that work, he did not hesitate to mention favorably the invaluable contributions of Dr. Tarrasch as well as the modest achievements of Dr. Emanuel Lasker.

For this, the German occupation authorities called him to account. His answer was that, in the history of chess, it is as impossible to extinguish the names of Tarrasch and Lasker as to write a history of pholosophy without mentioning Spinoza. Or (if one may draw the analogy) to outline the origin of Christianity without noting the name of a pious Jew of Nazareth.

This proud rejoinder had its aftermath—Popiel spent several months in a Nazi prison,

Since his domicile in Paris, Popiel has won the city title on several occasions. His style is extremely brilliant, as the following example illustrates. It occurred after Black's 30th move in a game against J. Shernetzky, Champion of the Chess Federation of French Workers. White (Popiel) winds up the game with a Queen sacrifice which has been profoundly conceived and is brilliantly carried out:



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; \$ = dis. ch.

33 N-N4!

The quiet "point" of the sacrifice; for Black now faces three fatal threats: 34 B-B3†, 34 B-Q8 and 34 R/1-Q8.

33 QxP

There is no hope: e.g., 33 . . . P-N4 34 B-B3†, K-N3 35 R-N8†, K-B4 36 N-B2! P-K4 37 P-N4†, K-K3 38 P-B5†, K-B3 39 N-K4 mate—or, if 33 . . . R-N6 (to parry 34 B-B3†), 34 B-Q8, Q-K1 (or 34 . . . Q-B1 35 B-B6†, K-N1 36 N-R6 mate) 35 B-B6†, K-B1 36 RxQ†, KxR 37 R-Q8 mate.

34 B-B3† P-B

"Hope springs eternal!"

35 BxP† K-B2 36 R-KR8 Q-N5

Or 36 . . . P-K4 37 RxP†, K-K3 38 RxR, and Black's King is in a mating net.

37 RxP† K-N1 38 R-Q8† KxR 39 R-R8 mate

As customary for such tournament game conclusions, Master Popiel made the last three moves, surrounded by all the players who had hurried over to his table.

In the rich album of Queen sacrifices, this brilliancy by Popiel deserves an honored place.

THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS in the chess life of Paris for 1952 were the Easter Tournament and the New Year (1952-3) Tournament—in each of which various nations were represented: Poland, Hungary, Holland and others, as well as the United States.**

In the Easter Tournament, the dashing Hungarian master Andor took a commanding lead while I was generally regarded as a great master who had seen his best days. Nevertheless I was able finally to secure first prize.

In the following game, I had to solve a dual problem—not only to gain on my opponent but also to undermine his selfconfidence in defeating him.

SICILIAN DEFENSE*

Tartakover White Andor Black

1 P-K4 2 N-KB3 P-QB4 P-Q3

The current continuation.

3 P-QN4

**Miss Karff—her final place does not indicate her real strength. She obtained superior positions against nearly all opponents, particularly Rossolimo and Tartakover! But she weakened in the fifth hour of play, exhausted by her previous tournament in Moscow (Women's World Championship Challengers, p. 354, December, 1952, CHESS REVIEW) and also diverted by the many amenities which Paris offers.

In a Paris tournament, the greatest care is in order, said Capablanca nearly fifteen years ago after winning first prize by the greatest effort.—Dr. S. G. T.

*PCO: p. 432, col. 69; MCO: p. 288, col. 118

With this gambit (introduced by Keres), White hopes to dictate the play.

3

P-QN3

Black wants to avoid the complications of the gambit: 3... PxP 4 P-Q4, N-KB3 5 B-Q3, etc. The usual move to decline the gambit is 3... N-KB3.

4 PXP QPXP 6 O-O P-K3 5 B-B4 N-QB3 7 B-N2 N-KB3 8 P-Q4

White adheres to his plan of sacrificing a Pawn in order to sharpen the play. This time, Black accepts the challenge as no immediate compensation for the Pawn is apparent.

8	NxKP	10 P-Q5	N-R4
9 B-QN5	B-Q2	11 BxB†	QxB
		12 PxP	PxP

Black wants to castle Queen-side.

13 Q-K2 N-KB3 14 R-Q1

An important intermediate move. If at once 14 N-N5, O-O-O, etc. Or 14 N-K5, Q-N2 15 Q-N5†, K-K2! 16 R-Q1, R-B1 17 N-QB3, N-B3 18 N-B4, K-B2, and White cannot prevent the gradual consolidation of Black's position.

14 Q-B3

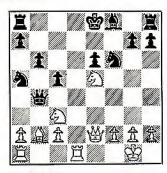
In spite of all apparent and actual dangers, 14...B-Q3 is preferable: e.g., 15 B-K5, N-N2—or 15 N-K5, Q-B2 16 Q-N5†, K-B1, and the Black King-side is difficult to crack.

15 N-K5 Q-R5

Black's Queen takes a trip. Obviously, she aims to prevent Q-N5† as long as possible.

16 N-QB3 Q-QN5

The hope is to win an important tempo for defense with the threat on the Bishop: e.g., 17 QR-N1, P-B5! and Black can breathe again.



17 B-R3!!

White, however, gives his opponent no respite. By this sacrifice, the Queen is diverted from the critical N5.

[17 B-R3 is a star move; but 17 N-N5 appears to be a bludgeon! The point is that, after 17 . . . R-B1, White has 18 N-N6! PxN 19 QxP†, B-K2 20 N-Q6†, K-Q1 21 QxR mate. Did the fantasies of the variations after 17 B-R3 beguile the good doctor? Or was this to undermine his opponent?—Ed.]

17 QxB

The critical point of the game.

On 17 . . . QxN, there follows: 18 Q-N5†, K-K2 and (not—as all the assembled masters believed and my opponent, too—19 B-N2!?—because of 19 . . . Q-B5 20

R-Q7† K-K1!! after which Black need not fear the discovered check), as I indicated after the game, 19 R-Q7†! NxR 20 QxN†, K-B3 21 N-N4†!

Here again not 21 Q-B7†, KxN 22 B-N2, QxB 23 R-K1†, K-Q5!; for Black has picked up so much material that he can hardly lose the game.

But, after 21 N-N4†, K-N4 (best) 22 B-B1†, K-R5! (not 22 . . . KxN 23 Qx KP†), White seems to be in trouble; for he faces the double threat of 23 . . . QxR and 23 . . . Q-K8 mate. But he has 23 P-N3†, K-R6 24 QxKP!Q-B5 25 P-KB3!! (a beautiful finale of the whole combination which I had to figure out on my 17th move), Q-Q5† 26 N-B2 mate.

18 Q-N5†

The first of a series of problem-like moves.

18 . . . K-K2 20 QxN† K-B3 19 R-Q7† NxR 21 Q-B7†

If 21 R-K1 or 21 P-KB4, Black defends himself by 21 . . . B-K2.

21 K×N 22 R-K1† K-Q5 23 Q-B3!

With this quiet move, White crowns his effort, since the win of the Queen by 23 N-N5†, K-B5 24 NxQ†, K-N5 still offers some fight.

Now the chief threat is 24 Q—Q3 mate —or 24 R-K4 mate.

23 QxN

Or 23 . . . P-B5 24 Q-K3 mate—or 23 . . . K-B5 24 R-K4 mate.

24 Q-K4 mate

At the conclusion of the game, my opponent congratulated me, saying that I was getting revenge after ten years.

IN THE NEW YEAR'S TOURNAMENT, another inspired Hungarian master Molnar started out with a mighty succession of six wins! At the end, the superior experience of the two international masters won out, Rossolimo with 9-2, Tartakover with 8½-2½.

Rossolimo seems to have improved his morale by his stay of several months in America. By the following game, he was able to take over the leadership of the tourney from his opponent. The game also has great value from a theoretical angle and can well stand as an example of the art of defense.

SICILIAN DEFENSE*

 Moinar
 Rossolimo

 White
 Black

 1 P-K4
 P-QB4
 3 P-Q4
 PxP

 2 N-KB3
 P-Q3
 4 NxP
 N-KB3

 5 N-QB3
 P-QR3

Black's last move is now the vogue.

6 B-QB4

An attacking variation which has been analyzed by the Russian master and theorist Aronin. On 6 B-K2, the Opocensky line, 6 . . . P-K4, has shown itself to be playable; and, if 6 P-B4, Black has a sound development in 6 . . . Q-B2.

* The variation with 5 . . . P-QR3 is not well covered in PCO or MCO as yet: best parallel is MCO: p. 286, col. 107-9,

6 P-K3 7 O-O P-QN4 8 B-N3 P-N5

Black accepts the challenge and gains a center Pawn,

9 N-N1 NxP 11 P-B4 PxP e.p. 10 Q-B3 P-Q4 12 NxP

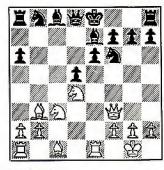
12 PxP seems dubious, yet merits careful study in order to strike at the opposing center again with P-B4.

12 N-KB3!

Obviously, Black does not wish to facilitate the maneuver just mentioned by the exchange: 12...NxN 13 PxN.

· 13 R-K1

B-K2



14 B-N5

White threatens 15 N-B5.

Of interest here would be 14 B-R47, B-Q2 15 RxKP, with all kinds of complications (though Black could avoid them by 14...K-B1).

14 O-O 15 QR-Q1

Incorrect is 15 N-B5? PxN 16 RxB, QxR 17 NxP, Q-K5, after which Black rules the roost.

15 B-Q2! 16 B-B2

The sacrifice, 16 N-B5, is again fruitless, because of 16... PxN 17 RxB, QxR 18 NxP, Q-K4!

16 N-B3

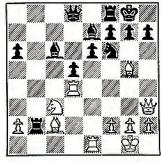
Under heavy artillery fire, Black completes his development.

17 N×N B×N
18 R-Q4 QR-N1
19 Q-R3

The impetuous Hungarian master has no time for such small measures as 19 P-N3.

9 RxP?

Instead of the solid 19 . . . R-K1. Now, though plunged into a hectic struggle, Black has a well considered defense in mind.



(Continued on page 96)

OLD FOES IN NEW FACES

by Bruce Hayden

CAST a jaded eye at the moderns, and think that it has all happened before. The Maroczy bind in the Sicilian was first hit upon by Schlechter in a game against Mieses. It was Schlechter, too, who devised the Rubinstein variation against the Tarrasch Defense to the Queen's Gambit. That defense, also, was not the invention of Tarrasch: he merely championed it as best.

That line in the Evans Gambit which is attributed to Sokolsky in *Modern Chess Openings* was analyzed and developed by the great Adolf Anderssen and played by him hun-

dreds of times.

H. E. Atkins it was who first practiced the Lasker Defense to the Pillsbury Attack in the Queen's Gambit Declined. And the Pillsbury Attack was played long before Harry Nelson of immortal memory was born and, when Steinitz played it against Anderssen in 1873(!), he took advantage of a weak Black Queen-side by a method analogous to the line which was later to be named after Duras.

When Tarrasch in his 13th match game in 1908 played 10 . . . P-QR4 against Lasker's enlarged Queen-side fianchetto, as is played to this day, it was hailed as an innovation and an important advance in technique. But Morphy in an identical position had already played the same move in 1858 against Owen!

There are scores of games which have been duplicated in chess history and scores of game positions which have arisen more than once in master play, sometimes with colors reversed.

ONE of Tchigorin's subtle wins was duplicated by the identical position arising between two famous moderns a few years ago. But White muffed it and only drew!

Heigho! One of the most brilliant games I ever managed to pull off had been played years before and was already recorded in the books.

Pass the bottle,

When Blackburne played one of the cleverest attacking games of his life against the iron defense of Steinitz. and lost, his play was likened to Morphy's. But, years before, Morphy in an as yet unpublished game had improved on Blackburne's attacking play by a positional centralization of a piece—and this principle of centralization was to be taught by Nimzovich as the core of the modern system nearly one hundred years later.

And the Nimzo-Indian Defense, though beloved by Nimzovich, had been adopted many times previously in master play. And, years before he wrote his famous treatise on the art of blockade and the weapon of zugzwang, old Lasker had been zugging 'em into zwang with the regularity of a boa constrictor who is punctual for meals.

BRUCE HAYDEN

A beautiful example is from his second match with Steinitz in 1896.

Lasker



STEINITZ

Emanuel put the noose round Wilhelm's neck with 34 . . . R-KN1! It threatens absolutely nothing and White has nothing in jeopardy so far. Unfortunately, it is his turn to make a move. So he resigns!

White's Queen is unable to move as it defends both the Bishop and the mate at KN2. The Rook is confined to the back rank to defend against the mate at KR1. 35 P-B6 loses the Bishop right away. 35 K-N1 loses the Bishop also by 35 . . . O-R8†, followed by . . . Q-N7†. If the

Rook moves anywhere along the rank (except to KN1), then 35...QxBP is a crusher—or, if the Rook goes to KN1, then Black plays 35...RxB and, after 36 OxR, O-O3† administers the socko!

Long before Nimzovich had written his screed about achieving blockade even at the expense of a sacrifice, one Herr Hartewige, a German player (how did you guess?), had played a classical gambit with the same idea. In fact, he brought off one of the most elaborate blockades and zugzwangs ever. Yes, he not only sacrificed the standard Knight in the Allgaier Gambit but went on sacrificing!

But surely the idea of the Allgaier is to wade in and tear open the other man before he can develop his pieces? Not to sit on the fence and watch him strangle himself! Like the giraffe's neck and the clephant's nose—this just simply can't be true!

But let us watch Herr Hartewige in action:

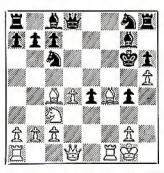
Chemnitz, Lower Saxony, 1901

Olici	mitz, Lowe	ı oa	7011y, 10	V 1
Herr Har	tewige	Нe	rr Neinz	wanger
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	6	N-KN5	P-KR3
2 N-QB3	N-QB3	7	NxP	KxN
3 P-B4	PxP	8	P-Q4	P-Q4
4 N-B3	P-KN4	9	BxP	PxP
5 P-KR4	P-N5	10	B-B4†	K-N3

The theorists condemn Black's 9th which allows White time to seize the valuable diagonal for his King Bishop. Developing a piece, instead, with 9 . . . N-B3 is recommended.

Black now moves his King to his N3 as . . . K-K1 would hinder the connection of his Rooks and he wishes to play his Bishop to KN2. But Zukertort's . . . K-N2 is usually preferred.

11 O-O 12 P-R5†! B-N2



"Will you walk into my parlor?" But, at last, Black refuses to take something.

He gets mated by a number of methods, after 12 . . . KxP 13 B-B7 \dagger , K-R4: e.g., 14 K-R2 is one method.

12 13 B-K5 K-R2 BxB

The threat was 14 R-B7, and Black is under a terrific attack and hardly to be blamed for failing to detect the subtlety which follows this natural capture.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

An earlier game won by the fierce Herr continued: 13... NxB 14 PxN, QxQ 15 QRxQ, N-K2 16 R-B7, R-K1 (better N-B3) 17 NxP, K-R1 18 RxN, RxR 19 R-Q8†, K-R2 (Black hopes White will now try 20 B-N8†, K-R1 21 B-B7*, B-B1! 22 RxB† K-N2! and Black comes out a piece up) 20 N-B6†! BxN 21 PxB, R-Q2 22 B-Q3†, RxB 23 PxR, and White's Pawn advances to glory and wins.

14 R-B7†

B-N2

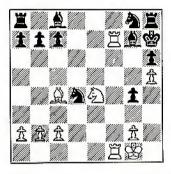
Gosh! Was that a blunder?

No, already the shape of things to come is on its way. By Nimzovich, it's a sacrifice for blockade. But Nimzovich has not been heard of yet. He's still a youth in Riga, and this game was played in 1901. Remember?

15 NxP! 16 QxQ QxP†

Maybe Nimzovich isn't around yet, but somebody fetch him! White is two pieces down and still allows exchanges, including the Queens.

17 QR-KB1



17

B-B4

The threat was 18 RxB† and 19 R-B7 mate. If Black plays the natural 17 . . . B-K3, then 18 B-Q3 follows (threatening mate on the move), with an overwhelming game for White after 18 . . . B-B4 19 R/1xB, NxR 20 N-N3! N-K2 21 RxN/7—or 18 . . . N-B4 19 N-N3. And 17 . . . N-K3 allows immediate curtains by 18 B-Q3!

Black now tries violent methods to break the cords which enmesh him.

18 P-B3

P-N

Maybe 18... R-KB1 offers a better chance; but, after 19 RxR, BxR 20 PxN, BxN leads to a quaint win by 21 RxB. So Black probably must play 20... N-K2, whereupon follows 21 N-B6†, K-N2. At this point, there is a comical perpetual after 22 RxB, NxR 23 N-K8†. But better seems 22 NxNP, as Black is then still trussed up.

19 PxN

PxB

So far, Black has never been able to play . . . BxN because of the mate in two by RxB†.

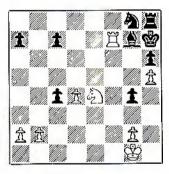
20 R/1xB 21 R-K5! R-K1

Though White is material down, he still offers to exchange! Black has caught the idea at last and refuses; but White's next move, threatening an immediate mate, forces continuance of the timber-removing process.



"There are scores of games which have been duplicated in chess history. . . "

21 22 R/5–K7 23 RxR R-KB1 R×R



So Black has swapped the pieces right down and still remains a piece up. But now, after the savagery, the Herr sits back with folded arms. After Black has exhausted his Pawn moves, his Knight has to move, allowing White's blissful mate by N-B6. Herr, herr!

23

Resigns

Altogether a most wonderful conception.

OING BACK, however, to the position which Tchigorin won and a modernist only drew, let it be said that a slight difference between an old and a new position can paradoxically make a great difference.

In the Lasker—Rubinstein game at St. Petersburg in 1914. Lasker won a memorable Rook ending from Rubinstein a Rookending expert. In the later game, Botvinnik found the same position looming up in his game against Euwe at Groningen in 1946—and Botvinnik was on the wrong end of it!

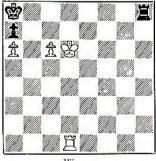
In the book of his selected games, he tells how, during the adjournment, he found a slight but important difference. Lasker had won by a threat to seize the King Rook file; but in this game both

players still had the King Rook Pawns on the board. As a consequence and by very fine play, Botvinnik managed to bring off a draw.

A point to the moderns!

ONE final example and an amusing one. The stalemate idea in the Rookending, Ward—Lowenthal, is well known to many players. The game was played in a London tourney of 1864, and this was the position reached:

LOWENTHAL



WARD

White saw that, if he pushed on the Pawn to achieve glory by 1 P—B7, he'd set up a stalemate position, and the Black Rook checks him all around the board and even offers itself by perpetual sacrifice.

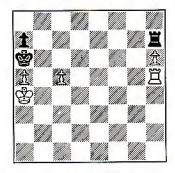
So he played 1 K-B7, to be able to interpose his Rook against checks (1... R-B1† is not decisive).

Then came 1 . . . R-R2† 2 R-Q7, according to plan. But not according to plan, came 2 . . . R-N2!

The sequel was: 3 K-B8, R-N3! 4 P-B7 (4 R-QB7, RxP!), R-N1† 5 R-Q8, RxR† and it's a stalemate, again.

Suddenly, I am reminded of a popular song of those old days: "Oh, what a surprise, two lovely black eyes, only for telling a man he was wrong."

This idea has a habit of cropping up every now and then, and it cropped up in a match game in Essex some years ago. This was the position: White to move.

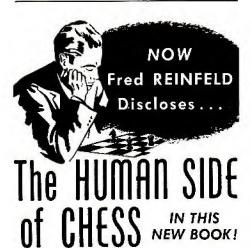


Now Black knew the Ward-Lowenthal idea full well, and so did White. It was all the more surprising, therefore, that White continued with 1 P-B6, whereupon Black started going through the motions by playing 1 . . . RxP!—and Black's kibitzers indicated extreme pleasure.

But now White cheered up his followers by 2 P-B7, and Black added to the joy of his group, with 2 . . . R-QB6.

White's next move was frightfully jolly: 3 R-R6!!

And it is going to be glory for that humble Pawn.



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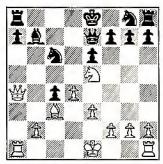
Dept. C-1, 41 East 50th Street New York 22, N. Y.



Black's attempt to remain ahead in material leaves him a piece down in a short time.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

L.	Roedl				Lehmitz
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	7	P-K3	Q-K2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	8	N-K5!	B-N2
3	N-QB3	P-QB3	9	PxP	BxN
4	N-B3	PxP	10	BxB	PxP
5	P-QR4	B-N5	11	BxP!!	PxB
6	B-Q2	P-QN4	12	Q-R4†	N-B3



13 P-Q5!! **14 NxN** Q-Q215 N-R5! Resigns

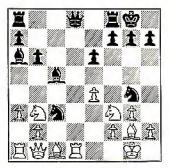
The double threat of 16 NxB and 16 BxP wins a piece for White!

ZURICH, 1950

Just as White is about to pluck the fruits of victory, he runs into some very queer doings.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

М.	Christo	ffel			K. Flatt
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	8	Q-B2	P-B4
2	N-KB3	P-K3	9	R-Q1	N-B3
3	P-B4	B-N5†	10	QPxP	BxP
4	QN-Q2	0-0	11	PxP	N-QN5
5	P-KN3	P-QN3	12	Q-N1	B-R3
6	B-N2	B-N2	13	P-QR	3 QNxP
7	0-0	P-Q4	14	P-K4	N-KN5!?
			15	N-N3	N-B6!!



16 RxQ 18 NxB R-Q8† 17 K-B1 KR*Q!! 19 N-K1 NxRP mate!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; \$ = dis. ch.

Morphy had a happy knack for snatching the attack from unwary opponents. TWO KNIGHT'S DEFENSE

(in effect)

Т,	Lichten	hein		Ρ.	Morphy
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	NxP	B-Q2
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	NxN	PxN
3	P-Q4	PxP	9	B-Q3	B-QB4
4	B-QB4	N-B3	10	BxN	Q-R5!
5	P-K5	P-Q4!	11	Q-K2	PxB
6	B-QN5	N-K5	12	B-K3?	B-N5!
			13	Q-B4	BxB!



If now 14 QxQBP†, B-Q2 15 QxR†, K-K2 16 P-KN3, BxP†! 17 KxB, P-K6† 18 K-K1, Q-N5† 19 P-B3, QxP 20 QxR, B-N5. Black wins!

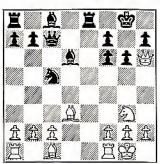
14	P-KN3	Q-Q1!	17	K-N1	B-R6
15	PxB	Q-Q8†	18	QxQBP†	K-B1
16	K-B2	Q-B6†!	19	QxR†	K-K2
				Resigns	

BEVERWIJK, 1952

The Yugoslavs are diabolical tacticians. Black has one chance out of three to go wrong on move 13. He misses his way, and White pounces on the gaffe at once!

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Α.	Fuderer			J. H. Donner		
1	P-K4	P-QB3	7	N-K2	0-0	
2	N-QB3	P-Q4	8	0-0	Q-B2	
3	P-Q4	PxP	9	N-N3	N-Q2	
4	NxP	N-B3	10	Q-R5	P-QB4	
5	N×N†	KPxN	11	B-Q3	P-KN3	
6	B-QB4	B-Q3	12	Q-R6	R-K1	
			13	PxP	NxP??	



16 B-N6§ 14 N-R5! PxN K-N1 15 BxP† K-R1 17 Q-R7† Resigns White mates in three! (18 B-R6†, etc.).



by I. A. HOROWITZ

How to win in the Middle Game

What is the Middle Game?

THE MIDDLE GAME is an arbitrary term applied to that portion of the game of chess following the opening and preceding the ending. Since the average game is about forty-five moves and since approximately the first twelve moves cover the opening and perhaps as many the end-game, it is clear that the middle game embraces the better part of the whole.

Despite this significant fact, the popular notion prevails with the rank and file chess-player that he is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself during the entire course of the game because he is deficient in opening play. "If I only knew the openings!" is the incessant cry, leaving the listener to surmise that before him stands a Capablanca, nipped in the bud by some sort of opening bogey. By "knowing" the openings, incidentally, this person does not mean comprehending them. He refers to a veritable storehouse of moves of ranking chess-masters, compiled in such works as the voluminous Handbuch des Schachspiels or the tabulated Practical Chess Openings. What he regrets is that he is unable to follow Capablanca or Lasker or Alekhine or Botvinnik down to the twelfth or twentieth move. Were he able to do so, he thinks his fertile imagination would carry him through the rest of the game to glory. Little does he realize that if he passed the opening phase with meticulous perfection, he would now be confronted with the peripatetic panorama of the enigmatic middle game. Little does he realize that the "know-why" is of greater importance than the "know-how." He is yet to learn that imitation without appreciation is the certain path to defeat in any part of the game.

Climax of a middle game; Rubinstein (Black) wins in four

Climax of a middle game: Rubinstein (Black) wins in four crushing moves: 1 . . . RxN! 2 PxQ, R-Q7!! 3 QxR, BxB† 4 Q-N2, R-R6! and White resigned.

With these guiding thoughts in view, we tackle the middle game. The task is large; the pleasures are great.

The middle game is real chess. Whereas the opening is an initial development of the forces and the end-game scientific calculation, the middle game embodies every conceivable principle of the magic sixty-four squares, strategical and tactical, simple, abstract and profound. Planning and judgment, jockeying and feinting and a varied assortment of artifices, obvious and subtle and bludgeon-like, are all here. The art of attack, the art of sacrifice, the art of combination, the art of defense and multifarious skills are required of the player. The middle game is the art of chess.

THE MIDDLE GAME is indeed complex. In a general way, it covers about a score of strategic motifs and nearly as many tactical ones. To add to the ramifications, or better yet, to multiply them, a single game is a compound of multitudinous factors, the elements of which rarely appear in pure form. Mostly, they are in combination with one another. To boot, the White and Black forces must be in perfect location in relation to each other for the execution of a given idea.

Even the misplacement of one puny unit may mean the abrogation of a plan.

may mean the abrogation of a plan.

In this connection, there is a relevant thought in the study of chess, oft forgotten by the uninitiated. According to the laws of chess, Black moves after White, and vice versa. With each movement, the position changes, It is not enough to think only in terms of what you are going to do. It is equally essential to burden yourself with your opponent's problems. Then you will be able to anticipate

his good plans and encourage his bad.

Below are a diversity of positions, selected at random, to give the reader an inkling of what he is to encounter in the middle game.

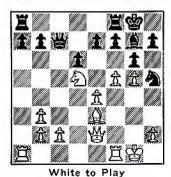
The Pin

The following is a relatively simple one. Among others, there are four striking features about it. (1) Material is even. (2) White's men are better posted. His dominating Knight at Q5 over-

shadows Black's Knight, out on a limb at R4. (3) White controls the center. (4) White has inaugurated a wing demonstration.

This last contains a latent danger insofar as the assault may boomerang. leaving the White King exposed.

The position is critical, however, in that White has practically reached his maximum potential. He must now do something or soon retreat ignominiously.



And there is something to be done to penetrate the enemy bastion. It is based on the ever recurring tactical motif—the pin. The win is as follows:

1 P-B6

Forced: for, on 1 . . . B-R1, 2 NxP† decides.

2 PxF

NxP

If 2 . . . BxP 3 RxB, NxR 4 B-N5, White gains a piece and maintains an irresistible attack.

3 B-N5

Black must lose a piece.

Elementary it appears, and elementary it is.

Demolishing the King Position



White to Play

In this position, the outstanding features are few. White is a Pawn behind; but his position, while tenuous, is far superior. He must, however, make progress fast before Black consolidates.

The play is simple (when you know now).

1 Q-Q5!

Threatening 2 QxP mate.

1.,,,

Forced.

2 QxKP!!

PxQ

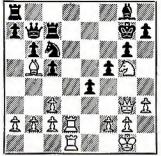
P-K3

Practically forced, to avoid the threats of 3 QxB and 3 Q-K8 mate.

3 BxP† 4 RxB Q-B2

Mate cannot be prevented.

Removal of the Guard



White to Play

In this position, White's development is superior, but Black's long term prospects favor him, on account of his mobile King-side Pawn majority. It is up to White to put an end to the game in the short term. White wins as follows:

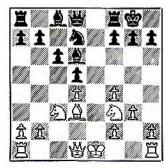
1 QxR†	QxQ
2 R-Q7†	QxR
3 RxQ†	

Now White picks off Black's Knight and remains with a piece to the good,

Provoking Strategy New York, 1924

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr	. A. Ale	khine		Dr. Em.	Lasker
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	6	B-B4	P-B3
2	P-QB4	P-K3	7	P-K3	N-R4
3	N-KB3	N-KB3	8	B-Q3	NxB
4	N-B3	QN-Q2	9	PxN	B-Q3
5	PxP	PxP	10	P-KN3	0-0



11	0-0	R-K1	24 KR-K1	P-KR4!
12	Q-B2	N-B1	23 P-KR3	N-R2
13	N-Q1	P-B3	26 R×R†	RxR
14	N-K3	B-K3	27 R-K1	R-N1
15	N-R4	B-QB2	28 Q-B1	N-N4
16	P-QN4	B-N3	29 N-K5	PxN
17	N-B3	B-KB2	30 QxN	P-K5
18	P-N5	B-KR4	31 P-86	P-N3
19	P-N4	B-KB2	32 P-B4	PxNP
20	PxP	R-B1	33 B-K2	PxP
21	Q-N2	PxP	34 B-R5	R-N7
22	P-B5	Q-Q3	35 N-R4	QxP
23	N-N2	B-B2	36 QxQ	BxQ
			Resigns	3

It is not within the scope of this work at this time to delineate and discuss the subtle strategy and the exacting tactics of this effort. To be sure, what is involved is far beyond the ken of the vast majority of the chessmasters!

Sufficient it is for the moment to point up its one underlying, thematic note. From the diagrammed position, where White suffers from an isolated Pawn, we see a series of demonstrations and counter-demonstrations.

At first, White attempts what looks like an overwhelming assault. By timing the pressure on the isolated Pawn, however, Black draws away a vital Knight from the critical sector.

Then it is Black's turn. His general plan is to line up a Queen on Q3 and a Bishop on QB2 and checkmate the opposing King at R7. Simple it sounds. Yet the obstacles are many. To begin with there is a well sheltered Knight at White's KB3, which guards the important square. Little by little, Black hacks away at the stronghold by resorting to "provoking" strategy (17 N-B3, B-KB2) 18 P-N5, B-KR4 19 P-N4, B-KB2) Having accomplished his purpose, he now lines up Queen and Bishop (22 Q-Q3 23 N-N2, B-B2). He must how ever, still challenge White's guardian Knight. For this, he sets in motion a final Knight maneuver of his own, implemented by fine Pawn play (24 . . . P-KR4! 25 P-KR3, N-R2 26 followed later by 28 . . . N-N4). When both Knights are in juxtaposition, it is the beginning of the end for White.

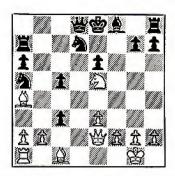
The Intuitive Sacrifice

The diagram below, reached after fifteen moves, displays one of the deepest opening sacrifices extant. It is achieved as follows:

Margate, 1938

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Dr	. A. Ale	khine			E, Book
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	8	N-B3	P-QN4
2:	P-QB4	PxP	9	B-N3	P-N5
3	N-KB3	N-KB3	10	P-Q5!	N-QR4
4	P-K3	P-K3	11	B-R4†	B-Q2
5	BxP	P-B4	12	PxP	PxP
6	0-0	N-B3	13	R-Q1!!	PxN
7	Q-K2	P-QR3	14	RxB!	NxR
			15	N-K5	R-R2



To part with a whole Rook, before White's forces are completely developed and when, on the surface, Black seems to enjoy a goodly degree of freedom, shows a sound, intuitive feeling for position.

The game concluded as follows:

16	PXP	K-K2	21	B-KN5	B-N2
17	P-K4	N-KB3	22	N-Q7	RxN
18	B-KN5	Q-B2	23	RxR†	K-B1
19	B-B4	Q-N3	24	BXN	BxB
20	R-Q1	P-N3	25	P-K5	Resigns

 $\hat{j} = \text{check}; \hat{j} = \text{dbl. check}; \hat{j} = \text{dis. ch.}$

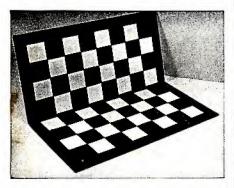
THE FOREGOING POSITIONS, selected at random, offer food for thought. Each posed its particular problem for the players; each required a different sort of solution. In most, cold reasoning prevailed. But just what is there to indicate in the first that, in a few moves, a fatal pin will wind up the hostilities? Or, for another, that removal of the guard is the correct method? Or that a Queen sacrifice will demolish the King's stronghold? And what is the basis for the intuitive feeling behind the Rook sacrifice in the last position?

These are the types of questions which arise from a study of middle games as actually have been played. And to them all there is a generic answer. The masters who have solved such problems did not do so on a hit-or-miss basis, sufficient for one kind of position but inadequate for another.

Certainly, there is an answer. And it lies in the systematic study of strategy—the formulation of plans—and tactics—the execution of plans. Clearly, ideas—and plans are ideas—stem from knowledge. So the answer is more knowledge, therefore more ideas.

The appraisal of ideas and their application is part and parcel of the whole. To distinguish between good, bad and indifferent, to weigh one plan against an alternative or against an opponent's plan and effectively to carry out the plan decided upon—these considerations comprise the subject matter of how to win in the middle game.

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Solitaire Chess

DEATH OF A LEGEND

LATE GRANDMASTER, David Janowski, was known as the "two Bishop" man. Without his Bishops, the story goes, he was lost. At Mannheim, 1914, Flamberg (Black) wrings one Bishop from Jan, after a tortuous maneuver. But the Frenchman proves that the story was somewhat exaggerated. The game begins with 1 P-Q4, P-K3 2 N-KB3, P-KB4 3 B-B4, N-KB3 4 P-K3, P-QN3 5 B-Q3.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's 5th move (exposing the table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue so to end of game.

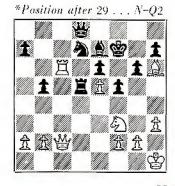
COVER W	HITE MOVES	IN	TABLE	BELOW.	EXPOSE	ONE	LINE	AT	A TIME
White		Par	Black			Select			Your
Played	So	оге	Played		for W	hite's	move		Score
				. B-N2					
				. B-K2					
				. 0-0					
8 P-KR3	(a)	_ 3	8	. N-Q4(b)				
9 B-R2		. 2	9	. N-N5					
			10						
			11	. P-Q3					
				. N-Q2					
				. R-QB1					
14 KR-K1 .		3	1	. R-KB2					
			15	. N-B1					
16 K-R1		- 1	16	. P-N3					
17 Q-K3		_ 3	17	. B-R3					
18 B-B4		3	18	. P-B4					
19 P-K5		_ 5	19	. BxN(c)					
20 PxB		3	20	. P-Q4					
		_ 2	21	. BPxP					
22 QxP		2	22 ,	. B-B4					
23 Q-Q2		_ 3	23	. R-Q2					
24 PxP		4	24 . , .	. RxP					
25 Q-K2		3	25	. B-K2					
26 B-R6		_ 4	26	. RxR					
27 RxR		2	27	. P-QN4					
28 R-B6		5	28	. K-B2					
29 Q-B2		_ 4	29	. N–Q2≎					
30 RxP		_ 9	30	. KxR					
31 Q-B6† .		_ 4	31	. B-Q3					
32 N-N5† _		. 6	32	. QxN					
33 BxQ		3	33	. R-Q8†					
34 K-R2		1	34	. NxP					
35 Q-K8† _		_ 5		. Resigns	(d)				
	_								
Total Score		100	Your p	ercentage					

SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair.

NOTES TO THE GAME

(a) To preserve his Bishop against the threat of . . . N-R4, followed by . . . NxB.

- (b) Black will have his Bishop, And this initiates the maneuver to get it.
- (c) Not 19 . . . , QPxP 20 NxP, for Black must lose the Exchange (for White's Bishop).
- (d) Black gives up as he must lose more material; e.g., 35 . . . K-Q4 36 QxP†. B-B4 37 P-QN4—or get tied in a knot; 36 . . . K-K3 37 Q-N3†.





From the "Amenities and Background of Chess-play" by William Ewart Napier

The Colden Age of Chess

CONTINUING our serial begun in December, 1952, we present here excerpts from Napier's Amenities. For this occasion, we have collated his specimens of Morphy's play, which were scattered somewhat throughout his three booklets. In doing so, we have of course set them in our usual type and format, and we have added illustrative diagrams which were not possible in Edward J. Napier's type-setting process.

Morphy!—can one imagine Napier even dreaming of a need to apologize for publishing his games? Why they were the very sheen of the Golden Age of Chess! True, it must be admitted that every scrap of Morphiana has been sought out and published already (much of it, indeed, in Chess Review). And many a master—even those who profess to better his "superficial" brilliancy—knows all Morphy games by heart.

Yet, if Napier could proclaim that he plays through the games of the Labourdonnais—MacDonnell match once yearly, how often then should we review the Morphy masterpieces? Let that be apology enough. Though we may add that the mortality of books gone "out of print" leaves Morphy collections hard to come by. And the Morphy part carries a fuller significance against the whole of Napier's Golden Age—much as Chopin's famous Funeral March does when played properly as a part of the piano sonata for which it was originally written.

10. Paul Morphy and Free Enterprise

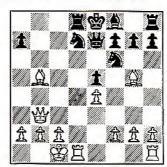
IN AN INSPIRED MOMENT, the eminent Coquelin once remarked that art is truth clothed in beauty. Supposing truth and soundness to be the same quality in chess-play, surely it would be mere word-mongering to go elsewhere for a better appraisal of Paul Morphy's games. They have a naturalness which seems to put away all thought of shallow traps and petty digressions for profit, in favor of creating a state of freedom and opportunity—the auspices of a general success. Morphy was the apostle of elbow room.

Long before the turn of the century, Morphy's power as a match player, in comparison with other champions, became a lively topic of discussion in chess circles; and, on these breezy occasions, despite the fact that his public career was too brief and his serious games too few for safe conclusions, his stature, historically, underwent adjustments all the way from the second to the fourth dimension. Happily, however, there has never been the faintest disagreement that he was a consummate artist.

The Most Celebrated Game

Brevity still is the soul of wit!

	Paris,	, 1858	
Morphy		Duke of B	
		and Count	Isouard
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	7 Q-QN3	Q-K2
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	8 N-B3	P-B3
3 P-Q4	B-N5	9 QB-N5	P-QN4
4 PxP	BxN	10 NxP	PxN
5 QxB	PxP	11 BxNP	QN-Q2
6 B-QB4	N-KB3	12 0-0-0	R-Q1



13 RxN RxR 15 BxR† NxB 14 R-Q1 Q-K3 16 Q-N8† NxQ 17 R-Q8 mate

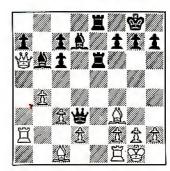
The Morphy "Immortal"

Embossed in gold by order from Steinitz! In that sumptuous array on the covers of Steinitz' Modern Chess Instructor appears the immortal game between Paulsen and Morphy, played at the First American Chess Congress.

Now and then, our sages, with a letch for analytical scandal, have grieved because Paulsen could have forestalled the brilliancy; but it is not the entire game which is immortalized, merely a precious part and peroration of it.

New York, 1857 FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

Paulsen			Morphy
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 B-K2	NXP
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 N×N	RxN
3 N-B3	N-B3	11 B-B3	R-K3
4 B-N5	B-B4	12 P-B3	Q-Q6
5 0-0	0-0	13 P-QN4	B-N3
6 NxP	R-K1	14 P-QR4	PXP
7 N×N	QPxN	15 QxP	B-Q2
8 B-B4	P-QN4	16 R⊸R2	QR-K1
		17 Q-R6	



17		QxB!!	23	K-N1	B-R6†
18	PxQ	R-N3†	24	K-R1	BxP
19	K-R1	B-R6	25	Q-B1	BxQ
20	R-Q1	B-N7†	26	RxB	R-K7
21	K-N1	BxP§	27	R-R1	R-R3
22	K-B1	B-N7†	28	P-Q4	B-K6
				Resigns	

More Old Wine

What makes a golden age in chess or in any other art?

Consider the theatre, for example. Peg Woffington waggishly plays the part of her predecessor, Mrs. Bracegirdle:

"Madam," said the page, timidly, "if you would but favor us with a specimen of the old style!"

"Well, child, why not? Only what makes you mumble like that? O! but they all do it now. Bless my soul! The words used to come forth like brandied cherries; but now a sentence is like raspberry jam—on the stage or off."

London, 1858 RUY LOPEZ

Ва	rnes				Morphy
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	0-0	P-QN4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	B-N3	P-Q3
3	B-N5	P-QR3	9	P-Q4	B-KN5
4	B-R4	N-B3	10	P-B3	PxP
5	N-B3	B-N5	11	NxN†	Q×N
6	N-Q5	B-R4	12	B-Q5	



12		N-K4!!	22 P-QR4	B-N3
13	BxR	NxN†	23 PxNP	P-B5
14	PxN	BxP	24 PxP	PxB
15	Q-Q2	PxP	25 RPxP	RxP†
16	Q-N5	PxP	26 K-R2	R-N3
17	B-B6†	K-K2	27 R-KB1	B-Q5
18	QxQ†	PxQ	28 K-R3	B-K4
19	B-B4	R-N1†	29 K-R4	B-B5
20	B-N3	PxR(Q)	30 P-R7	R-R3
21	RxQ	P-B4!		mate

Morphy's Serene Style

The serene nineteenth beams on you and seems almost to spell out an artful, patronizing Q. E. D.

New York, 1857 EVANS GAMBIT

Marache		Morphy
White		Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	10 N-N5	0-0
2 N-KB3 N-QB3	11 B-Q3	B-B4
3 B-B4 B-B4	12 BxB	NxB
4 P-QN4 BxP	13 B-R3	Q-N3
5 P-B3 B-R4	14 BxR	QxN
6 P-Q4 PxP	15 B-R3	PxP
7 P-K5 P-Q4	16 B-B1	Q-N3
8 PxP e.p. QxP	17 B-B4	R-Q1
9 O-O KN-K2	18 Q-B2	N/3-Q5
	19 Q-K4	



19 . . . N-KN6! 20 QxQ N/5-K7 mate

Morphy's Tranquil Style

Arthur Souweine, a connoisseur and dealer in rare chess books, gave me two charming old scrapbooks of 1890. News of Morphy was in one of them. It ran thus—I think from the New York World:

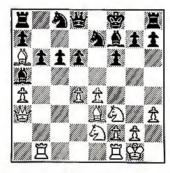
"The following hitherto unpublished game (included in later collections of Morphy's games) was played by Morphy during his second visit over, at Paris in 1863. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. de Riviere for the score."

Morphy's ninth is significant. He develops simply. It is like an orderly and irresistible tide. It advances and penetrates—floods.

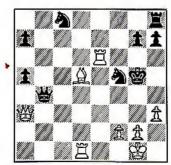
And it is casual chess!

EVANS GAMBIT

Morphy		A. de Riviere
White		Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 B-QN5 K-B1
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	11 B-K3 QN-K2?
3 B-B4	B-B4	12 P-KR3 B-KR4
4 P-QN4	BxP	13 B-Q3 P-KB3
5 P-B3	B-B4	14 P-QR4 P-B3
6 0-0	P-Q3	15 Q-N3 B-KB2
7 P-Q4	PxP	16 Q-R3! B-QR4
8 PxP	B-N3	17 N-K2 N-B1
9 N-B3	B-N5	18 QR-N1 P-QN3
		19 B-QR6! KN-K2



20 P-K5!!	B-Q4	28	B-N7	QxB
21 N-B4	BPxP	29	BxR	QxRP
22 PxP	PxP	30	QR-Q1	Q-K5
23 NxB	PxN	31	Q-R3†	K-B2
24 NxP	Q-Q3	32	NxB	PxN
25 Q-N2	N-B4	33	KR-K1	Q-QN5
26 B-KB4	Q-K2	34	BxP†	K-N3
27 N-B6	Q-K5	35	R-K6†	K-N4



36 Q-B1† Q-B5 38 R-K5† N-B4 37 P-R4† NxP 39 RxN† KxR 40 B-K6† Resigns

Thumbscrew Chess

With this game, Morphy almost writes a textbook on the uncommon art of giving substantial odds. It is not won with violence.

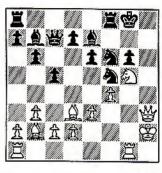
New Orleans, 1869

(Remove White's Queen Knight)

			-	
Morphy				Maurian
White				Black
1 P-KB4	P-K3	8	P-KR3	P-KR3
2 N-KB3	P-KB4	9	K-R2	P-B4
3 P~K3	N-KB3	10	R-KN1	N-B3
4 B-K2	B-K2	11	P-KN4	PxP
5 O-O	P-QN3	12	PxP	Q-B2
6 P-QN3	0-0	13	P-N5	PxP
7 B-N2	B-N2	14	NxP	N-Q5
		15	B-Q3	

If 15 PxN, QxP† 16 K-R3, B-Q3, White is lost.

15	N-B4
16 Q-KB1	P-N3
17 Q-R3	



17 R-B2

The threat was 18 QBxN, followed, if $18 \dots$ RxB, by 19 Q-R7† and 20 Q-R8 mate.

18	NxR	KxN	23	QR-KN	1 K-Q3
19	KBxN	KPxB	24	RxB†	K-B2
20	BxN	BxB	25	R-B7	B-B3
21	Q-R7†	K-K3	26	R/1-N7	Q-K1
22	RxP	Q-Q1	27	QxP	Q-R1†
			28	R-R7	Resigns

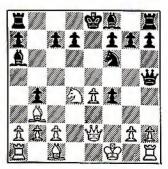
A Memorable Freak

Let novices viewing this merry spat take heart! The rare phenomenon of Morphy not reaching first base belongs in a museum.

New Orleans, 1855

(Remove White's Queen Knight)

•		-		,
Morphy			r	Maurian
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	6	N-KB3	Q-R4
2 P-KB4	PxP	7	P-Q4	N-B3
3 B-B4	Q-R5†	8	B-N3	B-R3
4 K-B1	P-QN4	9	Q-K2	NxQP
5 B-Q5	N-QB3	10	NxN	P-N5



11 QxB?? Q-Q8† 12 K-B2 NxP mate

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



WINNING CHESS TRAPS (2. Half-Open Games)

THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS are all from Irving Cherney's Winning Chess Traps, taken from samples of the half-open (or should it be half-closed?) openings given there. Regardless of the opening, however, the same primary factor clinches the win in a trap; alertness. Sharpen your alertness by working out correctly the tactics in these. 10 correct solutions are excellent; 8, good; 6, fair.



Trap 107 Philidor Defense White to Play

Black has violated opening principles by making timewasting Pawn moves, instead of developing his pieces, And his Bishop "pin" was premature.

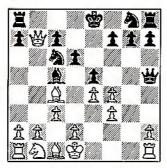
An old classic, without it no traps book would be complete. And every chessplayer should know it!



Trap 165 Center Counter White to Play

The continuation from this point is a good example of a Knight fork combination, where threats are used in order to force the forking position.

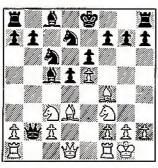
Black's Queen is his weakness in the Center Counter Game: as here. . . . P-QB3 is so often necessary.



Trap 139 King's Gambit Decl. Black to Play

White's King and Queen so far apart, it seems almost incredible that the Queen can be lost by a discovered attack—or a Knight fork!

There are lots of variations to this one, But you already have clues enough. Work out a clear win in each of the lines.



Trap 179 French Defense White to Play

Black's win of a Pawn with his Queen seems playable, but the perennial warning against the capture of the Queen Knight Pawn (with a Queen) still holds good.

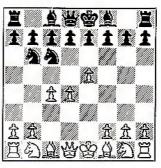
A fine example for Napier's A Preachment on Foraging — see page 46. February issue.



Trap 96 Ponziani Opening Black to Play

Black could win quickly if he could bring his Bishop to B4 — but White's Knight Pawn controls that square. How does Black accomplish his object?

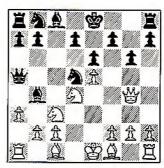
Traps numbered per Chernev's book which see for opening moves and notes on them,



Trap 145 Alekhine Defense White to Play

Black's last move (4 . . . N-B3) is a blunder which results in the loss of a piece.

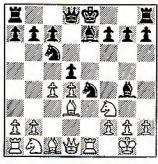
This is an early trap indeed—not representative of the merits of the Alekhine Defense. On the other hand, it shows (How many know this?) the need for 4... P-O3!



Trap 187 Sicilian Defense

In this trap, Black loses because he misses completely the most obvious reply.

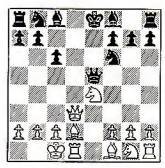
In its own way, this is another "Preachment on Foraging" except that Black did not intend to go foraging in the first place! But the trap is a natural, Beware of taking things for granted.



Trap 105 Petroff Defense Black to Play

White offers his Queen Pawn as bait. On the surface, 9... NxQP looks good for Black as he will then be hitting at White's pinned Knight. What is wrong with this capture?

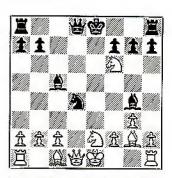
Assume Black plays 9 . . . NxQP and then work out the winning variations for White.



Trap 154 Caro-Kann Defense Black to Play

White has seemingly left his Knight en prise—but the subtle offer of a piece should be declined. If Black captures, he will lose instantaneously.

Assume 8 . . . NxN (if 8 . . . QxN. 9 R-K1 wins) and work out White's winning variations.



Trap 204 Sicilian Defense Black to Play

White has developed slowly and lost time by Pawnsnatching in the opening. Now he pays the penalty though his last move was a capture, with check, (A closed type of the Sicilian with 2 N-QB3.)

Solutions on page 90.

by HANS KMOCH

james from Recent Events



AUSTRIA Vienna, 1953

Forced Growth

4 P-KN3

White gains a slight superiority in controlled space which, skilfully handled by Bisguier, mushrooms to a winning advantage, as it seems, by force.

The game demonstrates the drawback of Black's castling when he does, and so contributes to the theory of this opening.

CATALAN SYSTEM PCO: p. 317; col. 27(e); MCO: p. 221, col. 43

A. Bisguier				L. Relistab		
United States				West	Germany	
W	hite				Black	
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	5	PxQP	NxP	
2	P-QB4	P-K3	6	B-N2	N-QB3	
3	N-KB3	P-B4	7	0-0	N-B3	

White's last leads to equality while 8 Q-R4 favors White, according to PCO. There is little proof, however, that Black can really equalize after the text.

8 PxP

P-Q4

8		Q×Q
9	RxQ	BxP
10	N-B3	0-0

Now Black is in for trouble as White demonstrates,

Correct, according to PCO, is 10 . . . B-Q2. Indeed, Black ought to keep his King in the center, at least for the time being, but equality is still only his aim then. White can proceed with 11 P-QR3, which is stronger than Flohr's 11 N-KN5 as is given in the reference in the book.

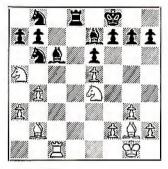
11 P-QR3

To justify his castling, Black does better to exchange a Rook, by 11 . . . R-Q1, and then bring his King back to the center.

12	P-QN4	B-K2	17	B-B3	N-Q4
13	B-N2	KR-Q1	18	B-N2	QR-B1
14	P-K4	B-K1	19	N/3-Q2	N-N1
15	P-K5	N-Q2	20	KR-QB1	N-N3
16	N-K4	N-N3	21	RxR	NxR

With 21 . . . RxR, Black can put up a considerably better resistance, White's best chance then seems to be the endgame with minor pieces, resulting from 22 R-QB1,

22	N-B4!	B-QB3
23	R-QB1	K-B1
24	N-85!	N-N3



Conclusive. White either wins a Pawn or obtains a great positional advantage.

25		BxN
26	PxB	P-B3

26 . . . RxP 27 B-K5, R-Q1 28 NxP also favors White decisively.

27	BxB	PxB	33	RxNP	RxP
28	NxP	N×N	34	RxKRP	P-K4
29	RxN	K-K1	35	BxRP	R-R4
30	B-Q4	R-B1	36	B-N8	RxP
31	P-N5!	R-N1	37	B-B7!	NxB
32	R-B7	N-Q4	38	PxN	R-QB6
			39	P-R4	Resigns

FINLAND, 1952 **Team Championship Finals** A Fine Pawn Ending

The following is a fine game as a whole. White obtains the edge in the opening, seizing lasting control of Q5. In consequence and mainly because of threats of posting a Knight at Q5, he forces a Black weakness which enables him to open the King Rook file and play for the attack.

The final stage, however, is especially fine. Having steadily gained ground but against a tenacious defense. White then switches to the end-game. Threatening to penetrate with his King, he forces the exchange of the remaining pieces and wins the Pawn ending. But the latter process is so exquisite as to be comparable to a composed end-game.

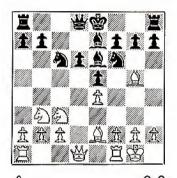
The notes are partly according to

SICILIAN DEFENSE

⊃c	O: p. 425	, col. 46;	MCQ:	p. 275,	col. 52(c)
В.	Rabar			0	. Barcza
Yu	goslavia				Hungary
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-QB4	4	NxP	N-B3
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	5	N-QB3	P-Q3
3	P-Q4	PxP	6	B-K2	P-K4
			7	N-N3	B-K3

Black's last is premature. Correct is 7 . . . B-K2, after which 8 B-KN5 leads to a drawish position, according to Rabar.

•	min ponteron,	ar corains to	•••
3	B-KN5!	B-K2	
}	0-0		



Here 9 . . . NxP is faulty because of 10 NxN, BxB 11 NxP†, K-K2 12 NxNP

10 BxN	BxB
11 N-Q5	BxN
12 QxB	

(Rabar).

From here on, White works on the long-term threat of anchoring his Knight on Q5.

12		Q-B2	15	N-Q2	N-R4
13	P-QB3	KR-Q1	16	B-N3	P-QR3
14	B-B4!	QR-B1	17	KR-Q1	R-Q2

17 . . . P-QN4, followed possibly by 18 . . . B-N4 19 N-B1, N-B5, offers better chances for active counter-play (Rabar).

18	P-N3	N-B3
19	N-B1	R-B1
20	Q-Q3	B-N4

Black aims to exchange off White's Knight as soon as it goes to K3; but the Bishop now becomes subject to a chase,

21	P-KR4!	B-R3
22	N-R2!	P-KN3

Black's last is necessary to avoid a break-up of the King-side (23 N-N4 and 24 NxB), but it enables White to open the King Rook file.

23 N-N4

24 K-N2

 B-N2	is	worse	AS	after	24	
 13 112		" OI DC	ern.	HI COI	_ ,	

K-N2

R/2-Q1

N2, White threatens both N-K3-Q5 and 25 P-R5.

				,		
24 .	 P-B4	fails	against	25	PxP,	fol-
			Dakens			

		H-0 2	1	/ -	
25	NxB	KxN	28	PxP	RPXP
26	Q-Q2†	K-N2	29	R-R1	R-KR1
27	P-R5!	Q-K2	30	QR-Q1!	RxR

31 RxR

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

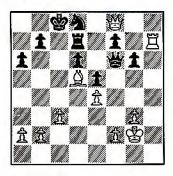
Q-B3

31 . . . R-KR1 loses to 32 RxR, KxR 33 Q-R6†, K-N1 34 QxP† (Rabar).

32 Q-R6† 33 B-Q5

White now controls the board. Facing stiff resistance, however, he has to fight hard for further progress.

33		R-Q2	37 Q-K3	N-Q1
	Q-R3	R-B2	38 R-R7	K-Q2
35	Q-R7†	K-B1	39 Q-R6	K-B1
36	Q-R6†	K-K2	40 Q-B8	R-Q2



41 Q-R8

41 R-R8, followed by a Pawn storm on the Queen-side, is a good alternative (Rabar). But White switches to the end-game relying on the following march of his King.

41 QxQ 43 K-B3! K-Q2 42 RxQ R-K2 44 K-N4! R-K1

What else has Black? White threatens K-N5-B6.

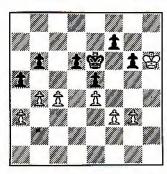
45 R×R K×R 47 P-N3 P-N3 46 K-N5 K-K2 48 P-QB4 P-R4 49 P-R3 N-K3†

Black's last is clearly forced. Moving the King is hopeless because of 50 K-B6.

50 BxN

The Pawn ending is reached; the finest part of the game starts. White has the edge, thanks to the active position of his King as well as his reserve in Pawn moves, Black's Pawn moves being practically exhausted. These advantages are decisive; yet it requires very accurate play to make them count.

51 K-R6	K-B3
52 P-B3	K-K3
53 P-QN4!	



53 PxP

Other possibilities are:

(1) 53 . . . P-R5 54 K-N7, K-K2 55 P-N4? (as in the game but, in this line insufficient), K-K1 56 K-B6, K-B1 57 P-B5, QPxP 58 PxP, P-QN4! 59 KxKP, P-N5 60 K-Q4, P-N6 61 K-B3, K-K2 62

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

P-B4, K-Q2 63 P-B5, K-B3 64 P-K5, KxP 65 P-K6, K-Q3 66 PxBP, K-K2 67 PxP, K-B1, with a draw (Rabar); but

(2) (53 . . . P-R5 54 K-N7, K-K2) 55 P-N5! and White wins: e.g., 55 . . . K-K1 56 K-B6, K-B1 57 P-B4, PxP 58 PxP, K-K1 59 P-K5, PxP 60 PxP, K-B1 61 P-B5!--or 55 . . . K-K3 56 P-N4, K-K2 (56 . . . P-N4 57 K-K8!) 57 P-N5 (not 57 P-B4?? P-B4!), P-B3 or P-B4 58 K-N7!

(3) 53 . . . K-B3 54 P-N4 or

(4) 53 . . . K-K2 54 K-N7 similarly wins for White, though he must in some cases out-tempo Black by means of PxRP, followed by P-R4.

54 PxP K-B3 56 K-N7 K-K2 55 P-N4 K-K3 57 P-KN5 K-K1

57 . . . K-K3 loses to 58 K-B8 and, if 58 . . . P-B3 or . . . P-B4, 59 K-N7.

58 K-B6 K-B1 59 P-B5!

The clue to the winning procedure. This break-through enables White to take full advantage of his superior King position.

59	QPxP
60 PxP	PxP
61 KxKP	P-B3†
a took about	

The last shot.

62 P×P K-B2 63 K-Q6!

Exactly calculated.

63 K-Q5, KxP 64 P-B4! also wins—but not 64 KxP because of 64 . . . K-K4 65 K-B4, P-N4 66 K-Q3 (66 K-B5, P-N5!), K-B5 67 K-K2, P-N5 68 PxP, Kx KP! with a draw.

63 P-B5 66 P-K7 P-B7 64 P-K5 P-B6 67 P-K8(Q) 65 P-K6† KxBP P-B8(Q)

So did White go wrong? No. The point follows.

68 Q-K7† Resigns
For 69 Q-K5 mate follows.

WALL STATES

NEW YORK, 1953 Manhattan C. C. Championship Best Effort

Abe Turner has at this writing fine chances of winning the tournament. His best game so far is the following. He skilfully creates and utilizes a situation in which White's majority in the center is halted while Black's on the Queen-side can advance.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE PCO: page 254, cot. 61; MCO: p. 108, col. 40

A. S. Pinkus A. Turner White Black 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 5 B-Q3 P-Q4 P-K3 6 P-QR3 **BxN†** 2 P-QB4 7 PxB 3 N-QB3 B-N5 P-B4 4 P-K3 0-0 8 N-K2

White's last is a serious loss of time. Correct and strong is 8 PxQP, KPxP 9 N-K2 (as Botvinnik has demonstrated many times). See also PCO, page 251, col. 56 and MCO, p. 107, col. 33.

8		PxBP!
9	BxBP	Q-B2!
10	B-Q3	P-K4!

With these three strong moves in a row, Black has obtained a fully satisfactory game.

11 O-O N-B3 12 Q-B2

White's last hampers his King Bishop and Black soon takes advantage of that. Instead, the sacrifice of a Pawn offers good chances for attack: 12 P-K4, BPxP 13 PxP, NxP 14 NxN, PxN 15 P-R3 and 16 P-B4.

12 B-K3 13 P-KB4 P-B5!

Black forces the exchange of White's active Bishop.

14 B-B5	BxB	
15 QxB	PxQP	
16 BPxP		

White has an inferior game since his Bishop does not co-operate with his central Pawn formation. His last move offers counter-chances, indeed—but, for a chance merely to restore the balance, 16 NxP is preferable.

16 . . . Q-R4 18 R-N1 P-QR3 17 Q-B2 P-QN4 19 P-R3

White's last, timid move, however, throws away the counter-chances. He ought to play 19 P-K4.

True, after 19 P-K4, KR-K1 20 P-K5, N-Q4, he still has a black-bound Pawn center which hampers his Bishop. But, with his King Pawn advanced to K5, he has considerable chances for action on the King-side, starting with P-B5.

19 . . . KR-K1 20 N-N3 Q-Q1



Having definitely stopped White's center Pawns, Black has obtained a decisive positional advantage. The rest of the game hardly needs comment. The action which White starts on the King-side is earmarked as desperate.

21	P-B5	Q-Q4	25	B-K1	P-B3
22	R-84	R-K2	26	R-KB1	R-Q2
23	B-Q2	QR~K1	27	Q-B1	N-K2
24	N-K2	N-K5	28	P-N4	Q-R1
			29	P-QR4	

White's last move only helps Black to get two connected passed Pawns,

941		connected	Para		175,
29		Q-B3	35	R-K1	R-K5
30	PxP	PxP	36	Q-B2	R/2-K2
31	N-B4	N-Q4	37	R-R1	P-B6
32	N-K6	N-N4!	38	Q-Q3	P-N6
33	NxN	PxN	39	R-R6	N-N5!
34	B-B2	P-N5	40	RxQ	NxQ
				Resign	9

POSTAL CHESS

1952 Golden Knights Championship Out of the Book

The dynamic weakness of isolated Pawns is nicely demonstrated in the following game. Owing to these Pawns, White's position lacks flexibility, and Black takes advantage by bringing his pieces into dominating positions, then starting a King-side attack which he crowns with a neat combination.

White enters upon trouble when he departs from the book in the opening.

GIUOCO PIANO

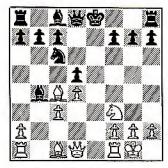
PCO: p. 95, col. 9(m); MCO: p. 71, col. 1(c)

F. Lovejoy S. Homer, Jr.

St. Albans, N. Y. New York, N. Y.

White Black

W.	hite			Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	5 P-Q4	PxP
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	6 PxP	B-N5†
3	B-B4	B-B4	7 N-B3	NxKP
4	P-B3	N-B3	8 0-0	N×N
			9 PxN	P-Q4



Black's last move is a line which has been little tested so far. It is playable according to Bogolyubov.

10	PxB	PxB
11	P-N5	

White's last is inferior according to PCO. MCO calls it an even game after 11... N-K2 12 B-R3, O-O 13 Q-K2, R-K1, eiting Bogolyubov. But both give 11 R-K1† for equality, also on analysis by Bogolyubov.

11		N-K2	13 R-K1	R-K1
12	B-R3	0-0	14 N-K5	

PCO continues with 14 Q-K2 (or rather 13 Q-K2, R-K1 14 KR-K1), concludes that Black has the edge after 14...B-K3 15 N-N5, N-Q4. White probably thought he could restore this line with the text move, but it proves to be no better.

14		B-K3
15	Q-B3	B-Q4

Black's last is best, though 15 . . . Q-Q4 16 BxN, RxB (not 16 . . . QxQ?? 17 NxQ, RxB 18 P-Q5!) 17 QxQ, BxQ 18 KR-QB1, P-QR3! also favors Black.

16 Q-B3 P-QR3

Perfect positional play by Black who takes advantage of the fact that White's Queen Rook Pawn and Queen Knight Pawn are pseudo-isolated. He forces the following exchange, bringing his Queen Rook into action and leaving White with two definitely isolated Pawns.

17	PxP	RxP	
18	B-B5		

White aims to recover the Pawn by 19 NxQBP, 18 NxQBP at once is met by 18...R-QB3, while 18 BxN, RxB 19 NxQBP fails against 19...RxR† 20 RxR, R-QB3 21 Q-K3, R-K3.

White's Bishop, however, now stands particularly badly at QB5.

18 . . . , N-N3

Good strategy. Black can hold his extra Pawn favorably by 18... P-QN4, but he considers the dynamic advantages of his position more important.

19 NxQBP

After 19 NxN, RxN, Black has a strong attack in addition to his extra Pawn and can play . . . P-QN3 without obstructing his Queen Rook.

19

Threatening to win a piece with 20 . . . RxR^{\dagger} , etc.

Black has obtained excellent activity for all his forces, while White is handicapped by his isolated Pawns.

20 N-K3

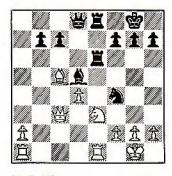
20 RxR, RxR 21 N-K3 makes no substantial difference.

20

N-85!

QR-K3

Starting a King-side attack with superior forces. White is doomed,



21 P-N3

If 21 NxB, QxN, Black wins, thanks to the double threat of $22\ldots$ QxP mate and $22\ldots$ N-K7 \dagger . On 21 P-B3, Black has $21\ldots$ Q-N4.

21	N-R6†	
22 K-B1	Q-B3	
23 Q-Q2		

The only move to meet all threats.

23	Q-B6
24 QR-B1	N-B5!!

An elegant finish.

25 PxN

White has no choice.

25 . . . R-KN3! Resigns

There is no defense to prevent 26 . . . R-N8†! 27 KxR, Q-R8 mate.

MISSOURI, 1952 State Championship

The Deserted Diagonal

Parting with a King-side fianchettoed Bishop has a major weakness: the opponent many seize control of and launch an attack along the deserted diagonal. It so happens in the following game, a good performance by tournament winner Newberry.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 435, col. 74; MCO: p. 290, col. 129
1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 B-N2 B-N2
2 N-QB3 N-QB3 5 P-Q3 P-Q3
3 P-KN3 P-KN3 6 QN-K2



Something new. White wishes to anticipate the pressure against the Queen-side which Black usually exercises in this variation.

6 N-B3 7 P-QB3

More important at this moment is 7 P-KB4 so as to answer 7 . . . P-Q4 with 8 P-K5.

7 0-0

Not bad. More energetic, however, is 7 . . . P-Q4. It gives Black a slight lead.

8 N-B3 N-K1 9 N-N5 N-B2

9 . . . P-KR3 10 N-R3 transposes back into the actual game.

10 P-KB4 P-K4 13 Q-B2 K-R2 11 O-O P-KR3 14 B-K3 Q-K2 12 N-R3 P-B4 15 QR-K1 R-QN1 16 N-B2

White has developed all his pieces, but there is little life in his position as he lacks a good way to open lines. He ought to strive for P-Q4.

> 16 B--Q2 17 PxBP

This action weakens White's influence in the center.

17 BxP 18 B-K4

And the exchange of Bishops weakens his King's position.

18 P-Q4! 19 BxB PxB

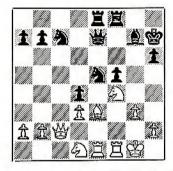
Playing for attack, Black takes a (slight) chance in isolating the Pawns on his King-side. He wishes apparently to avoid exchanges along the Bishop file, to which the strictly solid 19 . . . RxP may lead.

20 PxP NxP 21 N-Q1

White prevents 21... N-B6† and also reinforces his Bishop. By the latter, White anticipates the dangerous possibility of 21... P-Q5 22 PxP, N-Q4.



21 QR-K1 22 N-B4 P-Q5! 23 PxP PxP



Now we see the weakness of the deserted diagonal: White cannot play 24 BxP because of 24 . . . N-B6†.

24 B-Q2 Q-Q3 25 Q-R4 N-B3 26 P-QN4

In this rather cramped position, White ought to strive for exchanges: 26 RxR, RxR 27 R-K1. Now his game rapidly deteriorates.

26 R×R 28 Q-N3 N-K4! 27 R×R P-R3 29 R-K2

29 R-B1 makes no difference.

29 Q-QB3!

With this seizure of the deserted diagonal, Black obtains a winning advantage.

30 N-QN2 Or 30 K-B2, Q-R8!

30 . . . N-B6† 33 K-B2 Q×P† 31 K-B1 N×B† 34 N-N2 P-B5! 32 R×N Q-R8† Resigns



CHILI, 1952 Championship Match The Arrant Knight

Black is not satisfied with mere development of his King Knight; he wants to bring it quickly into action. His attempt, however, fails ignominiously. For the Knight comes from KN1 but soon lands on KR1, and it has to stay there to the bitter end.

RUY LOPEZ

PCO: p. 373, col. 113 (k); MCO: p. 231, col. 19 (j)

R. Flores R. Letelier
Champion Challenger
White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4 3 B-N5 P-QR3
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 B-R4 P-Q3
5 P-B4 B-Q2

The following, amusing little gamelet continued with 5... P-B4, at the International Team Championship, Helsinki, 1952: E. Book (Finland) vs. E. Andersen (Denmark):

6 P-Q4! PxKP 7 NxP! PxN 8 Q-R5†, K-K2 9 BxN, QxP? 10 Q-K8†, K-Q3 11 B-K3, QxBP 12 N-B3, B-N5 13 R-Q1†, and Black resigned.

6 P-Q4 PxP 8 BxB† QxB 7 NxP NxN 9 QxN N-K2 Concerning 9 . . . N-B3 (which this annotator prefers), see the game, Hearst—Sherwin, p. 83, March, 1952, CHESS REVIEW.

10 N-B3

The natural continuation, 10 0-0, as given in PCO, is less promising.

10 N-B3 11 Q-Q2 N-K4

The Knight starts on its unfortunate tour. Instead, 11 . . . B-K2 is better.

12 P-QN3

Q-N5

Another waste of time by Black.

13 P-B4! N-N3 14 O-O B-K2 15 N-Q5 Q-Q2

Or 15 . . . B-Q1 16 B-N2, O-O 17 N-K3, Q-Q2 18 N-B5, also with a superior game for White.

16 B-N2 P-KB3 17 R-B3 O-O 18 P-B5!

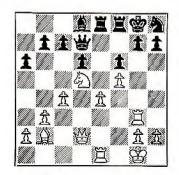
White's last is very strong. Though basically anti-positional, it ensures that no Black piece can anchor at its K4 in the near future.

18 N-F

18 . . . N-K4 is no better because of 19 BxN, after which 19 . . . QPxB loses the Queen and 19 . . . BPxB confers a winning King-side attack to White, thanks to his Pawn majority there.

19 R-N3 20 QR-K1 QR-K1 B-Q1

Such a cramped position cannot hold for long.



21 Q-R6!

And, indeed, there is the decisive stroke, Black has no reasonable defense to the threat of 22 BxP or 22 NxP†. If 21 . . . Q-B2, White wins with 22 N-B4 and 23 N-R5.

21 R-K4

Desperation.

22 N-B4

The Rook cannot escape, anyhow.

22 R-B2 25 Q-R5 R-K2
23 BxR BPxB 26 R-R3 P-R3
24 N-K6 B-B3 27 R-N3 K-R2
28 N-B8† Resigns

YUGOSLAVIA, 1952 Eighth Championship—Belgrade First Brilliancy Prize

Extraordinarily bad luck in the last round thwarted Andrija Fuderer; but he still finished second ahead of grandmaster Gligorich and defending champion Rabar. Also he had the satisfaction of winning the brilliancy prize for the following game against tournament winner Trifunovich.

Black undertakes a slightly dubious variation. In the ensuing fierce struggle, he handily obtains strong counter-chances but then makes a combination which fails against a brilliant counter-combination.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 431, col. 61; MCO: p. 283, col. 92

A. Fuderer		Dr.	P. Trif	unovich
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	4	NxP	N-KB3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	5	N-QB3	P-KN3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6	P-B4	



.. N-B3

PCO and MCO (which see) give White the advantage on other moves. Black, it seems, has a hard game, anyhow.

In a line not given there, after 6... B-N2 7 P-K5, Black has a surprising resource in 7... N-R4, threatening 8... NxP 9 BxN, PxP. To this, White's best is probably 8 B-N5†, B-Q2 11 P-K6 with a moderate advantage.

7 N×N	PxN	10 B-K3	B-K2
8 P-K5	N-Q2	11 Q-Q2	0-0
9 PXP	PxP	12 0-0-0	

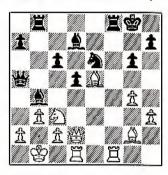
This is White's most promising line. Now, however, Black handily organizes strong counter-play.

12	N-B3	17	P-B5	B-Q21
13 P-KR3	B-K3	18	K-N1	B-N5
14 P-KN4	Q-R4!	19	B-Q4	N-K1
15 B-N2	QR-N1	20	PxP	BPxP
16 P-N3	P-Q4	21	KR-B1	N-B2

Black has combined defense and counter-attack perfectly. The issue is fairly in the balance.

22 B-K5 N-K3

Black's faulty combination. Instead, he ought to play 22 . . . RxR 23 RxR, R-KB1,



23 BxP!!

A perfect counter-combination,

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Instead, 23 BxR? RxB (23 . . . BxN? 24 RxR†!) 24 R-B3, P-Q5 25 Q-K1, R-K1 favors Black.

> 23 **PxB**

There is no other choice.

24 NxP!!

The brilliant point. White threatens 25 N-K7†, winning the Queen (or 24 . . . BxQ 25 N-K7 mate). Besides, there are several potential threats: 25 N-B6†, 25 BxR, 25 NxB and 25 QxB. Black cannot deal successfully with all of them.

24 Q-B4 25 RxR† RxR Else White wins by 26 Q-R6(†).

26 QxB $Q \times Q$ 27 NxQ

The fight is over. White has two extra Pawns and a superior position.

> 27 . . . 28 N-Q5 B-N2 29 N-B6† Resigns

RUSSIA, 1953 **USSR** Championship

Keres Worn Out?

For some years, Keres has been the leading Russian player, winning the last two USSR Championships and the 1952 Maroczy Memorial Tournament in Budapest, for example. In the Team Tournament at Helsinki, however, he did not come up to expectations. And now comes word that he managed only to break even in the recent USSR Championship. He seems to be worn out, at least for the time being.

The following game gives an idea of Keres' present condition. It is a good game, well played by the little known winner. But Keres loses too flatly to be recognizable.

RUY LOPEZ

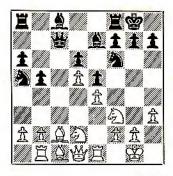
PCO: p, 355, col. 61; MCO: p, 245, col. 83(g)

v. Byvsne	V		Pau	Keres
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	8	P-B3	0-0
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	9	P-KR3	N-QR4
3 B-N5	P-QR3	10	B-B2	P-B4
4 B-R4	N-B3	11	P-Q4	Q-B2
5 0-0	B-K2	12	QN-Q2	BPxP
6 R-K1	P-QN4	13	PxP	B-N2
7 B-N3	P-Q3	14	P-Q5	

White's last is the safest. Black may otherwise obtain a strong counter-play with . . . P-Q4: e.g., 14 N-B1, QR-B1 15 B-Q3, P-Q4 as in Unzicker-Euwe, page 44, February, 1952, CHESS REVIEW -or 15 B-N1, P-Q4 as in Geller-Keres, page 50, February, 1952, CHESS REVIEW.

> 14 B-B1 15 R-N1

This somewhat cryptic-looking move (of Russian origin) is designed to curtail the prospects of Black's Queen Knight, by playing P-QN4 in time to stop . . . N-N2-B4. Of course, P-QN4 is effective only if the Pawn can be maintained there, and White's Rook move avoids the possible sequence of 15 N-B1, N-N2 16 P-QN4, P-QR4! after which 17 P-QR3 fails against 17 . . . PxP.



15

B-Q2

Reshevsky proceeded with 15 . . . P-N5 in two of his games against Gligorich so as to secure his QB4 for his Knight. He drew both games, not without trouble, though-for White gets a strong square on his QB4 in that line.

So it is hard to tell whether 15 . . . P-No or 15 . . . B-Q2 serves better - but personally I prefer 15 . . . P-N5.

> 16 N-B1 N-B5 17 P-QN3 N-N3 18 B-R3

White threatens 19 NxP.

18 KR-B1 19 B-Q3

Black parries White's threat, doing so in this way as he has no chance of getting in B-Q1-N3 in the near future (thus bringing the Bishop to its ideal square).

20 Q-K2

The beginning of a dubious maneuver by Black. Instead, 20 . . . P-N3, followed possibly by . . . N-K1 and . . . B-R3, is preferable. Black then has a difficult game, yet it should be tenable.

21 B-B1

Again threatening NxP, but with a different point this time (22 NxP, PxN 23 QxN-or 22 . . . N-B5 23 BxN).

> 21 P-N3 22 P-KN4 N-B5

Black acquiesces to a weakening of his Pawn formation rather than retreat his Knight (22 . . . N-B3) which indeed is dangerously passive.

23 BxN PxB 24 QR-B1

A strong move and one of the exceptional cases in which giving two Rooks for the Queen holds promise.

Q-Q1

After 24 . . . QxR 25 RxQ, RxR 26 Q-Q2, White wins a Pawn at least: e.g., 26 ... R-R8? 27 Q-N2! B-N2 28 P-K5, R-Q8 29 B-B2, RxP 30 B-K4, RxP 31 BxR, R-K1 32 Q-Q2, followed by 33 QxQP, and White should win-or 26 . . . QR-QB1 27 QxP or 27 Q-R5, and White has the edge -or 26 . . . R/8-B1 27 QxP, B-K1 28 Q-K3, N-Q2 29 N-Q4, followed by P-B4, and White has an advantage. 25 Q-Q2 B-R3 27 RxR R-B1

26 N/1-R2 RxR 28 RxR QxR

Black loses a Pawn without compensation. Instead, White's P-N5 must be prevented by 28 . . . NxR 29 P-KR4, P-B3. Then Black has a difficult but not hopeless game.

29 P-N5

B-N2

Black probably saw too late that, after 29 . . . B-B1 30 P-KR4! he loses a Pawn, anyhow.

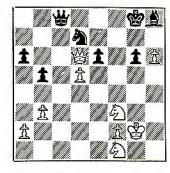
> 30 QxP 31 QxQP

White has not only won a Pawn; he also has a great positional advantage since his center Pawns have become mobile.

31 N-Q2 34 NxB P-R3 32 B-B1 Q-B8 35 K-N2 Q-B7 33 Q-N3 BxB 36 PxPI B-B3

Not 36 . . . BxP?? 37 Q-R3.

37 Q-Q6 Q-B1 38 P-K5 B-R1 39 P-K6! PXP



40 N-N5!

A powerful finish-in the style Keres!

N-B1 42 P-R7† K-R1 B-Q5 43 N-B7† Resigns 41 Q-K7!

For White wins the Queen with 44 N-Q6§.

RUSSIA, 1953 Championship Play-off Match Square Trouble

In this, the first game of the match, White tries a new opening idea; it fails in so far as the initiative soon goes to Black. But young Taimanov holds his own cleverly until he falls for a hallucination in the Pawn ending. Indeed, a draw seems inevitable, for there are two connected, passed Pawns on each side. But Black has an additional resource of transforming his Pawns into separated, passed Pawns which can squeeze White's King out of the safety square,

SLAV DEFENSE

PCO: p. 211, col. 151; MCO: p. 186, col. 28 M. Taimanov M. Botvinnik White Black 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 N-B3 P-K3 5 P-K3 2 P-QB4 P-B3 QN-Q2 P-Q4 3 N-QB3 6 Q-B2

White's sixth is one of the moves by which he can avoid the Meran (6 B-Q3, PxP). PCO gives three, but the text has since become fairly common-after Stoltz started to favor it with considerable success.

> 6 B-Q3 7 B-Q2

Stoltz always continues with 7 P-K4 as given in MCO. But Taimanov has an entirely different idea.

7.... 0-0 8 0-0-0

This is it. Castling Queen-side with the Queen Bishop locked in is hardly promising, though.

8 P-B4

Black can afford the possible isolation of his Queen Pawn. He quickly obtains the edge.

9 PxQP KPxP 10 K-N1

Safety for the King is the issue for the time being. After 10 PxP, NxP, Black has superior chances for attack.

> 10 . . . P-QR3 11 B-B1

Now White has the possibility of 12 PxP, NxP 13 NxP; but this is not an immediate threat.

11 P-B5

11 . . . P-QN4, instead, keeps the lines open and offers Black an excellent game—or even a winning game after 12 PxP, NxP 13 NxP? B-N2.

The text looks stronger but is really weaker. Black threatens 12...P-QN4, indeed, with a devastating effect, and White has no direct way to parry this threat. But there is an indirect way.

SOLUTIONS

to CHESS QUIZ on page 84

Trap 96: Black wins by 11 . . . PxP! 12 QxR, B-B4 13 QxR, N-N6† 14 PxN, Q-R4 mate. White does better with 12 BxN† but loses material at least on 12 . . . PxB 13 Q-Q1, RxP or 13 Q-B2, P-N6.

Trap 105: White wins a piece by 10 BxN, PxB (10 . . . NxN† 11 BxN) 11 QxN, PxN 12 QxB—or 11 . . . BxN (11 . . . QxQ 12 NxQ) 12 QxQ†, RxQ 13 PxB.

Trap 107: White gets a Pawn and a winning position by 5 NxP! PxN 6 QxB; for, on 5... BxQ, White mates: 6 BxP†, K-K2 7 N-Q5 mate.

Trap 139: Black wins by 9 . . . QxP† 10 K-B2, QxKP† 11 P-Q3, N-Q5† and 12 . . . QxQ—or 10 K-K1, B-B7† 11 K-B1, B-N6§ 12 K-N1, Q-B7 mate—or, in the first line, 11 K-N3, N-R4† or 11 K-Q1, QxR† and $12 \dots N-Q5†$.

Trap 145: White wins a Knight by 5 P-Q5! NxKP 6 P-B5, N/3-B5 7 P-B4—or 5 . . . N-N1 6 P-B5—or 5 . . . N-N5 6 P-B5, N/3xP 7 P-QR3.

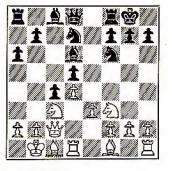
Trap 154: White mates by 9 Q-Q8†!! KxQ 10 B-N5‡, K-K1 11 R-Q8 mate or 10 . . . K-B2 11 B-Q8 mate.

Trap 165: White wins the Queen after 7 N-Q5! Q-R5 8 B-N5†! QxB 9 NxP†. Trap 179: White wins material after 10 N-QN5! (threatening 11 N-B7†, etc.), K-Q1 11 B-Q2! (threatening the Queen by 12 B-B3), P-Q5 12 Q-K2! as Black cannot prevent 13 KR-N1.

Trap 187: White wins the Queen after 9 PxB! (anyway!), QxR 10 N-N3!

Trap 204: Black wins by 10 . . . QxN (threatening 11 . . . BxN) 11 P-KB3 (11 B-B1? N-B6 mate!), QxP!! 12 BxQ, NxB† 13 K-B1, B-KR6 mate!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



12 P-KN4!

This defense Black probably overlooked. The threat is, of course, 13 P-N5 and 14 NxP. (White can then safely take the Pawn, for Black's . . . P-B5 has changed the situation in the center.)

12 N-N3

Black's only way to protect this Queen Pawn; but the Knight now intereferes with advance of the Queen Knight Pawn. Black still has the edge, but his chances have diminished.

R-K1

B-N5

13 P-KR3 14 B-N2

It is vital for Black to keep his K5 under firm control. Besides, he plans a Pawn sacrifice to renew his attack.

15 N-K5 BxN 16 QxB N-K5

This is the sacrifice.

17 Q-B2

Best. Instead, 17 BnN, PxB 18 NxQBP, N-Q4 offers Black overwhelming chances for attack, thanks to the Bishops of opposite color, the clumsy position of White's Bishop and the open Queen Bishop file.

17 N-Q3 18 B-Q2 P-QR4

Black restricts the mobility of the White Queen Bishop.

19 B-K1 P-B3 20 N-B3 B-Q2

And now he threatens to enforce a fatal weakening of White's King position with 21...B-R5.

21 R-QB1 B-R5 22 Q-K2 B-N4

Again, he threatens White's King position, this time with 23 . . . P-B6.

23 B-B3 N-R5 24 P-N5

White must open lines on the Kingside—for counter-play. Still, his 24th has a drawback by which Black brings his Bishop into a dominating position.

> 24 B-Q2! 25 PxP B-B4† 26 K-R1 B-Q6!

These zwischenzugs obviate any need to retake the Pawn as yet.

27 Q-Q1 NxB 28 PxN PxP!

And now Black retakes so as to keep White's Knight from K5. The slight Pawn weakening is overcompensated by Black's great Queen-side advantage. He can now operate there by the threat of by advancing his Knight Pawn.

29 N-K1 B-K5 32 N-N2 R-KN1 30 BxB NxB 33 N-B4 Q-Q2 31 R-B2 K-R1 34 P-B3 N-N4 35 R-QN2 P-N4

At last! Black's next objective is P-N5. He reaches it fairly easily.

36 R-K1

Heading for P-K4—a considerable counter-chance.

36 QR-K1

So Black takes measures against it.

37 P-KR4 N-K3
38 N×N R×N
39 P-K4

White walks into a pin-but has no choice: Passivity offers no chance at all,

39 . . . KR-K1 40 R/2-K2 P-N5 41 Q-Q2 Q-K2

Black's last was his sealed move—one which White must have expected. So the next few moves must be considered the result of careful analysis.

42 P-K5

42 Q-B4 seems to offer fair chances: e.g., 42 . . . PxP 43 Q-B5. White apparently came to a different conclusion.

42 PxBP

42 . . . PxKP 43 PxKP, RxP?? loses to 44 Q-Q4.

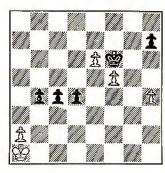
43 QxP Q-N5 44 Q-N2

White now loses by force, whereas $44~{\rm QxQ},~{\rm PxQ}$ 45 P-B4! most likely leads to a draw.

44 PxPI 45 QxQ

Too late, 45 RxP fails, however, against $45 \dots QxR\dagger$, and 45 PxP is hopeless because of $45 \dots Q-B4$, threatening $46 \dots P-Q5$.

45 PxQ 48 PxR P-Q5 46 RxP RxR 49 P-K6 K-N2 47 RxR RxR 50 P-B4 K-B3 51 P-B5



Apparently, White headed for this endgame, convinced that, with two connected, passed Pawns for each side, a draw is inevitable.

But Black can get separated, passed Pawns, and that is decisive.

51 P-Q6 52 K-N2 P-R4 Resigns

After 53 K-N1, (or K-B1), Black does not play 53 . . . P-B6? which draws, but 53 . . . P-N6! Then one of his Pawns marches through after, say, 54 PxP, PxP 55 K-B1, K-K2.



TOURNAMENT NOTES Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

Finals section, 47-Nf 21, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted points:*

F. M. Branner 40.25; J. McGuire 30.8; R. J. Schwartz 30.8; and W. R. Steinhoff, K. Kraeger, T. Wyman and F. H. Richmond withdrew.

Currently, therefore, the prospective list of cash prize winners (probably those well above 30 points) stands as:

PRESENT	LEADERS*
L Stolzenberg .46.2 Dr S. Lewis .45.7 R Oren .45.1 B Frank .44.7 R H Olin .44.7 A D Gibbs .43.95 K Kraeger .43.95 C Wehde .43.95 B Owens .42.85 F Yerhoff .42.85 C N Fuglie .42.85 A H DuVall .42.0 Dr H L Freitag 41.95 J F Heckman .41.75 B Hill .41.7 G E Hartleb .41.85 A Ambrogio .40.7 Dr L Sarett .40.65 F M Branner .40.25 H M Stevenson40.2 J H Staffer .39.6 N H Hornstein 39.5 B Albert .40.1 E A Capillon .28.85 O Shack .38.6 J A llyin .37.95 R E Martin .37.2	E E Underwood 34.95 M U Gureff 34.65 L Kilmer 34.65 N Janison 34.55 C Weberg 34.55 B D Thompson 34.55 Dr I Farber 34.15 C M Harris 34.1 R DBruce 34.0 H B Daly 33.9 J J W Harvey 33.55 J A Faucher 33.4 C Gillespie 33.05 Col L J Fuller 33.05 T Peisach 32.8 G L Kashin 32.75 R Deacon 32.4 P M Lozano 32.4 P M Lozano 32.4 I Rivise 32.4 B Brice-Nash 32.25 R Morris 32.2 K Ouchi 31.9 E F Haendiges 31.8 C Henderson 31.8 A Dwyer 31.75 V Wildt 31.25
F M Branner .40.25 H M Stevenson40.2 J H Staffer39.6 N H Hornstein 39.5 B Albert40.1 E A Capillon38.85 O Shack38.6 J A Ilyin37.95 W Prosser37.35	R Deacon 32.4 P M Lozano 32.4 I Rivise 32.4 B Brice-Nash 32.2 K Ouchi 31.9 E F Haendiges 31.8 C Henderson 31.8 A Dwyer 31.75
M R Paul 36,1 M H Wicksman 35,3 R E Hodurski 35,25 L A Weiss 35,25 M Antunovich ,35,15 J C Williams 35,15	Al McAuley30.55 K Runkel30.55 A F Maurer30.5 L C Noderer30.15 J McGuire30.8 R J Schwartz30.8

4th Annual Championship-1949

We still have no new qualifiers for the finals but shall close out all remaining Semi-finals games with next issue. We then assign the 4-pointers so far unassigned, and fill out the last Finals section with 31/2-ers who have highest

Meanwhile, Finals section, 49-Nf 11, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted points: *

C. N. Fuglie 34.95; W. F. Taber 32.3; A. H. Leonard 30.8; Dr. O. G. Birsten 29.55; O. E. Frazier 27.35; L. E. Wood 24.55; G. Buckendorf 22.7.

5th Annual Championship-1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Dr. B. Rozsa has now qualified for the Finals.

6th Annual Championship-1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following now qualify for assignment to the Finals: P. Fullum, D. I. Thompson and W. H. Mills. For the Semi-finals, the following qualify: M. Conway, L. Luecke and D. M. Thies. In each case, we fill a section, with the last named left over to wait for new qualifiers.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

The special rules for this tournament are printed on page 94. Keep the copy for future reference.

NEW POSTALITES

Newcomers should state their "class" (or experience whereby we may judge their class) on applying for entry to Postal Chess tournaments. Otherwise, we have to write to get that information before we can enter them.

The following new players, starting in Postal Chess during January, commence with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: B. Ross; Class B at 1200: L. H. Anderson, E. Belle,

Class B at 1200: L. H. Anderson, E. Belle, E. S. Lee, S. Lin, B. R. Parker, W. E. Stevens, D. Sweet and G. F. Williams; Class C at 900: F. Antonelli, E. Bone, W. J. Bowman, Dr. L. C. Cody, J. L. Ephross, V. Heyman, R. C. Jansky, P. Kolody, R. E. Kuhla, R. Letts, L. Lindley, R. Lightstone, C. A. Loven, E. J. Phillips, F. Potschuch, P. E. Potter, W. Rabinowitz, D. Sims, E. L. Smalley, R. Smith, R. Sweeney, J. M. Tarbox, H. Weiner and W. C. Wharton; Class D at 600: R. Bain, Mrs. E. Belle, Lorel Bentley, Mile. M. Blanchet, R. D. Bonesteel, V. Brewer, W. Burkhart, E. Farrar, V. T. Finan, T. M. Fogg, A. L. Hanshaw, F. Harris, W. N. Hubbard, B. Horowitz, D. W. Keefe, Mrs. R. Letts, J. Martinez, L. P. Miles, T. Oxborrow, R. W. Reed and D. Stuck. Reed and D. Stuck.

RETURN POSTS

The following former postalites have returned and restarted at the ratings at which they left: P. B. Driver 798, Dr. D. H. Hollander 822, J. J. Little 584 and J. Schroeder 1528.

* Please check your weighted point totals as soon as you see them published. They are determined on a basis of 1.0 point per win in prelim round; 2.2 points in the semi-finals; and 4.5 points in the finals. Draws count half value in each instance.

POSTALMIGHTIES! **Prize Winners**

The following postalites have won prizes in 1951 and 1952 Prize Tourneys as a result of games reported in current Postal Mortems.

I Arnow	1-2	5 -1 5 -1 5 -1
A Spidle	1-2	
		5 -1
R Birchfield ,		
	1-2	5 -1
Linder	Ist	5 -1
Cain	1st	5å- :
		6 - 0
E Draughon	1st	6 - 0
M Rolo	, 1st	6 - 0
McLaughlin	1st	5 - 1
A Roberts	1st	5 -1
Albrecht	1st	4 - 2
R Bass	1st	5 - 1
B Fielding	1st	6 - 0
L Baldwin	1st	53
		6 -0
Panka	, 1st	6 - 0
J Werner	1st	6 - 0
		6 -0
Gould	1st	5 - 1
R D'Onopria	1st	6 -0
		6 -0
	Musulin E Draughon M Rolo McLaughlin A Roberts Albrecht R Bass B Fielding L Baldwin G Clark Panka J Werner J Leigh Gould R D'Onopria	Musulin 1st 'E Draughon 1st M Rolo 1st M Rolo 1st M Rolo 1st M Rolo 1st M Caughlin 1st A Roberts 1st B Bass 1st B Fielding 1st L Baldwin 1st C Clark 1st Panka 1st J Werner 1st J Leigh 1st Gould 1st R D'Onopria 1st

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have won prizes in 1950, 1951 and 1952 Prize Tourneys as a result of games reported in current Postal

	eported in	current	Postal
Pla	yers	Place	Score
L D Peter	rson	2nd	5 - 1
		. , 2nd	31-21
D B Keit	h	1-2	5 -1
G W. Buc	ekendorf .	1-2	5 -1
C J Sweet	1	1-2	45-15
R W Wie	cking	1-2	45-15
B L Mass	ey	1st	5 -1
E R Stix		1st	5 -1
C Heising		1st	6 -0
			5 -1
L D Marti	in	1-2	5 -1
A Atha		1st	54- 4
W K Heel	kert ,	1st	5 -1
			4 -2
J B Lewi	s ,	2nd	4 -2
	a	1st	6 -0
R DeWalla	ice	1-2	5 -1
S J Augus	st ,,,,	1-2	5 -I
C A Buch	anan	1st	5 -1
C A Buch	anan	1st	6 - 0
R Dudley		1st	4 -2
K Tullus		1st	54- 1
A. A. Wiled	ox	1st.	45-15
B Hadlow		1-2	5 -1
E W Ride	out	1-2	5 -1
J R Wadd	lell	1st	5 -1
			6 -0
R Heim		1st	6 -0
S Olsen .		1st	5 - 1
			54- 4
			4½-I½
	agher	1-2	41-11
			41-11
			5 -1.
			6 - 0
L M Schn	eider	1st	5 -1
			41-11
			6 -0
G M Smc	oron	1st	6 -0
W Bakosi		1st	6 -0
	Fla. Pla. Pla. Pla. Pla. Pete: B Keit G W. Bu. G J Sweet R W Wie B L Mass E R Stix C Heising H Rosenzy L D Mart A Atha. W K Hec. R F Lany J B Lewi G Aguiler R DeWalle S J Augu. C A Bucl R Dudley K Tullus A A Wilco B Hadlow K Tullus A Wilco B Hadlow K Tullus A Garza R Heim S Olsen B F Brood R McCoul B F Brood R McCoul C M Shor L M Schn A J Healy J Cohen J C M Schn A J Healy J Cohen G M Schn A J Mesaly J Cohen G M Schn R M Sc	Players L D Peterson D Nieder D B Keith G W. Buckendorf C J Sween R W Wiecking B L Massey E R Stix C Heising H Rosenzweig L D Martin A Atha W K Heckert R F Lang J B Lewis G Aguilera R DeWallace S J August C A Buchanan C A Buchanan C A Buchanan C A Buchanan R Dudley K Tullus A A Wilcox B Hadlow E W Rideout J R Waddell B Garza R Heim S Olsen B F Brodersen R McCoubrey N A Gallagher G LeWorthy E M Shoreman S P Piotrowski L M Schneider A J Healy J Cohen G M Smoron	Players Place L D Peterson 2nd D Nieder 2nd D B Keith 1-2 G W. Buckendorf 1-2 C J Sween 1-2 R W Wiecking 1-2 R L Massey 1st E R Stix 1st E Heising 1st H Rosenzweig 1-2 L D Martin 1-2 A Atha 1st W K Heckert 1st K F Lang 2nd J B Lewis 2nd G Aguilera 1st DeWallace 1-2 S J Angust 1-2 C A Buchanan 1st C A Buchanan 1st T Dudley 1st K Tullus 1st A A Wilcox 1st B Hadlow 1-2 E W Rideout 1-2 J R Waddell 1st B Garza 1st B F Brodersen 1st B F Brodersen 1st <

91 CHESS REVIEW, MARCH, 1953

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received during January, 1953

To report your results all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game-but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4-man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and

maximum clarity for proper recording.

52-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A, B, Meek 0 (1st)

52-P 401: A, Halprin 1 H, N, Pillsbury 1 (2)

52-Nf 13: F, J, Marshall 1 H, E, Atkins, 0, In these, the year (52), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the

White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or

played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (52-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1952) and by number (466) given

in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-

closing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1950 (Key: 50-C)

Notice: These are corrections or belated reports from games continued under extension of play received since the tourneys were closed.

Tourneys 1-154: 124 Peterson defeated Degman, (a) Naylor.

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published; give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report if in any doubt.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: e.g., if your game began April, 1951, your request

must be mailed in March, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in March, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before April 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date; (2) diagram of the position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-100: 58 Morgan withdrawn. 60 Keith conks Brady, 65 Harris halts Underwood. 76 Rosenston withdraws, 77 Taylor bests Vollnhofer, bows to Dommie. 78 Sterling stops Williams, Vicinus, Feerst, Gawlor. 80 Bernhardt beats Abington, 95 Sumner sinks Bates, 96 McLaughlin tops Klar, ties

Plotz. 97 Heising halts Wilson.

Tourneys 101-150: 101 Rosenzweig routs Martin, 105 Allen withdraws, 106 Schmidt bests Baildon, 107 Atha, Connell tie, 108 Key withdrawn, 112 Howen whips Wyller. 116 Wallach downs Schneider, 119 Holbrook trips Tremear, 122 Robinson withdraws, 127

Lutter, (f) Wyller top Tigeris. 130 Heckert halts Lang. 131 Hill tops Gary. 133 Keith tops(f) Chemerda, 134 Holmes halts Milam. 135 Craig smites Smith. 136 Drozynski defeats Hance. 138 Slomowitz withdraws, 142 McClung clips Wyller. 143 Wyller, Deckert top (a) Gell. 144 Goe conks Cotton. 146 Gage

downs De Marco. 149 Blake, Frattie tie.

Tourneys 151-173: 153 Kasper defeated
Ermidis. 155 Pope withdrawn. 158 Hoersch
tops (a) Archibald. 160 Knight bows to
Hanson, bests Hayes, Frank. 161 Bancroft rips Rotbart, 162 Bokma bests Rader, 167 Vollmer conks King. 168 Beck, Gode tie; Forbes fells Hawley. 170 Van Hurst halts Sawtell, Baxter. 172 Charlton fells Fernsler.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tournaments ought to be finished. If yours are not, urge your opponents to reply promptly, then report if they do not! Check your results, report any that you may have forgotten to report or that have not been published.

Tourneys 1-80: 2 Aguilera tops (2f) Orzano, 3 Smith smites Patton, 7 Bingham bests Conrard, 8 Anderson tops Karsevar twice, 9 Contard, 8 Anderson tops Karsevar twice, y Kaye bests Elliott. 13 Sacre withdraws, 16 August downs De Wallace. 20 Buchanan bests Stevens, Smailer; Stevens stops Smailer. 26 Elliott, Groesbeck tie. 27 Lavery licks Harper. 29 Dietrich halts Hauptmann, 30 Buchanan bests Bacon. 32 Dudley, Steffen split two; Steffen tops Bierschenk twice, 35 Tullus bests Bennett twice, 37 Wilcox whips Racaitis. 46 Moyer, Swanson tie. 51 Allen withdraws, 52 Allen resigns to Herman, withdraws, 55 Hadlow tops Jennings (2). Spalding (2), 61 Marshall, Yost tie. 63 Hill halts Parton. 64 Boehm tops Alexander (2f). Latnik. 68 Garza conks Kause. 71 Corbett wins from Fibel, Lodato. 74 Kalleberg conks Pressman, 76 Brown tops Savage twice, 77 Macormac licks Oliker, 79 Morse tops Bates twice; Pharr withdraws.

Tourneys 81-140: 82 Yerhoff, (2) Feldman best McLees. 83 Bolling ties Martin, tops Morris; Stevens tops (2f) Morris. 85 Heim halts Fay, (2) Wyller. 89 Glass, Isakson tie. 90 Mattern tops Fahnline twice; Zeidler downs Downing, 91 Schwerner ties Olsen, tops (2f) Murray, 93 Warren, Wears tie, 95 Jacobson licks Lucas, 102 Brodersen bests Owens, Fuchs; Fuchs tops Newman twice. 107 Dulicai downs Brodersen, 108 Alley fells Feldman, 110 Terrott tops Suter twice, 113
Marshall bows to Wolfram, bests Halsey,
114 Halsey halts Hooper, 115 Upchurch
takes two from both Knight and Smith, 116
Sutton, defeated, Calleria Ducktington, 120 Sutton defeated Callari, Pushkinenko. 123 McWhiney conks Kempner, 124 Yascolt downs Duykers, splits two with Cox, 126 Firnhalt whips White, 128 Gilchrist, Rainson split two. 131 Gallagher bests Kaye, 132 Dietrich halts Hoersch. 135 Garrison tops Dietrich hans Hoersch. 136 Garrison tops Spear. 136 Dantzler downs Culpepper, 137 Dodge, Shoreman spiit two. 139 Piotrowski tops (2f) Frank. 140 Rowland rips Weber. Tourneys 141-185: 141 Dishaw loses to Black, (2) Lovato, 146 Dotterer downs

Black, (2) Lovato, 146 Dotterer downs Alden, 147 Schneider tops MiLana, 147 Toth conks Kearney, 152 Smoron defeats Gibson, (2) Lapsley: Bakes bests Gibson, 154 Cooley conks Callahan, 158 Taylor masters Kehlmeier. 159 Billman tops (2f) Anderson. 160 Glusman tops (1a) Reily. 163 Clark clips Albert. 165 Coubrough, Wilson tie. 167 Brown downs Muecke, Kleinschmidt, 168 Ruckert rips Glusman, 169 Aronson tops Wilson twice. 171 Baildon bests Albert, 172 Fry halts Hermann, 174 Uberti bests Henderson, 176 Johnson tops (2f) Prather. 178 Barter ties Dietrich, Hardin, then tops Hardin, 179 Jacobson jolts Downs. 180 Healey tops Pratt twice. 181 Graves tops Spade, (1a) Hurbut; Spade nicks Nickel, ties Graves; Nickel nips Graves; correction; Hurbut drew with Spade, 182 Cross conks Kldwell. 183 Vicinus bests Boyer, 184 Nearing, Rajczak tie: Trucis trips

Tourneys 186-225: 187 Rein wins from Underwood, Willis. 189 Williams defeats McPhillips. 190 Coleman conks Williams. 191 Dille loses to Feinson, ties Farrell, 193 Cohen halts Hance, 196 Boretz bests Hoff-man, 198 Stuppler stops Tomcufcik, Block, 199 Healey halts Yeaw, 200 Hoglund hits

Hartigan, 202 Montgomery halts Shiller, Huffman; Huffman tops Montgomery, Shiller. 206 Wingard nips Nathan, 209 Carl (2). Holmes halt Howe. 210 Partridge trips Gelfand. 211 DesChamps halts Hanshaw, Ryan; Wilson tops Hanshaw twice, splits two with Ryan, 212 Okraszewski tops Hanshaw. 213 Benge, Ghetzler tie. 214 Beery bests Baker twice. 217 Wilkerson whips Fribourg, Braveman: Rabinowitz rips Brayeman, 220 Miller withdraws, 223 Calhamer ties Wingard, tops Marston, 224 Athey ties Harrish, tops Harrish, Brown.

Tourneys 226-260: 226 Weibel overcomes Fowler, Howard. 227 Correction: Fazio, Heit tied one game. 228 Sperling bows to Keifer, Heat one game. 225 Spering bows to Kener. Mills, tops Mills. 233 Bock. Weibel tie. 238 Hammond takes two from Graf; Hammond, Brodeur best Muecke. 240 Wolfenberg withdrawn. 241 Smith smites Wolfram. 242 Heit, Kirrmann split two. 243 Larsen, Sherbert halt Hunt; Forbes fells Larsen, 244 Fort bests Namson twice, 245 Hunt halts Bleakley, 246 Gray overcomes Shumsky, Breithaupt.248 Zaas, Clutter clip Larsen; Larsen, Clutter, Zaas each take two from Gorder, 249 Kolesar, Sanders tie. 250 Mayreis routs Rand. 251 Wood whips Branson. 252 Bakosi tops Baker twice. 255 Archibald withdraws, loses (2a) to Paananen and Silverston, 256 Bancroft tops Kirschner twice, 259 Seidler withdraws, loses (1a) to Healy, Petonke; Healey halts Petonke.

Tourneys 261-300: 261 Smith takes two from Hornbuckle. 263 Wulftange, Lewis withdraw. 264 Rubin wins two from Sidow, loses to Taliaferro. 266 Mills tops Chempin. 272 Slomowitz withdraws. 273 Gregory, Kolody whip Willas, 274 Dye downs Graves, Graham, 278 Holt halts Boardman, 280 Clark clips Wildman; Johnson jolts Oeder. 281 Keniston conks Clark. 282 Epperlein, Haynes top Palmedo. 286 Estrada nips Nelson. 288 Kinsella withdrawn. 289 Hampton halts Price. 291 Estrada takes two from Vandertuin, 294 Rains rips Hornbuckle, 295 Namias withdraws, 297 Davis downs Coupal, 298 Williams whips Christy, 299 Anderson bests

Tourneys 300-362: 310 Stuppler stops Attie. 313 Wood withdrawn, 322 Menuet tops Tanner. 324 Schneider bests LeWorthy. 327 Kotchon tops Draughon twice, 332 Sacre withdraws. 350 Beran tops (2f) Rudy,

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1950 (Key: 50-P)

Notice: All these tourneys are now closed except for games under extension of play, corrected game reports and belated adjudications: 50-P 105 Lapsley beat Bates; Howard withdrew.

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list

of wins, draws and losses as a final report. Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: e.g., if your game began in April, 1951, your re-

quest must be mailed in March, 1953. Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in March, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before April 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date: (2) diagram of the position reached: (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work,

Tourneys 1-149: 11 Arnow tops Mitchell. 25 Svendsen jolts Jurek. 29 Suverkrubbe takes two from Gilliss. 36 Spidle trips Trull, 43 Lubell tops (2f) Mullins, 52 Garver takes two from Silver, 55 Linder licks McCaughey. 57 Cain, Olin tie. 60 Osterman bests Silver, (2) Howarth; Schwartz tops Silver. 63 Anderson withdraws. 65 Musulin masters Reynolds; Montgomery withdraws. 70 Draughon tops Westerfield twice. 73 Rolo rips Taylor. 81 Rider routs Schultz. 91 Schultz blasts Bleakley. 96 McLaughlin tops Silver. 108 Trask trips Pratt. 112 Roberts, Temple tie. 115 Kroodsma stops Stubl (2), Hoffman: Stubl halts Hoffman, Albrecht. 123 Robb tops (2f) Kimble. 132 Hobson halts Michelson. 136 Thomas bests Gibe, bows to Karsevar. 138 Peterson defeats Gercke. 139 Koffman conks Daniels, Gilliss; Gilliss downs Daniels. 140 Page tops Nordin, ties Clark. 149 Borders bests Bonnell.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tourneys ought to be finished. If yours are not, urge your opponents to reply to moves promptly, report if they do not. Check your results, report any which you may have forgotten to send in or which have not been published.

Tourneys 1-70: 5 Womack tops (f) Lewis. 9 Shannon tops, then ties Kellner. 14 Werner bests Bass. 17 Betz beats Spatz. 19 Palmer-Persen withdraws, 25 Mears bests Greene, bows to May. 33 Lester tops Peterson. 36 Baldwin bests Allen. 39 Bloomer downs Wall, Duncombe. 42 Kelley tops Tuono. 44 Clark clips Wittmann. 45 Lateiner, Mauer lick Young. 47 Panka tops Zemke, (2) Warren. 48 Petonke halts Henriksen. 50 Mattle stops Armstrong. 51 Werner whips Fenner, (2) Butterworth, 52 Hagedorn downs Schultz. 54 Schultz halts Hayes, 56 Gilliss stops Sheahan, 58 Silver tops Hunt twice. 60 Berry, Hyde rip Richter, 65 Di Martino stops Rubenstein. 66 McClellan clips Di Martino. 67 Cowan bests Rubenstein, bows to Lateiner; correction: Rubenstein, Vaughan drew one game so far.

Tourneys 71-100: 71 Schwartz overcomes Gottlieb. 72 Stark nips Norton. 73 Ekstrom stops Mears; Bates withdraws. 74 Taylor tops (2f) Guidry; Simmons withdraws. 76 Autunovich resigns one to Scoville, withdraws. 77 Maitland downs Day, Ferrandiz. 78 Hagedorn halts Hull. 82 Warren tops Gross; Weil bests Senesheff. 84 Greene tops (1a) Casey. 85 Leigh licks Blumenthal twice, 86 Gillow rips Rothenberg. 89 Silver halts Haggett; Gould tops, then ties Silver. 90 Poulin bows to Stoddard, bests Huffman; Huffman tops Stoddard twice, 91 Laine licks Wilmarth. 93 Ficken bows to Sherman, bests (1a) Hart, 95 Krozel resigns two to Soper, withdraws, loses (2a) to Dausacker. 96 Engelhardt halts Seabrook. 97 Howell nips Newman. 98 Kuehneisen conks Showers. 99 Mowry bests Beaulieu, (2) Krozel. 100 Cowan tops Kornhauser twice, loses to Campbell; Kornhauser rips Ribowsky.

Tourneys 101-145: 101 Morrow masters Churchill. 102 Holbrook halts Fouquet. 105 Smith smites Reardan. 107 Stanley stops Kuhlmann, (2) Sacre; Ellenberg defeats Sacre, 108 D'Onopria jolts Johnson, 111 Vogel blasts Bleakley. 112 Rubenstein, Rider halt Hallbach; Rider tops (2a) Graeff. 115 Lieberman tops Throop twice. 116 Maslow whips Woods. 119 Burbank tops (2a) Hunt. 120 Birsten tops (2a) Marse, bows to Thompson, 121 Small halts Howen. 123 Healey cracks Cross. 126 Billman bests Hedrick. 128 Zaas conks Kohout. 129 Day downs Stafford. 130 Cohen, King best Baker. 131 Clareus clips Silver, Macormac. 132 Manny tops (2f) McWorter. 133 Merkis whips Willis; Ashley withdraws. 134 Trotti tops Ehleri, (a) Dores, 138 Seidler withdraws. 139 Chapman, Rasche split two. 140 King bests Foley, bows to Parker. 141 Mattle ties, then tops Tully; D'Onopria withdraws. 142 Leigh bests Van Patten twice. 143 Druet halts Holbrook. 145 Agnello, (2) Bullockus best Seidler.

Tourneys 146-207: 146 Cary tops Spade, 147
Wall whips Konhorst, Packard; Konhorst
tops Packard twice, 148 Matz bests Beaulieu, 149 Jolly jolts Wisler; Seidler withdraws, 150 Lleberman takes two from Ashley,
151 Tully tops Connor, splits two with
Strader, 153 Allen withdraws, 156 Parker
licks Laine, 159 Walrath halts Hayes, 165
Olin rips Raimi, 171 Rider chops Chapman,
173 Zolan withdraws.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 21 Branner bests Schwartz. 31 Stevens stops Mali: Evans ties Kugelmass, Strahan, 32 Henin, Potter overcome Semb,

4th Annual Championship—1949

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 49-Ns)

Sections 1-47: Round closes on next issue reports: see notice published last month. No reports received for this issue.

FINALS (49-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 9 Thompson tops (f) Norin; McHugh, Norin tie, 11 Frazier bests Wood. 12 Bruce overcomes Eucher, 13 Strahan stops Weaver, 14 Platz, Wallgren tie.

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1.43: 29 Rozsa trips Trull 33 Wright wrecks Young. 39 Fenner defeats Bauman; Pohle sinks Sill, 41 Semb masters Millman. 42 Rozman tops Thomas.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Section 1-13: 4 Hantman halts Hobson. 6 Coss, Pilawski tie.

6th Annual Championship-1951

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 51-N)

Notice: We are closing out sections which run over-due, and all have now. But there are still some games running on extensions of time for play, granted earlier.

Sections 1-85: 63 Graf, Owens tie, 67 Luccke licks Lekowski, 62 Wood defeats Cernosek, 69 Scherer withdraws. 72 Conway bests Buckendorf, 73 Rauch, Krueger beat Bowen. 74 Fuchs, Gompert tie, 81 Powelson tops Shull, 83 Willas whips Darmer; Thies tops (a) Aubuchon, 84 Buckendorf bows to Konkel, bests Zieten; Kashin halts Hansen, 85 Shaw tops Ogilvic.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-31: 2 Greenberg ties Henriksen, tops Zeiten; Henriksen tops (f) Harrison, 4 Condon bests Birsten, bows to Ilyin, 6 Kimpton loses to Dayton, licks Lynch, 8 Barber bests Weiss. 9 Smith smites Mansell. 10 Shaw, Glass jot Johnson; Schwartz Clevenger clips Holmes. 14 Hunnex nips Norton; Trull trips Watson. 16 Levi licks Simmons. 17 Norin nips Burkett; Kretzschmar tops Erkiletian. 18 Wilson, Fullum fell Michalski. 21 Leonards blasts Blasius; Blasius, Maclean lick McLain. 22 Mills, krueger crack Morley; Fullum, Krueger conk Coleman; Sciarretta bows to Mills, bests Krueger. 23 Thompson tops Mitchell, Marcus; Nordin withdraws. 24 Moser bests Yascolt; Barash, Daly tie. 25 Bauer beats Capo. 26 Krugloff, Johnson jolt Vassilakos; Lenz licks Wiencek; Johnson crack Krugloff. 27 Cowan conks Levadi.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-70: 1 Donnelly bows to Black, bests Beard, 2 Zierke tops Atha. 3 Schwartz fells Fenner, Van de Grift. 4 Buerger beats Sandber, 6 Willas whips Hoellin; Smith smites Sommer. 7 Stephens stops McCoubrey; Wallace whips Capillon; Aston tops Nusbaum. 9 Benedicto halts Hikade. 11 Hunnex bests Hurlbut; Cohen conks Baker. 13 Kahn tops Ingraham. 14 Richter rips Arrowood. 18 Cramer cracks Willas. 20 Grafa hits Southard. 21 Dimond defeats MiLana; Joseph jolts Kaye. 23 Saint resigns to Rider, withdraws, loses (a) to Yopp. 24 Jolty jolts Williams. 26 Curtis loses to Teegarden, Sokoler, wins from Martinez; Offenberg, Sokoler best Martinez. 30 Ernst tops Eaton; Day downs Wholey; Stauffer stops Bates. 32 Berman, Melton halt Feldheim. 35 Wilkinson whips Silver.

\$1000.00 IN CASH PRIZES



75 CASH PRIZES, amounting to a total of \$1000.00, will be awarded to the 75 contestants who finish with the highest scores in CHESS REVIEW'S 7th Annual Golden

Knights Postal Chess Championship, now open to all chessplayers in the continental United States and Canada.

Enter this tournament and you can win up to \$250.00 in cash—the amount of the Grand First Prize. The runner-up will receive \$100.00! Third to tenth place prizes range from \$80.00 down to \$15.00. Then come 65 prizes of \$5.00 each for players who finish from 11th to 75th!

But that isn't all! Every player who qualifies for the final round, and completes his schedule, will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight—a sterling silver, gold-plated and enamelled lapel button, reproduced above.

And even if you fail to qualify for the finals, you still get a prize! If you are eliminated in the preliminary or semi-final round, but complete your schedule, you will receive one free entry (worth \$1.00) into our regular Class Tournament.

FOR BEGINNERS AND EXPERTS

The winner of this big Postal Chess contest will achieve national recognition. His picture will be published in the news section of CHESS REVIEW-and he'll get a big check for \$250.00. But you don't have to be an expert to go a long way in the Golden Knights. Lots of less talented players are going to have grand fun and capture handsome prizes in this mammoth tournament. Even if you have never played in a competitive event before, you may turn out to be Golden Knights Champion or a leading prize-winner when the tourney is over. So don't hesitate to enter because you feel you are not a strong enough player. Beginners will find this a fine way to improve their chessplay.

All classes enter together in this "open" tournament, but to start your rating as a postal player, state if you are "class" A, B, C or D on the coupon below, if you are a newcomer. Give rating, if an old-timer.

MAIL YOUR ENTRY NOW

As a Golden Knighter, you'll enjoy the thrill of competing for big cash prizes. You'll meet new friends by mail, improve your game, and have a grand time.

So get started—enter now. Entries must be mailed on or before May 30, 1953.

I	CHESS REVIEW
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•	Chess Championship. The amount en- closed covers the entry fee of \$3 per
ı	section, My "class" is

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E VERYTHING YOU NEED to play chess by mail is included in the complete Postal Chess Kit produced by CHESS REVIEW for the convenience of postal players. The kit contains equipment and stationery especially designed for the purpose. These aids to Postal Chess will keep your records straight, help you to avoid mistakes, give you the fullest enjoyment and benefit from your games by mail.

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The Seventh Annual Golden Knights

POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

THE current edition of the Golden Knights tournament is already under way, but entries are acceptable until May 30, 1953. It is conducted under CHESS REVIEW's Rules and Regulations for Postal Chess, as mailed with assignments to play, and the special rules given below.

In effect, the Golden Knights is an "open" tournament, without regard to our rating classes so far as entry goes. The ratings are calculated, however, quite as usual. We "rate" all games in CHESS REVIEW tourneys. It is an "open" tournament because we cannot pretend to "seed" candidates for a championship and because it gives the weaker players a chance to gain by experience against stronger ones.

To speed play for the first round, we group all the entries received geographically so far as possible: New England, Middle Atlantic, South, Mid-west, the Plains and Mountain States and the Pacific Coast, with a scattering of Canadian entrants in those groups nearest them. Otherwise, entries are matched off into 7 man groups strictly in the order of our receipt of their applications. Qualifiers to the later rounds are grouped likewise in order of qualification, but non-geographically.

Special Rules for the 1952-3 Golden Knights Tournaments.

Consult the following rules whenever any question arises as to your chances for qualifying to Semi-finals or Finals or for weighted point score, etc.

1 CHESS REVIEW's 7th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament is open to all persons living in the continental United States of America and in Canada, except CHESS REVIEW's em-ployees, contributing editors and members of their families.

2 Any contestant who enters this tournament under a pseudonym or in the name of another person will be disqualified. All unfin-

ished games of the disqualified contestant will be scored as wins for his opponents.

3 Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played. In all three rounds, contestants will compete in sections of seven players. Each contestant in a section will play one game with each of his six opponents.

4 All contestants who score 4 or more game points in the preliminary round will qualify for the semi-final round. Similarly, all qualified semi-finalists who score 4 or more game points in the semi-final round will qualify for the final round. If additional players (from 1 to 6) are required to complete the last section of the second or third round, these players will be selected from among contestants who scored 31/2 points in the previous round and in the order of their CHESS REVIEW Postal Ratings at the time the last section starts.

5 Except as provided in Rule 4, contestants who score less than 4 points in either of the qualifying rounds will not be eligible for the announced cash and emblem prizes. However, each of these eliminated con-testants, upon completion of all his scheduled games in this tournament, will receive one free entry (worth \$1) into a CHESS RE-VIEW Postal Chess Class Tournament and can apply, instead, for entry to a Postal Chess Prize Tournament at \$1 only.

6 A First Prize of \$250.00 and 74 other cash prizes will be awarded by CHESS RE-VIEW in accordance with the published schedule of prizes to those 75 qualified final-ists who achieve the highest total scores (see rule 7) in the three rounds of the tournament. Every qualified finalist will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight upon completion of all his scheduled games,

7 When computing the total scores to determine the distribution of prizes, each game won in the first round will be scored as I point; each game won in the second round as 2.2 points; each game won in the final round as 4.5 points, A drawn game will be scored as half these respective amounts.

8 In the case of ties, if two or more finalists tie for first place, achieving the same total score, as computed in Rule 7. then the first 2 or more prizes will be reserved for those finalists and the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the scores achieved by them in a tie-breaking match or round-robin contest in which each contestant will play not less than 2 games with every other contestant. Ties for any other cash prizes will be broken in the same manner. Any ties which may develop in the tie-breaking contests will be played off in additional matches or tournaments.

9 The entry fee is \$3 and entitles the contestant to compete in one section of the preliminary round. No additional fee is charged contestants who qualify for the secand or third rounds, A contestant may enter up to five sections of the preliminary round upon payment of the fee of \$3 per section entry. Multiple entries by one person will compete and qualify as though made by separate individuals. However, no contest-ant may win more than one prize and a player who qualifies for more than one section of the final round will be awarded his prize on the basis of the total score achieved by only one of his entries. (The entry making the highest total score will be taken.)
Multiple entries will be placed in different
sections of each round.

10 Upon entering, each contestant agrees
that the decision of CHESS REVIEW and

its Postal Chess Editor in all matters affecting the conduct of the tournament, including the acceptance and classification of entries, the adjudication of games, the award or re-fusal of forfeit claims, the distribution of prizes and all interpretations of the rules and regulations, shall be final and conclusive.

11 Entries must be mailed on or before

May 30, 1953. Entries mailed after that date may not be accepted.

12 Except as provided in the foregoing rules, and in all other respects, this tournament will be conducted under CHESS RE-Official Rules and Regulations of VIEW's Postal Chess, including any amendments or additions thereto.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by

JACK W. COLLINS

A Dramatic Switch

With a Queen-side win at move 23, Black smashes the King-side, instead.

DUTCH DEFENSE

PCO: p. 299, col. 196; MCO: p. 24, col. 4.

Robert Emke, Jr. K. L. Lindsay White Black

> P-K3 1 P-Q4

If at once 1 . . . P-KB4, then White has the option of playing 2 P-K4, the aggressive Staunton Gambit.

2 P-QB4

Or 2 P-K4 for play against a French Defense.

4 B-N2 2 P-KB4 **B-K2** 5 N-KB3 0-0 3 P-KN3 N-KB3 6 0-0 P-Q4

Black's Pawn formation characterizes the Stonewall Variation of the Dutch Defense.

7 P-N3

White's idea is to trade off Black's King Bishop and exploit the dark squares, notably K5, 7 N-B3 and 7 Q-B2 are good

> P-B3 7 8 B-QR3

Or 8 N-K5.

8 P-QN3

Half a dozen moves have been tried in this position. One of the latest being 8 . . . B-Q2 in the Reshevsky-Gligorich Match, 7th game, New York, 1952.

11 N-Q2 QN-Q2 9 BxB QxB 10 N-K5 B-N2 12 N/2-B3

In the seventh game of the World Champonship Match between Botvinnik and Bronstein, Moscow, 1951, White played 12 NxN, NxN! 13 P-K3, with approximate equality. Perhaps White can secure a slight edge with 12 PxP.

> 12 13 NXN 14 N-K1

White's last move loses time and space. The position calls for 14 P-K3 and 15 R-B1.

> N-B3 15 N-Q3



15 P-B4!

This move is the main point of 8 . . . P-QN3. Now Black has better development and the initiative.

> 16 BPxP **KPxP** 17 P-K3

17 PxP, PxP leaves Black with two hanging but dynamic Pawns.

> 17 P_0.85

And a passed Pawn is created.

18 PxP PxP 20 N-B4 P-QN4 19 BxB QxB 21 N-K6

This Knight wandering does not lead to anything. Better is 21 R-N1.

> 21 KR-K1 22 N-B5 Q-Q4 23 Q-K1

In line with the Black King Rook, the Queen is unfortunately placed. 23 R-N1, again, is better.

23 P-B5!

With a strategically won game on the Queen-side, Black suddently switches his attack to the other wing.

> 24 P-QR4 N-N5

Black threatens both 25 . . . PxNP and 25 . . . Q-R4 as well as what happens.

25 Q-K2

A neat break-through sacrifice. With 25 . . . Q-R4 26 P-R4, P-N4 (or 26 . . . PxNP), Black wins too.

26 KR_R1

If 26 KxN, P-KB6 27 Q-Q1 (27 P-K4, Q-R47 wins), Q-R47 28 K-N1, R-B3, White lacks an adequate defense to the threat of 29 . . . R-KR3. And, if 26 P-K4, P-KB6 27 PxQ, PxQ 28 KxN (28 KR-B1, N-B6† and 29 . . . P-K8(Q)† wins), Px R(Q) 29 RxQ, QR-Q1, Black wins the end-game.

> 26 N-B6† 27 K-B1

If 27 K-N2, N-K8‡ or NxP§ wins,

27 28 K-N2

Or 28 Q-N2 (to avoid 28 . . . Q-R8 mate), RxN! 29 PxR, Q-R8† 30 K-K2, RxP†! 31 PxR, Q-N7† 32 K-Q1, Q-B8† 33 K-B2, Q-Q6 mate.

> 28 Q-R7†! 29 KxN Q-R4† 30 P-N4

Eise 30 . . . QxQ wins.

30 Q-R6† 31 KxP R-B2! Resigns

Nothing helps against Black's intended 32 . . . R-B2†. A good attacking game by Emke

The Return of the Piece (Move 15)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 437, col. 76; MCO: p. 292, col. 138 David Heit Pfc. Chas, McCreary White Black

> 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 P-QN4

The Wing Gambit. White risks a Pawn for the attack.

PxP 4 KPxP QxP 3 P-QR3 P-Q4! 5 N-KB3! P-K4 Deserving consideration are 5 . . . P-

K3 and 5 . . . B-N5.

6 PxP 7 N-R3

White threatens 8 N-QN5. 7 P-B3 and 7 B-R3 have been tried with varying success, too.



. . . .

. . . .

This is a passive defense. Also unsatisfactory is 7 . . . P-K5 8 N-QN5, K-Q1 as Black loses the privilege of castling. Best, perhaps, is the active counter-gambit: 7 . . . N-KB3! 8 N-QN5, O-O! 9 N-B7 (safer is 9 B-K2), Q-Q3 10 NxR, P-K5 11 N-N1, R-K1 after which Black has a strong attacking position.

8 B-K2

If at once 8 B-B4, then Q-K5†.

After 8 . . . P-K5, 9 B-B4, Q-QB4 10

Q-K2 favors White. 9 0-0 0-0

10 B-B4 Q-Q3 11 B-N2 N-N5

This attacking move is not in order. Correct is 11 . . . N-B3.

12 R-K1

To stop 12 . . . P-K5.

12 N-QB3 13 P-R3 KR-K1

An unsound sacrifice. Black has nothing better than to backtrack with 13 . . . N-B3.

14 PxN

Thank you.

14 . . . **BxNP** 15 BxP†1

This return-sacrifice wraps it up.

15 KxB 16 N-N5† K-N1 17 QxB BxP

To avoid what follows, Black ought to play 17 . . . Q-Q4 or QR-Q1.

18 Q-B4+

Resigns

Black is subject to immediate mate or further material loss. On 18... K-R1, he runs into "Philidor's Legacy," a multi-move maneuver, a perennial beauty and delight to its novitiates: 19 N-B7†, K-N1 20 N-R6‡, K-R1 21 Q-N8†, RxQ 22 N-B7 mate. It has all the punch and inevitability of a one-move combination like the Knight fork and, like the fork, must be seen and avoided in advance.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

The Biggest Bargain in Chess Literature!

CHESS REVIEW ANNUAL

Volume 20

ALL twelve issues of CHESS REVIEW published during 1952 have been handsomely bound in cloth to make this jumbo-sized 384-plus page book. In it are 331 games selected by experts of which 246 are fully annotated by masters-all profusely illustrated with 724 diagrams, They are largely drawn from the most important chess events of the past year, notably the World Team Championship, the U. S. "Open," outstanding international tournaments, national championships abroad and the state championships and major tournaments in the United States.

In addition, the volume contains absorbing articles on historical and modern chess subjects, with game annotations by Cherney, Collins, Euwe, Horowitz, Kmoch, Mott-Smith, Reinfeld, Tartakover and other masters.

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Book of the Month

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR CHESS: Second Steps by I. A. Horowitz and Fred Reinfeld, 183 pages, plus Introduction, etc., and Index. Over 100 diagrams. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York,

Most chess books are written either for rank beginners or for players who are quite advanced.

Probably 99 per cent of our chess-players are in the "in-between"-group-they are well beyond the beginner class yet far from being experts. They would like to become better players, of course, but they have no intention of devoting a great deal of time to the process. When they look about for suitable material to help them improve their play, they find a great scarcity of books suited to their purpose.

It is just at this point that Horowitz and Reinfeld render their greatest service with their new book. Their fourteen easyto-follow chapters are all based on the games of ordinary players. As the authors put it:

"The reader will find only games admirably suited to his needs. For these games were played by average playersplayers like himself. The games used by us were carefully sifted from hundreds of such scores, with a view to discovering the themes which are most likely to be useful to the type of reader we have had in mind, In these down-to-earth contests you will find blunders, inconsistencies, missed opportunities, faulty planning, or no planning at all-just as you encounter them in your own games.

"These negative features are pointed out, described and analyzed; their consequences are made clear. The reader is shown typical mistakes, and how and why to avoid them."

One feature of the book which particularly deserves praise is the careful grading of subjects. Instead of plunging into the most complicated subjects, as some chess authors foolishly do. Horowitz and Reinfeld begin on a very simple level. They first deal with such subjects as how to seize capturing opportunities; how to guard your King adequately; how to tame the attack by exchanging where possible,

Later on, the reader finds himself delving into such refined subjects as maneuvering to advantage with the two Bishops, how to attack weak Pawns, how to exert pressure on a powerful Pawn center. But, before he gets to these subtle problems of position play, he has been led

gently and expertly through a consideration of important problems and techniques which are often overlooked in most books.

Each chapter is devoted to one game and one theme. Each game rates seven or eight diagrams; and each of these diagrams is given an inviting caption which at once enlists the reader's interest. The thoughtful attitude of the author's is indicated by the fact that they even stop to review castling and remind the reader of the meaning of the expression, "to win the Exchange." All too many chess writers take these items-and many others-for granted.

One boon for which we must thank the authors-or perhaps the publishers-is the Index, a feature which is badly needed in chess books and which is often left out. This one contains such entries as: Attack. Attack against KB2, Captures, Castled position, Centralization, Counter-attack, Doubled Pawns, Fianchetto, Holes, Isolated Pawn, etc.

The publishers deserve a lot of credit for this good-looking addition to their chess list. The large type will appeal to many readers-one more of the many features which have been provided to make this book useful and easy reading. -P. L.

From my Chess Memoirs

(Continued from page 75)

20 BxPt 21 R-KR4

21 BxB, QxB 22 R-KR4 is insufficient because of 22 . . . Q-B3 with winning counter-threats for Black.

> 21 BxB 22 RxN B-R3 23 RxB

The game unfolds with elemental fury.

23 24 QXRP PxR

The meaning of this defensive maneuver will soon become apparent: the Rook covers the second rank of Black's position as is vital.

25 R-K3

P-B3

Black opens the door for the flight of his King.

> 26 R-N3† 27 P-B4

K-B2

The picture has changed suddenly, and the attacker who has made his sacrifice is lost beyond recall. The rest is merely shadow-boxing.

27 Q-N3† 28 K-B1 K-K1

29 P-B5

P-K4 30 R-N6 B-N4† Resigns

- Do you win your rightful share of games?
- Do you know the secret of successful opening play?
- After you've developed your pieces, can you think ahead according to a scientific battle plan?
- Can you work out an attack easily, soundly, logically, from the first step to the final mate?

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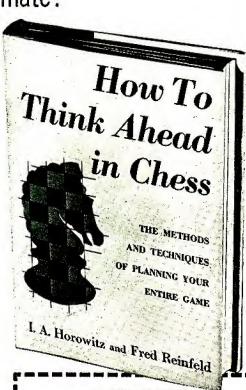
T would take you a lifetime trying to catch up with the thousands of tricky opening variations. Now you can stop worrying about these pitfalls. International master I. A. Horowitz (editor of Chess Review) and world-famous chess author Fred Reinfeld have come up with a revolutionary book that shows you the one opening system for White and the two set-ups for Black that are all you need to know in order to win. The title is **How To Think Ahead in Chess.**

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When you have finished reading **How To Think Ahead in Chess**, you will be able to force the game into channels familiar to you. You will have the security of knowing what you are playing for, how to plan, what lies ahead. You can win more games. You can enjoy each game to the full.

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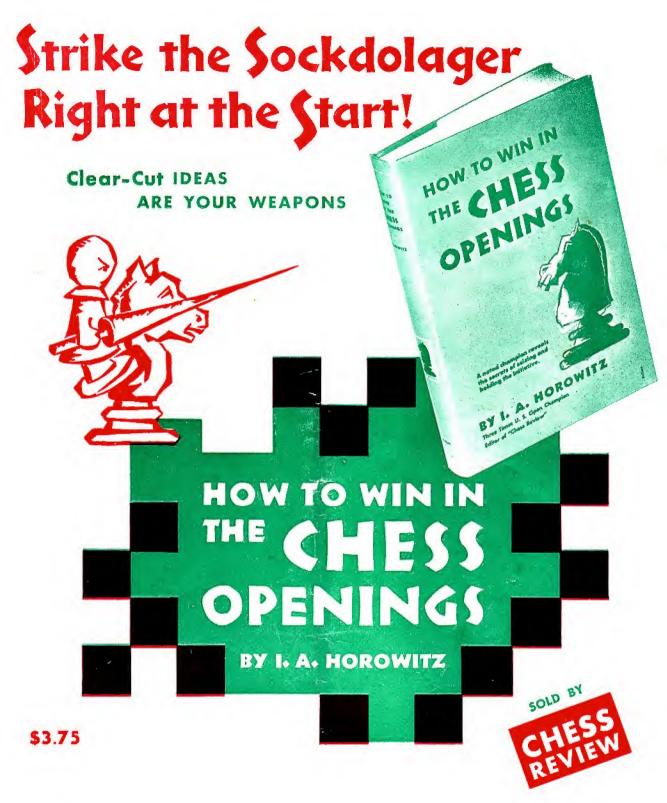


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CHESS THEORY has advanced to the stage where the difference between good and bad opening play means the difference between victory and defeat. Never before in the history of the game has it been so important to know why some opening moves are good, why others are bad.

In this book, a noted authority presents a lucid, step-by-step analysis of popular opening lines. He explains the grand underlying strategy of these openings and evaluates individual moves in relation to basic strategy. Thus the reader not only learns the standard moves but also becomes familiar with the reasoning behind these moves and can apply it in his own games.

Each opening discussion is supplemented by a model illustrative game in "chess movie" style—so profusely diagramed that it can be played over without using board and pieces!

CHESS REVIEW the picture chess magazine

APRIL 1953

> NO PIPE THIS!

(See Page 98)

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Chernevs Chess Corner

THIS ISSUE of the Corner will be a potpourri, a gallimaufry, a melange, a chrestomathy. In short, a mishmash with these ingredients:

A game saved by stalemate

A modern masterpiece

A miniature tidbit

An ending

A game combination

A maximummer or two

An anecdote or two

A thought for the month.

END-GAME composer Troitzky pulls this one out of the fire. Vogt (Black) is on the move:



1	R-N3†	4 RxR†	KxF
2 N-N3	Q-B6	5 Q-Q1†!	QxG
3 R-Q1	B-R6	Stalemate	2

Soho, 1949 ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Golombek				Brown
White				Black
1 P-K4	N-KB3	8	B-Q3	B-R3
2 P-K5	N-Q4	9	0-0	BxB
3 N-QB3	NxN	10	QxB	P-B5
4 NPxN	P-Q4	11	Q-K2	P-N3
5 P-KB4	P-K3	12	P-N4	P-KR4
6 N-B3	P-QB4	13	P-B5!	RPxP
7 P-Q4	P-QN3	14	PxKP!	PxN
-	w. w.			

On 14 . . . PxP, 15 N-N5 is rough on Black.

. . . .

15 QxKBP

Stronger than 15 PxP†, K-Q2-a case where the threat is stronger than the execution.

15 P-B4 16 PxP e.p. B-Q3 17 B-N5 Q-B2

Or 17 . . . BxP† 18 K-N2, Q-B2 19 P-B7†, K-B1 20 P-K7†, and White wins.

18 P-B7† K-B1 19 Q-B6 BxP†

If $19 \dots R-R2$ 20 $P-K7\dagger$, BxP 21 Qx $B\dagger$, QxQ 22 $BxQ\dagger$, KxQ, the passed Pawn decides the issue.

20 K-R1 B-K4§
21 QxR† BxQ
22 P-K7† Resigns
As Black's King will be dispossessed

to make way for a new Queen. Correspondence, 1952

	81	JDAPEST	DEF	FENSE	
Bi	egler				Peperle
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	7	P-KN3	QxP†
2	P-QB4	P-K4	8	KxN	P-84†
3	P-Q5	B-B4	9	KxP	P-Q3§
4	P-KR3	BxP†	10	K-K4	B-B4†!
5	KxB	N-K5†	11	KxB	Q-N3
6	K-B3	Q-R5			mate!

White to play and draw

-By Gorgiev



Solution

1	N-B2	PxP†	5	R-87P-	R8(Q)†
2	K-R6	PxN(Q)	6	K-N7	Q-N2
3	N-Q4†	PxN	7	K-R6!	QxR
4	RxQ	B-R1!!		Stalema	te

REMINISCENT of a delightful ending by Kakovin is this pretty combination from a game won at Kaschau, 1931, by Opocensky from Hromadka. Unfortunately, I have not the entire score of the game. White wound it up this way:



PXR

PxN

1 RxB† 2 N-Q3†

3 P-B4 mate

THE FOLLOWING are maximummers. This frightening term means that Black must make only his longest possible moves.

In the first, White is to play and mate in six moves.



Solution

1 P-K6	B-R8
2 P-K5	Q-N8
3 P-K4	R-R6
4 P-K3	R-QN2
5 P-K7	B-N6
6 N-N4 mate	

In this one, the terms are the same.



Solution

1 P-N4	Q-QR8
2 P-K5	Q-R1
3 B-R7	B-R3
4 P-N5	R-N8
5 BxR	P-B4
6 PxP e.p. mate	

SINCE there is still a bit of space. I quote verbatim from Lasker's Chess Magazine:

Blackburne was giving a blindfold performance, and among the many spectators were a number of ladies, some of whom had perhaps hazy notions of what they came to see. One of these latter, being asked by a friend, "Isn't it wonderful, dear?" replied, "Oh, it is all charming, but—but what does that old man in the corner keep shouting for?"

When Philidor was chess champion of the world, he gave lessons in the game to Louis XVI of France. After receiving many instructions from the great master, the King wished to know how he was progressing. "Sire," said Philidor, "chess players may be divided into three classes; the first who cannot play at all; the second who play badly; and the third who play well. Your Majesty has already reached the second class."

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

The great master places a Knight at K5; checkmate follows by itself.

-Tartakover.

CHESS

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April, 1953

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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eaders forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

CALLING W3ABT?

I am a chess-player with the facilities of an amateur radio station, I know that. from time to time, you are contacted by "hams" looking for others to play chess with them by the air wayes.

Could you write us the names of any such persons that you might know of? We also would like their call letters, addresses and any other information you might have.

We have the call letters, WABT, and our station is that of the radio club of the University of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia.

DAN SAMUELS 3327 Chestnut St. Phil. 4. Pa.

NOMENCLATURE

As time after time, Chess Review makes the same excusable error, allow me to point out a difference between the USA Open Championship and the Australian Open Tournament. They are similar in that they occur in alternate years [not the US Open] during which the national championship is not held. But your event carries a title. Our carries no title. It was formerly, after its founder called the Pietzcker Tourney, then the Mclbourne Annual Tourney, then, when it became biennial, I suggested the name "Australian Open Tourney." It is conducted by the Melbourne Chess Club. It is open to anybody; but, as it carries a prize list of only \$90, visitors from other States are few.

In seven decades, only 11 players have held the Australian title. The first, F. K. Esling, born 1860, is among the five now living; he is the only living man, it is claimed, to have played Adolf Anderssen -vide Anderssen's games (Esling won).

The eleven are: F, Esling (1885-87); H. Charlick† (1887-8); W. Crane† (1888-93 and part of 1897): A. E. N. Wallacet (1893-7); J. L. Jacobsen† (1897-9); after which the title lapsed.

W. S. Viner† (1906-22 and 1923-6); C. G. Watson (1922-3 and 1930-2); S. Crakanthorp† (1926 - 30); G. Koshnitsky (1932-4 and 1938-45); C. J. S. Purdy

(1934-8 and 1948-52); Lajos Steiner (1945-48 and 53).

C. J. S. PURDY Greenwich, NSW, Aus.

A FIND

On my way home, I picked up a copy of CHESS REVIEW on the subway. I would like not only to thank you for printing this fine magazine but also to thank my benefactor who was good enough to leave his copy on the BMT.

> J. SCHUYLER SACKMAN Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOUDER THAN WORDS

Enclosed is my check covering renewal of my subscription to CHESS REVIEW for the three ensuing years.

I hope you will realize that for a Scotsman of my years to take this chance is very unusual, only justified by a very unusual publication.

In the event that I have to resign before the end of 1955, perhaps something can be worked out with regard to a refund.

HUGH MACLEAN Sturgeon Bay, Wisc.

COMMENT?

In reply to Irving Chernev's "Thought for the Month" (February), I beg to reply with the following:

In answering the question, "Which is the greater game, chess or checkers." must in all frankness, favor neither,

TOM WISWELL World Go-as-you-please Checker Champion

TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

This column (see page 103) is designed to aid our readers and incidentally tournament organizers. But, if it is really to help prospective participants plan to attend tournaments - items must be early!!! To ensure an item appearing before date of tournament, we need more than one month's notice. And the prospective participants need a couple of months, at least, for planning to attend.

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ON THE COVER

Oh, that's a real pipe in Max Pavey's mouth, all right. What was no pipe was his winning a close Manhattan Chess Club Championship this year.

Max has had some solid firsts: when visiting as a student in Edinburgh, he won the Scottish championship, in 1949, won the New York State Championship. And he has placed very high in some U. S. Championships and other major tournaments, including previous Manhattan C. C. ones. But this, we believe, is his first first in the Manhattan C. C.

We cannot give the whole story in this issue for (as will happen in some tournaments, seemingly just to vex us) there are some unfinished games still hanging over as we go to press.

We can restate, however, that winning the tournament was no pipe. Though many notables were missing: Bisguier, the Byrnes brothers, Denker, Kramer, Horowitz, even Reshevsky are members who did not compete—the competition was remarkably keen.

Abe Turner, playing some exceedingly fine chess, led till near the end and seemed almost sure to win. Pavey, on the other hand, was definitely off form, but finally pulled up—even a half-point ahead with two rounds to go. But then Turner caught up again.

In the last round, Pavey ran into heavy weather against Josef Nussbaum, while Turner built up a winning advantage against Muban Boysan. Nussbaum, however, faltered, and so did Turner. So Pavey won a half-point victory ahead of Turner who drew.

To Pavey's solid credit (aside from some breaks against Bacallao, Vine and Nussbaum) go impeccable wins over Turner, Alexander Kevitz, and a draw with Herbert Seidman. Turner's play we have mentioned. Seidman showed his great talent and enterprising style but collapsed toward the end, drawing a dead won game against Boysan and failing against W. J. Bryan, for example. As for Kevitz, he started by needlessly exceeding the time limit against A. S. Pinkus, experimented recklessly (successfully against Nussbaum and A. Kaminsky but unsuccessfully against Pavey -see page 117) but still played good chess by and large.

Bryan, by the way, is apparently a comer. He achieved a fine score this year—and defeated Pavey (as, indeed, he did last year). And he did so by dint of really good chess-play. How much he learned from Postal Chess is hard to say—but, on his postal record, it must have been something.

Exact standings in the Manhattan C. C. tournament, next issue.

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AMSTERDAM, 1921

This is the way a future world champion should play!

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe G.					Maroczy
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K3	7	B-Q3	P-QB4
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	8	Q-R5!	P-KN3
3	N-QB3	N-KB3	9	Q-R6	R-K1
4	B-N5	B-K2	10	BxB	QxB
5	P-K5	KN-Q2	11	P-R5	N-B1
6	P-KR4	0-0?	12	N-B3	BPxP
			13	N-KN5!	



N-B3

13 ... PxN is answered the same way.

14 NxRP! NxP 16 BxN NxB

15 PxP N/1xP 17 P-KN4! PxN

18 O-O-O! Resigns

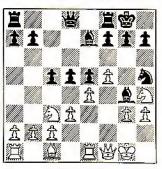
Nothing to be done about 19 P-N5 and 20 N-B6†.

HOLLAND, 1952

A dull opening leads to a lively middle game!

SICILIAN DEFENSE

L.	Eggink			1	H. Belle
1	P-K4	P-QB4	8	P-KN3	NxB†
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	9	QxN	B-R6
3	P-Q3	P-Q3	10	R-K1	B-K2
4	B-K2	B-Q2	11	P-B4	0-0
5	0-0	P-K4	12	P-B5	B-N5?
6	N-B3	N-B3	13	Q-B1	P-Q4
7	N-KR4	N-Q5	14	P-KR3	N-R4



15 PxB! NxP 18 NPxN BxR 16 Q-R3 BxN 19 P-B6! R-K1 17 NxP NxBP 20 B-R6! Resigns

If $20 \dots B-R4$ 21 BxP, Black is helpless against K-N2 and R-R1.

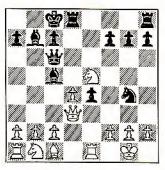
POSTAL GAME, 1948

Ulvestad's variation (5 . . . P-N4!?) is always sure to produce fireworks.

TWO KNIGHT'S DEFENSE

J.	G. Whit	ehead		J. B. ⊦	lemphill
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	BxN†	QxB
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	0-0	B-N2
3	B-B4	N-B3	9	N-KB3	B-B4
4	N-N5	P-Q4	10	R-K1	N-N5
5	PxP	P-N4!?	11	P-Q4	0-0-0!
6	BxP	QxP	12	Q-Q3?	P-K5
			13	N-K5?3	

Hoping for 13 , , , NxN 14 Q-R3†, saving the piece.



13 BxP! 16 NxR RxN! 14 NxQ BxP† 17 R-Q1 B-R3! 15 K-B1 PxQ Resigns

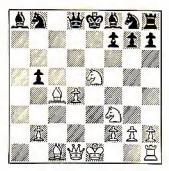
If 18 PxP, RxP, White is defenseless (19 RxR, BxR mate).

DUBROVNIK, 1951

Black's neglect of King-side development exposes him to a variety of neat tactical turns.

FRENCH DEFENSE

ı	Η,	Lamber	t		J. H.	Donner
	1	P-K4	P-K3	7	NxP	P-QN4
	2	P-Q4	P-Q4	8	QN-K5	B-N2
	3	N-Q2	P-QR3	9	P-QR4	P-B5?
	4	KN-B3	P-QB4	10	PxP	PxP
	5	KPxP	KPxP	11	RxR	BxR
	6	P-B4!	QPxP	12	BxP!	



12 B-N5† 14 Q-R4† K-B1 13 K-B1 PxB 15 QxB† N-K2 16 QxN! Resigns

If 16 . . . QxQ, 17 N-Q7† leaves White a piece to the good.

-INTERNATIONAL

A Chessic Triangle

For almost the memory of man — or so it seems — Miguel Najdorf has held a monopoly on the Mar del Plata tournament whenever he chose to exert it. At any rate, he has carried off first prize from this major chess event of his adopted country more times than we can count. In view, moreover, of his outstanding achievements in the great tournaments at Amsterdam and Havana and the pending continuation of his struggle with Samuel Reshevsky for the so-called championship of the non-communist world, everyone was inclined to consider him a shoo-in at this year's Mar del Plata.

Everyone, perhaps, except Yugoslavia's ace. Svetozar Gligorich!

Gligorich, as it turned out, won handily. He took the lead in the later stages — and as is apparent from hindsight, secured his triumph—by personally defeating Najdorf in their individual encounter. His grip on first place varied by a half-point from round to round thereafter. But he entered the semi-final round with a solid two-game margin and clinched his place by drawing in 27 moves with Rene Letelier of Chile.

It was an impressive victory for Gligorich, for the 20 man field was studded with international masters and at least 6 grandmasters. Yet he lost but one game, to Julio Bolbochan of Argentina, himself undefeated throughout.



Samuel Reshevsky Looks on from afar,



SVETOZAR GLIGORICH Tops at Mar del Plata.

The repercussions of any such major victory are numerous, but this one in particular dims the luster of the aforementioned Reshevsky—Najdorf match.

According to Al Bisno, the terms for Najdorf's return match with Reshevsky have just been settled, with the helpful co-operation of Enrique Ibanez, President of the Club Argentino de Ajedrez which is organizing the event. Eighteen games are to be contested, probably all in Buenos Aires, beginning on June 1st.

This match will certainly hold the interest of the chess world; but it now seems that Gligorich, who lost only by one point to Reshevsky, deserves a return match, too.

 For the other places, Najdorf's score was still impressive. He missed 1st by his loss to Gligorich plus a few too many draws (not counting a 19th rd. one with Hector Rossetto — to ensure 2d place).

Jullo Bolbochan and Dr. Petar Trifunovich of Yugoslavia fought it out for 58 moves to a 19th rd. draw to settle 3d and 4th places.

Miguel Cuellar of Colombia and Rene Letelier scored notably to displace the Argentian grandmasters Herman Pilnik and Erich Eliskases, the latter of whom permitted too many draws, And two more Argentinians closed out the first ten: Hector Rossetto and Carlos Guimard.

In the second division, Karl Ojanen of Finland dropped his final point to Letelier because of illness (the one forfeit in the tournament), possibly deserved a better score on the merits of his play. Jacques Bolbochan of Argentina clearly seems to have been off-form, while Rubin Schocron of Argentina surprised.

Herman Steiner of the USA (reportedly ill), the Argentinians, Carlos Maderna. Bernardo Wexler, Francisco Burgalat and Antonio Medina of Spain, Carlos Jauregui of Chile and Flavio Carvalho of Brazil rounded out the tournament.



MIGUEL NAJBORF Solid Second on Home Grounds.

Antipodes

A 10 game duel worthy of champions has been fought between O. Sarapu of New Zealand and C. J. S. Purdy of Australia.

Sarapu started off with a bang a la Reshevsky. He won the first and third games, drew the second and fourth. Thus Purdy was confronted with a 1-3 deficit close to the midpoint of the match. But then Purdy pulled himself together. Winning no less than 4 of the remaining 6 encounters, he achieved a tie that enabled him to share with Sarapu the newly created championship of Australasia—a fitting conclusion to a great struggle.

W UNITED STATES

REGIONAL Jaunting Jerseymen

When the Log Cabin Chess Club of West Orange, N. J., goes on a rampage, its doings are likely to make more than a local impression. The latest exploit of the Cabineers was a 710 mile week-end trip that took them on stabbing forays into three New England states.

Scalped by Log Cabin in the order mentioned were the Portland Chess Club of Maine, the Portsmouth Chess Club of New Hampshire and the Newburyport Chess Club of Massachusetts. John Curdo, Reid Harris, Ralph Houghton, Derwin Kerr, Forry Laucks and Viggo Madsen were the successful raiders.

New High in Attendance

The 29th annual Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Valley Chess Tournament, held at the Springfield YMCA, attracted a record entry list of 60 players, divided into three classes.

Under S.-B. scoring, a quadruple 4-1 tie for first in Class A was broken in favor of Nicholas Raymond of Hartford, Conn., followed by C. Tyson Smith, Vernon Hume and Dr. Joseph Platz.

Gilbert Carpenter and Frank Van Brunt were first and second respectively in Class B, while winners in Class C were Carl Baumann and Jerry Scanlon.

Southern Intercollegiate

The University of North Carolina carried off top honors in the 1953 annual tournament of the Southern Intercollegiate Chess Association at Ashland, Virginia, March 20-21. Randolph-Macon College was host to the 4 man teams.

North Carolina, 15-1, swept the boards against William and Mary, Richmond and Randolph-Macon, and scored 3-1 (2 draws) against Virginia. Virginia came

PRESENTATION CHESSMEN: hand carved, European, gold-silver finished replica, wood, of court set. Crusaders, steeds, ladies. Inlaid board-box, \$100. Write: Professer, 930 Carteret Av., Trenton, New Jersey.



Canterbury Team (I. to. r.) Philip Faix, Pittsburgh, Pa., Edward Hammond, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., James Corridon, East Norwalk, Conn., Raymond Marcotte, Nashua, N. H., Capt. Miguel Rovira, Guayama, Puerto Rico, and coach Lindman (center).

second, tying William and Mary and scoring 3-1 against the other two, for 9-7 totals, William and Mary, 7-9, Richmond, 5-11, and Randolph-Macon, 4-12, followed in that order.

For individual honors, Kit Crittenden (NC) and Phil Kolvoord (V) tied and won all other points at top boards; and D. Kohn (NC) and Leigh Ribble (V) did likewise at second board.

Preparatory School Champions

The Canterbury School at New Milford. Connecticut, has topped the Gambit League for the second year in a row—the duration to date of the League, It led decisively over three other Connecticut schools. South Kent, Millbrook and Wooster (the latter of Danbury) and one New York, Trinity-Pawling (of Pawling) after a double-round team competition:

	11.	D	1.
Canterbury	. 7	0	1
South Kent	. 4	40	4
Millbrook	. 3	1	4
Wooster	, 2	2	4
Trinity - Pawline	- 9	1	7.

The Canterbury coach and organizer of the Gambit League. Edwin L. Lindman (Head of Math. Dept.) hopes to see prep schools organize sectional championships and eventually put up a prep school national championship (see photo above).

DELAWARE

A recent play-off of a triple tie for first in the Delaware State Championship held in December, 1952, resulted in the elimination of A. A. Fischer and sharing of championship honors between M. W. Hope and M. R. Paul.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Utilizing a playing pattern somewhat similar to that of organized baseball, 14 teams of the District Chess League played in two qualifying sections dubbed "American League" and "National League." The two winners in each group thereupon engaged in a sort of miniature "world series" to determine the District championship, which went to the Navcom A team with a match score of 2-1 and a game score of 17-7, representing a victory percentage well above that of their rivals. The Divan A team, 2-1 in matches and 11-12 in games, was second, and the Library squad, $1\frac{1}{2}\cdot 1\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\cdot 12$, was third. Fourth in this top quartet of qualifiers was Divan B, $\frac{1}{2}\cdot 2\frac{1}{2}$ and 8-16.

Outstanding individual performances were turned in by Vincent L. Eaton of Library and Temple R. Hollcroft of Navcom A. Eaton's perfect 8-0 showing and Hollcroft's near-perfect 6½-½-½ (the best score percentage-wise after Eaton's sweep) entitled these two to prizes in the form of one-year subscriptions to Chess Review.

NORTH DAKOTA

A 12 player Swiss for the state title was credited to Stanley S. Johnson of Grand Forks, 4½-½, ahead of Melvin Johnson (no relative) of Northwood, 4-1, Ronald Pohle, 3½-1½, placed third.

Stanley S. Johnson is a civil engineering instructor at the University of North Dakota. In succeeding Gordon Anderson of Northwood, he is the first to bring the state title to Grand Forks. At 36, he is a keen student and active promoter of chess, at which he started while in the army in World War II.

Melvin Johnson is also a veteran, has placed high in previous state tourneys.

Ronald E. Pohle, who hails from St. Louis, has won state championships in Louisiana and Mississippi! Tournament Director D. C. Macdonald feels that Stanley Johnson's wins (individual and tourna-

ment) over Pohle will enhance Grand Forks chess standing considerably,

Other high scorers were: Gordon Anderson (he drew with S. Johnson). 4th at 3-2 (on S.-B.): Dr. Richard G. Werth of Concordia College. Moorhead. Minnesota. 5th at 3-2: K. W. Brown of Grank Forks, 6th at 3-2; and former state champion Louis Waag of Petersburg, 7th at 2½-2½.

Twelve players in all took part, mostly from North Dakota and Minnesota, including another (two-time) N. D. champion. Dr. Robert St. Clair of Northwood,

LOCAL EVENTS

California. It will be interesting to follow the fortunes of a 4 man team from the San Francisco Golden Gate Chess Club as they undertake an unofficial tour of Europe. They plan to participate in matche's and tournaments in Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany, Italy and England. Headed by George Koltanowski, international master and blindfold artist, the team otherwise comprises Henry Gross, co-champion of California, Guthrie Mc-Clain, titleholder of the Castle Chess Club of Berkeley, and Dr. Kenneth Colby, a psychiatrist.

New champion of the San Jose "Y" Chess Club is Francis Crofut, 13-5, Runner-up in this affair was Bill Adams.

 $12\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5\frac{1}{2}$.

In a return match between the Inglewood Chess Club and the Beverly Hills Chess Club, the former was again victorious by a decisive margin, Contributing to Inglewood's 6 points out of a possible 9 were K. Reissman, A. Freeman, H. Zander, C. Kodil, G. Junod and J. Metzler, The Beverly Hills points came from P. Waterman, K. Forrest and H. Gold,

Los Feliz won a match against Cosmo (Los Angeles) by 6-2.

Delaware. Exacting a rather excessive revenge for a close defeat incurred in January. the Wilmington Chess Club drubbed the Lancaster Red Roses Chess Club by 8½-½, On first board. Morrell Shields of Lancaster held M. R. Paul to a draw, but all his other teammates went down in defeat before A. A. Fischer, Melvin Hope, Lee Morris, John U. Hill. Don J. Thomas, Martin Paris, Lionel Harris and George Van Tine.

Reshevsky won 16 games in his simultaneous at the Wilmington C. C., drew with Chess Review correspondent R. D. Donaldson and lost to William M. Hart.

District of Columbia. A 5-0 sweep earned the strong Washington Divan championship for Malcolm Wiener. Edmund Nash. 4-1. was second in the round robin, and Michael Tilles. 3-2. finished third.

Georgia. Robert V. Jones won first prize (the 1952 Chess Review annual), for a score of 17½-1½ in a 20 man round-robin sponsored by the Macon Chess Association. Next were Robert Williams, Jr..



Stanley S. Johnson North Dakota Champion

16½-2½, who received a one-year subscription to Chess Review, and James I. Wood, 14½-4½, whose reward was a copy of *Chessboard Magic*.

In a praiseworthy effort to help promote chess interest throughout the South, the Macon Chess Association, one of the spark plugs of which is its public relations expert. Terry Saint, plans free distribution of its official newsletter, the sprightly MCA Bulletinette, to newspapers, radio stations and MCA members. All other Southern players are invited to take advantage of the present low subscription price of 50 cents for 12 issues. Illinois. The Decatur Chess Club was the scene of one of Samuel Reshevsky's current 'simultaneous exhibitions, Five en-

thusiasts among his 20 opponents had

traveled distances of 39 to 115 miles to be on hand for the evening's entertainment. It should be added that the unofficial champion of the Western world routinely quelled all resistance.

Dr. Max Schlosser won the championship of the Decatur Chess Club.

The Illini Chess Club of the University of Illinois at Urbana downed the Decatur Chess Club by a score of 5½-1½. Winners of full points for Illini were D. Fischheimer. Les Ford, James Warren and Iadzinnovisky. Other games were drawn.

Louisiana. In a play-off of a triple tie for the New Orleans title. Al Wills was successful with a score of $1\frac{1}{2}$.

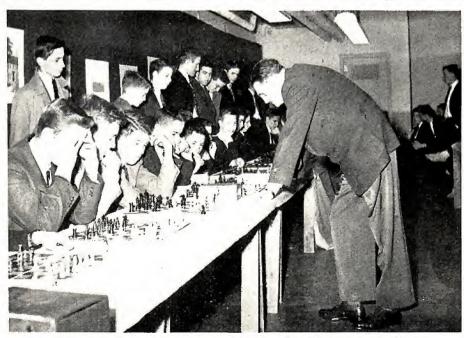
Shreveport dispatched Natchitoches by 7-3 in a 5 man, double round set-to, On top board. Noel of Shreveport tallied 2-0. Massachusetts. Victory in the Newburyport Invitational Tourney went to Alvin Tarpley, 4-1. Second to fourth on S.-B. points, with equal game scores of 3½-1½, were Harlow Daly, Alex Sadowsky, Robert

Hux and Orlando Lester, in that order.

Missouri. In the Greater Kansas City Championship at the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club, H. M. Wesenberg headed the list with a score of 5-1. The same game score but fewer S.-B. points landed Virgil W. Harris in second place. Third and fourth in the 30 player Swiss were gained on S.-B. points by Philip W. Morrell and Ross H. Latshaw respectively, each with a 4½-1½ game score.

Prior to the main event, a competition was held to determine the Kansas City Open Speed Championship. This was won by Harris with a score of 9-1.

Nebraska. CHESS REVIEW correspondent R. E. Weare of Stamford captured the 41st Washington's Birthday Chess Tournament at Stamford. Standings were calcu-



I. A. Horowitz meets an enthusiastic turnout at Deerfield Academy (Mass.).

lated on a percentage basis, which yielded the following results: Weare, 65%; O. W. Ritchey, 60%; L. B. Kaup, 45%; and Ben Peterson, 30%.

High school supremacy of Omaha was registered by Richard Vincent. 9-1. A good second in the 6 player, double round robin was Steve Mickna, 8-2,

New Jersey. Undefeated in a tournament at Hackensack for Bergen County scholastic honors, Claus Wolf of Teaneck High was awarded the title trophy and a set of chess books. Second to third respectively were David Downing and Joseph Batson, who, together with other prize winners, received subscriptions to Chess Review.

New York. Once more Dr. Erich Marchand is kingpin of Rochester, this time with a 9-0 sweep. Considerably outdistanced in Rochester tournament play were Dr. Max Herzberger and Vincent Weig, each 6½-2½, and Dr. Walter Rudin, 6-3.

The masterly hand of veteran Roy Black retained its grip on the title of the Queen City Chess Club of Buffalo when he tallied 7½-2½ in a 17 man Swiss. Second to fifth on S.-B. points with 7-3 each in games were Robert Mekus, Chester Fell. James Barrett and Vernon Gable in the order listed.

Well known for years in chess circles and recently of even greater prominence



Photo by Marion L. Brazee

Chess Club at Acton High (Massachusetts): (seated, left to right) William Kazokas, Richard Schou, Edwin Anderson, James Kazokas, Alan Christofferson, Paul Deane, Charles Day and Jack Baker; (standing, left to right) Norton Levy, Theodore Hersey, Brian Fitzgerald and Gregor Prentice.

in literature as a consequence of the stir made by his novel. *Heyday*, William Spackman is at present in New York City, busy on a new book.

Ohio. A tie for first in the Columbus "Y" Chess Club Tournament was broken in favor of Voskressensky when he defeated Loening by 4-2 in a play-off.

The Ashtabula County championship went to Bruce Tyler upon his defeat of Stanley McRae by 6-3.

Outscoring 25 rivals in a 7 round Swiss, Waldemar Walter became the champion of the whimsically named Buckeye Chess-Nuts Club of Fremont. Ashley came in second and Buisack third.

An important intercity contest on 17 boards was played between Columbus and Cleveland. To accommodate an excess of Columbus players, two Cleveland visitors did double duty and tackled two different opponents each. As evidenced by the close battle throughout, the teams were almost perfectly matched and it was not until the last move had been made on the last board that Cleveland could claim victory by 10½-8½. On the first 7 boards, winners for Cleveland were Roethler, Somlo and Haban; for Columbus they were Mann, Frederic and Naylor.

In another match, the Columbus YMCA overpowerd the Fremont Chess Club by 7-3. Schroeder, Mann. Voskressensky, Hudson, Naylor, Puseckor and Loening scored for Columbus, while Ashley, King and Fremion accounted for Fremont's trio of tallies.

South Dakota. The Rapid City Chess Club championship. a double round-robin, was won by M. F. Anderson, 9½-½. Other scores: E. M. Welling. 8; S. M. Brownhill (who drew with Anderson), 6½; Clifton R. Stearns, 4; and R. S. Browder and R. G. Holmes (they split), 1.

Texas. Led by Texas State Champion John B. Payne, San Antonio trounced Houston by $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ in a match held at Schulenberg.

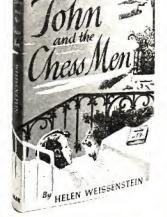
"A MOST NOVEL INTRODUCTION TO CHESS"*

JOHN AND THE CHESS MEN

by Helen Weissenstein

illustrated by Kurt Werth

*So writes Chess Life, and goes on to say: "Pete and Paul Dalley teach chess to a bedfast friend . . . A good deal of the history and morality of the game is worked into the story . . . Children learn chess fast and any chesser who does not take time to teach his ought to be investigated by the nearest PTA. Parents



who find communication with the modern child difficult can shove a copy of John and the Chess Men into its hands and prepare to give Rook odds shortly."

A "new approach to teaching youngsters to enjoy the game." Chess Column, Christian Science Monitor

"There are play-by-play descriptions of games and an exciting tournament to bring the story to a satisfying close."—New York Times Book Review.

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Utah. Gaston Chappuis retained his Salt Lake City title with a 5-1 showing in an 8 man Swiss, ahead of Farrell L. Clark and Gleb Kashin. each 4½-1½, who finished second and third respectively on S.-B. points.

Virginia. A 7.7 tie was played between Richmond and Tidewater, captained respectively by Roy Elliott and James A. York, Jr. On first board, Chess Review correspondent Dr. Rodney M. Baine chalked up 2 points for Richmond.

Washington. Surmounting the difficulties presented by a tough 20 man Swiss tourney for the 1953 Puget Sound Open Championship, Jim Schmitt of the Portland Chess Club took first with a score of 5-1. Next was Ivars Dahlberg, also of Portland, with 4½-1½, followed by three Seattle men, O. W. Manney, Russ Vellias and Charles Joachim, each 4-2.

Prison teams in this state are playing some remarkably good chess. In a 14 man, double round match at the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, visitors from Pasco were outpointed by 21½-20½,

In another encounter of this type, Tacoma was unable to do better than tie with McNeil Island Prison by 4½.4½.

Wisconsin. A heavy defeat was inflicted on Beloit by Racine when the latter heaped up a 9-1 victory on its home grounds. Rudy Kunz, Art Domsky, R. E. Rigg, David Arganian, Erwin Poetschke, John Aroks, Frank Buttenhoff, John Abt and John Olsen won for Racine; O. K. Longmire saved his side from a shut-out.

Wyoming. In a collision between the Douglas Chess Club and the University of Wyoming, the outcome was a 2-2 tie. Vic Stalick and Ray Fetzer tallied for Douglas, while Robert McGregor and Ernie Salter retaliated for the University.



Manitoba

In Winnipeg, the United Colleges defeated the Knights Errant by 7-5.

Ontario

Though closely pressed by F. R. Anderson in the provincial title tourney at the Hobby and Homecraft Show, Paul Vaitonis succeeded in staying ½ point ahead to add the Ontario championship to his national crown. Final scores of the three leaders in the 10 man Swiss were: Vaitonis, 5½-½; Anderson, 5-2; E. Kristini and I. Suk, each 4-2.

Various match results were: Hart House 5, Toronto Chess Club 1; McGill University 3, University of Toronto 2; Weston 7, AVRO (A. V. Roe Co.) 2.

In a simultaneous exhibition at the Delta Secondary School in Hamilton, Vaitonis swept 25 boards.

A LATIN AMERICA

Brazil

A score of 11-2 sufficed for Flavio Carvalho to win the national championship. Tied for second were German and Belem, each 10-3,



Australia

Lajos Steiner, who has not been particularly active for some time, reappeared in the news when he regained the Australian chess championship. His winning score of $8\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}$ entirely eclipsed that of such strong rivals as runner-up K. Ozols, $6\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$, and third prize winner G. Koshnitsky, 6-3. Unfortunately, C. J. S. Purdy was not present to play the role of defending champion.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation, CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

April 26 & 27: New Hampshire State Championship at the Railroad YMCA in Concord, New Hampshire: 5 rd SS Tmt; write to Alex Sadowsky, 255 Circuit Road, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

May 16 & 17: Annual State Tournament of Indiana State CA at the Barnes Hotel in Logansport, starts 7 PM May 16; open to state residents (30 days) or students in state schools: 5 rd. SS Tmt; no EF: write D. E. Rhead, 2715 Green St., Gary, Ind.

May 16 & 17: Michigan State Children's Championship: open to any age but 10th grade (or under) students: 6 rd or more: EF \$1—see next item for further details.

May 16 & 17 and 23 & 24: 1953 Open Michigan Chess Tournament at the Colonial Hotel in Mt. Clemens: 4 days, 8 rd, SS Tmt, 50 moves in 2 hr: EF \$7.50

Checho-Slovakia

In a tourney at Prague, Dr. Alster and Brat divided first and second prizes.

Iceland

Larus Johnsen has won the championship of Reykjavik, with eight wins, three draws and no losses. Second at 7½-3½ was Oli Valdimarsson; and 16 year old Ingi R. Johannsson came third at 7-4.

New Zealand

O. Sarapu, defending champion, easily retained his title with a score of 8-1.

Roumania

On completion of a tournament for the national championship, there was a play-off to break a tie between Dr. Troianescu and Ciocaltea. This resulted in a surprise victory for the latter, who is only 20 years old and has not been playing chess for more than two years.

(plus \$5 for non-USCF members)— Junior Champ, highest under 18 in adult tourney—Speed Championship, 6 PM, May 16—write to V. E. Vandenburg, 505 West Lenawee St., Lansing.

May 21-23: 1953 South Dakota CA State Tournament at the Union Building of the University (2d floor) in Vermillion, S. D. 6 rd SS Tmt (1st 7:30 pm, May 21), open to all: EF? (not stated); \$\$: write to M. F. Anderson, Box 1466 Rapid City, South Dakota.

May 23 & 24: Delaware Open at YMCA, Wilmington, Delaware: 5 rd SS Tmt: EF \$3, trophies, open to all: write to R. D. Donaldson, 217 Concord Av., Wilmington.

May 29-31: Massachusetts State Open at Springfield: 6 rd SS Tmt; EF \$5 to USCF members, \$7.50 to non-members; trophies; starts 9 PM, 29th: write to Dick Gleason, 935 Chestnut Street, Springfield,

May 30 & 31: Texas State Championship at Lions Field Tourist Center, Broadway & Mulberry, San Antonio: 6 rd SS Tmt, open to state residents and military personnel: EF \$5 plus USCF & TCA membership: trophies: write to J. B. Payne, 809 Garrity Road, San Antonio, Texas.

June 5—7: 29th Annual Trans-Mississippi Chess Tournament at Chamber of Commerce, Davenport, Iowa: 8 rd SS Tmt: \$\$—\$505, \$150 guar, 1st prize: EF? (not stated): write to Karl Wiegmann, 2610 Ninth St., Rock Island, Illinois.

June 12—14: The Carolinas Championship in Wilmington, North Carolina: \$\$ and trophies; open to Carolinas residents.

July 27—Aug. 8: USCF "Open" Championship at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.



WINNING CHESS TRAPS (3. Closed Games)

THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS from Irving Chernev's Winning Chess Traps illustrate the selection of closed games. For even in the closed games traps abound—and need for alertness is the greater because not so evident. Try your wits on these: 10 correct solutions are excellent; 8, good; 6, fair.



Trap 213 Q's Gambit Decl.

Black to Play

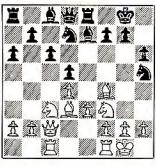
Again, Black refuses to be the victim—but here in a position that is well known—or should be!

White has just won a Pawn—or thinks he has. What are you going to do about it? Don't just sit there!



Trap 265 Q's Indian Def.
Black to Play

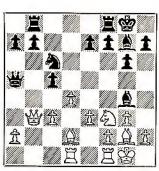
This trap reverses a better known one (see Trap 260 in the book) which White had thought to spring, with his previous move, N-N5(?). He threatens, of course, QxP mate as well as BxB, followed by BxR; but—well, that is the trap—you spring it!



Trap 222 Q's Gambit Decl.
White to Play

As the Queen's Gambit Declined is the acme of all closed games, we have to give one with a win for White,

This one is a classic, too. A Pawn is White's sure hooty—and he may and often does win more!



Trap 273 Gruenfeld Def.
Black to Play

Over a recent period, the Gruenfeld outstripped in popularity, its parent, the King's Indian. Black's counter-chances ranked it high.

Here White has not played best, and Black ought to win an Exchange, at least, You take it from there.



Trap 205 Queen's Gambit White to Play

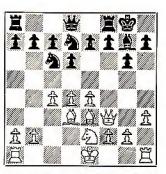
Warm up on a one-mover. It stems from Black's trying to hold the gambit Pawn.

Traps are numbered here per Chernev's book, which see for opening moves and notes on them, with pertinent advice. The moves leading to this are instructive because typical.



Trap 249 Q's Pawn Game
White to Play

The Queen's Pawn Opening is another typically closed game, As illustrative, we have selected a trap which has a wee element of the elusive. White must have something, to be sure, but what is it? Not to be too coy, he wins the exchange.



Trap 277 King's Indian Def, Black to Play

But the Gruenfeld's grand-daddy, the King's Indian, is coming back now in master games. From the above position, the play takes an unusual bent with a gain in Pawns for Black, The idea is uncommon—but obvious, too. You can't miss it!



Trap 210 Queen's Gambit
Black to Play

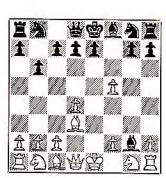
The Queen's Gambit Accepted is hardly a closed game to be sure, but then where should we put it? So here it is.

At any rate, here the usual victim, Black, scores a gain. It shows it can be done—but how? Look for a stinger as a follow-up.



Trap 255 Nimzo-Indian Def. Black to Play

Current statistics don't speak well for the Nimzo-Indian Defense for Black. But its unbalanced positions can give a better player reasonable winning chances. Here's one: White has just taken a Bishop, but he is in for a rude surprise.



Trap 293 Q's Fianchetto Def. White to Play

Black innocently imagines that he will win a Rook—but did you ever see the "Fool's Mate"? For our April issue, this will do for it! Yet, believe it or not, says Cherney, it catches'em even today!

Solutions on page 122

A CONSULTATION GAME

Reported by HANS KMOCH

Persons Represented

Mary: darkhaired; U. S. women's chess champion

May: blond; former U.S. Women's chess champion

Peggy: redhead; former U. S. women's chess champion

Carrie: widow of grandmaster Frank J. Marshall

Miss Sullivan: reporter-in-chief of the American Chess Bulletin; director of consultation game

Sammy: leading grandmaster of the non-Communist world

Miguet (alias Mendel): grandmaster living in Buenos Aires; rival to Sammy Tartakover: dean of active international grandmasters; French subject of Austro-Polish-Russian origin; living in Paris

Bisno: sponsor of chess, preferably U. S. chess, particularly Sammy's chess

Al: publisher of CHESS REVIEW; organizer of consultation game

Hermann: dean of U.S. chess; assistant to Miss Sullivan

First kibitzer

Second kibitzer

People (about 2000 in number)

Scene: The Aldorf-Wastoria Hotel in New York City

Date: April 1, 1953

Required reading (!!!): Reshevsky vs. Najdorf, International Team Championship Finals, Helsinki, 1952: CHESS REVIEW, page 337, November, 1952.

ACT ONE

Scene One

(Large ballroom converted to chess room with hundreds of chess tables and many wallboards. About 2000 people. Seated on a podium Carrie, Mary, May. Peggy, Miss Sullivan, Al, Bisno, Hermann, Miguel, Sammy, Tartakover.)

Al: Ladies and gentlemen. One of the most important events in all chess history is going to take place in this room tonight. The question whether chess is a game for males or for females or for both will be settled once and for all. My magazine has spent many thousands of dollars to arrange a consultation game between the three most renowned women chess players of this country, and the three best chess males we were able to get hold of, Sammy, that is (applause), and the two brilliant foreigners, Tartakover and Mendel, or rather Miguel whom —

Miguel: (interrupting) Ladies and gentlemen, I, uuu, I, I, I - and my old friend Al, of course - I saink you vairy metch. I always like to comm to New York which has become my second homm.

Bisno (to Tartakover): What was his first?

Tartakover (evasively): Oh, he is cosmopoleete,

Miguel (continuing): Last time when I was in New York play match against my old friend Sammy (applause) I played as idiot (applause) but this time I shall play vairy——

Al (interrupting): Would you mind, Miguel, if I finished first? (to audience) Well, ladies and gentlemen, I

guess — Miguel, Al (simultaneously): (M) How can I mind, my old — (A) I mean I guess — (M) my vairy old friend Al — (A) I guess that's all — (M) I always fill happy — (A) I mean that's all I had to say, ladies — (M) ladies and gentlemen — (A) and gentlemen.

Miguel: — and gentlemen, I always fill happy... (Carrie, Mary, May, Peggy, Miss Sullivan, Al, Bisno, Hermann, Sammy, Tartakover exeunt) always vairy happy when I hear spick my old— (Curtain)

Scene Two

(The podium. Carrie, Mary, May, Peggy, Miss Sullivan, Al, Bisno, Hermann, Miguel, Sammy, Tartakover. Cocktails being served.)

Al: Ladies and gentlemen, Miss Sullivan has been appointed Director of the Consultation game. She will now make the arrangements.

Sullivan: Well, this table is for the ladies. The men will sit over there at the other end of the room. Each side will have a clock. (to Hermann) Did you bring the clocks?

Hermann: Yes, Milady.

Sullivan: Score sheets, too?

Hermann: Yes Milady, Also pencils.

Sullivan: Okay, then, we can start.

Peggy: But who has White?

Sullivan: Oh, that's true. Let us toss a coin.

Hermann (whispering to Sullivan): You have to call the captains of the teams for that.

Sullivan: Will the captains of the teams step forward, please?

Sammy: We didn't decide on the captain, yet. But that's easy. The oldest always is the captain; so our's is our distinguished teacher Doctor Tartakover. Any objections, Miguel?

Miguel: Objections???? Hohohohoho! (backslapping Tartakover) Capitan! Heheheheee!

Sullivan: And what about the ladies? Did you decide?

Miguel (to Sammy): Oioioi! Why did you say: oldest? Youngest, you full! Sammy: What's the difference, you fool!

Sullivan: Come on, ladies.

Mary (after pause): We don't need any captain.

Peggy: Why should we have a captain? May: It's usual, though

May: It's usual, though
Peggy (slightly irritated): Well, so —

May (defiantly): What do you mean: so? (Enters waiter offering drinks.)

May: No, thanks, not before the game.

Mary: Just vodka, please. And caviar. You see, I just came back from Roasha where we had the tournament.

Peggy: I'd like some coffee, but without cream and sugar and coffee.

Mary: Are you so strict with your diet, dear? Is it good for your chess?

Peggy (sentimentally): Nothing is good for my chess, it seems. I can't get over the game I had with you in the championship.

Mary (indignantly): Which you should have lost.

Peggy (perplexed): Lo-ost?????

Sullivan (impatiently): Please, ladies, name your captain.

Mary: Listen, dear: we only know how to play chess. Am I right, May?

May: I should say so. Not even I would know how to act as a captain although I won the U. S. championship many times.

Peggy: Maybe somebody else could be our captain? What about Carrie? She is very experienced in these things.

Mary: Oh yes, Carrie. What a brilliant idea! (kissing Carrie) Darling, please, would you like to be our captain? You can't say: no.

Carrie: I bet I can. Please leave me out.
Why should I get myself into trouble?

Peggy: What trouble? You are the most wonderful captain in the world! Everybody respects and admires you.

May: Right you are. If she refuses, this whole event is ruined.

Al (frightened): What do you mean: ruined? (to Carrie) You are not going to drive us into bankruptcy, are you? My magazine has spent thousands of dollars to make this night a success, and success we must have. We don't mind a few extra grand, if you know what I mean. So don't hesitate.

Carrie: (softened): Well, I have not the slightest idea what you mean, I must say, but I'd sure hate you to go broke, so all right, I'll take the job. But what is a captain supposed to do?

Mary: Oh, that's easy, darling. You just sit there and do nothing.

May: Absolutely nothing,

Carrie: So what do you need me for?

Peggy: Just to do nothing. We can't afford that, you see, because we have to play our game.

Carrie: I wish I could get that. But all right; once I said yes, I have to stick to it. (to Sullivan) So I'm the captain.

Sullivan: Carrie and Mister Tart-a-kover!

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Will-you step forward, please. We have to toss a coin.

Tartakover: So how mainy players has ladies team, pliss?

Sullivan: Three, sir.

Tartakover: Three? Pardon: Mary, May, Peggy and Carrie — combien ca fait?

Sullivan: Well, that would be four. But Carrie is only the captain; she doesn't know how to play.

Tartakover (sarcastically): Not know how play? Hahaha! Poor innocent lamb. (emphatically) I can tell you: captain or no captain, better half of grandmaster Marshall plays better than we all. Ist tiger. Vairy fine lady, of course, but in chess: tiger. No, no. I protest. Timms must be even: three men, three women. C'est tout.

(Follows heated debate whether or not the teams must be even in number. Situation seems hopeless.)

Hermann (to Sullivan): Uuuuuu, may I make aaaa suggestion, Milady?

Sullivan: Go ahead, Hermann.

Hermann: Uuuuuu, What if the gentlemen also took a fourth member in their team? I see here, uuuuuu, Mr. Bisno, aaaaa very fine gentleman and excellent player, too. Remember, he recently defeated even the President of the United States (blows his nose) Chess Federation in a brilliant game that has been published.

Sammy: That's the solution. Thank you, Hermann. I'm sure Mr. Bisno will accept.

Bisno: Well, if Sammy tells me that I should accept, so I accept. However, you know how I hate a wooden game. With me on the team there will be no such monkey business as a grandmaster draw. By the way: Miguel and Tartakover must vote on me.

Miguel (backslapping Bisno): Hohohoho, Meester Beesno, I vott for you.

Tartakover: Bravo. I principally never object to anything. But maybe we could give Mr. Bisno to ladies' team and take better half of Marshall for ourselves. Ist only suggestion, naturellement.

Carrie: You think you can push me around like a Pawn? No. I stay with the girls. Or I go home.

Sullivan: So let's toss the coin, now. We lost almost an hour. Head is White for the ladies. (Tosses coin while Carrie and Tartakover watch.) Head! The ladies play White. Will the gentlemen go to their table, please.

(Al, Bisno, Hermann, Miguel, Sammy, Tartakover exeunt)

Sullivan: Gosh, I forgot to tell Hermann, Hermann! Heeeermaaann!!!

Hermann (re-entering): Yes, Milady.

Sullivan: So you take care of the boys, and I shall stay with the girls. But how do we communicate with each other? They didn't install earphones, and I wonder whether we can outshout all these millions of people here.

Hermann (smilingly): I anticipated that, Milady. May I provide you with these paper cups which I took from our water machine? We can conveniently use them as megaphones.

Sullivan: Oh that's wonderful. But now hurry up. The boys have already arrived at their table.

Scene Three

(The ladies' podium with chess table and clock. Carrie, reading "Chess in an Hour" by Frank J. Marshall; Mary, polishing her nails; May, arranging her hair; Peggy, brushing up her make-up; Miss Sullivan. hammering at a gong. Steadily increasing noise from the audience.)

Peggy: What is this noise? It makes me nervous. Sounds like a gong.

Sullivan: I have been doing this since I started your clock eleven minutes ago. Nobody pays any attention to me.

Peggy (dismayed): Oh, you started our clock. Why didn't you say so?

May (mildly reproachful): Our captain should have told us.

Carrie (defiantly positive): What do you mean by told us? I'm supposed to do nothing.

Peggy: But you have been reading.

Carrie: That was before the game, if you don't mind.

Mary: Darling, please, don't get excited.

Peggy: So let's start.

Carrie: You left too much powder on your nose. No. More to the left. Right (laughing heartily). She has an adjourned game.

(General laughter)

Mary: That is best joke I ever heard.

Darling, I never knew you had such a fine sense of humor.

Peggy: Okay, now?

Carrie: The nose, you mean? (continues laughing).

Peggy: I really think we now must start.

How much time did we lose so far?

Sullivan: Eighteen minutes.

Peggy: Eigh-teen mi-nutes! That's awful. What are we going to play?

Mary: But who is to keep score?

Carrie: I should say you, Mary. You are the champion.

Mary: But the champion has the greatest responsibility, you see. I must concentrate on the game.

Peggy: Oh, I'll keep the score.

May: Wouldn't make any difference to me. Keeping score is nothing.

Peggy: I'm not bragging.

Sullivan: Nineteen minutes.

Peggy: If this goes on, we lose the game without having made a move.

Carrie: So let's Peggy keep the score. I'm the captain, hehehehe!

Peggy: I play 1 P-K4, but you don't like that move, I know.

Mary: If you start with 1 P-K4, you get the Sicilian.

Peggy: So what? Didn't you play the Sicilian against me in the champion-ship?

Mary: Yes, and I won a Pawn.

Peggy: But I got a terrific attack winning back two Pawns.

Mary: You a terrific attack? I had a terrific attack! But then I missed many wins,

Peggy: Not so many. Only two or three, perhaps. But that was after dinner, owing to my blunder. Before dinner, I could have won very ea——

May: (fairly irate) What the heck is going on here? You are wasting our time with private quarrels.

Mary: Pardon me; we were discussing an opening. Besides, she started it.

Peggy (sighing): Oh dear! Let's forget about it. I think you, too, May, like 1 P-Q4 better than 1 P-K4, don't you?

May: I certainly do.

Peggy: So let's play it. Or has Carrie any objections?

Carrie: I don't care. I only remember that Frank once told me he was going to play P-Q4 next day against a fellow named Trash or so, a German Doctor, but whether he did play it or not, I don't remember, it was over there, in Russia probably, or in Germany or Spain, a long time ago, Frankie was not yet there. Or was he? I really don't know.

Mary: I see, darling you know a lot about the Queen's Pawn opening. So we play 1 P-Q4. Would you kindly advise Miss Sullivan to announce the move? You are the captain.

Sullivan: Okay, I got it, (hammering at the gong, shouting to the gentlemen) Pawn to Queen four! (sighing) I guess they can't hear me. Where are the megaphones? Oh, here. (using paper cup as a megaphone) Pawn to Queen four! (wondering) What is this? They still don't hear me, it seems. Oh, I see: Hermann just forgot to pierce the bottom. (Tears off bottom of paper cup) Pawn to Queen four! (slightly desperate) The dime thing doesn't work. Maybe we should just show them our move. Peggy! Hold up the score sheet, please, so they can see what we played. (desperate) They obviously cannot read your handwriting. I don't know what to do.

Carrie: Why don't you ask the audience to help you to call the moves? Let them have some fun.

Sullivan (to the people next to the podium): Would you be kind enough to repeat what I'm saying so our opponents will get the move? Pawn to Queen four.

The People (making an increasingly unintelligible noise): Pawhohohohoh!

Sullivan: Would you kindly listen to me again?

The People (with increasing force): Paw-hohoh, hahahah, hohohoh!

Sullivan: Would you kindly keep quiet for a moment!

The People (with still increasing force): Pawhohoh, hahahahah, hohohoh!

Carrie: You don't know how to handle them. (to the People) Shut up! (the People instantly fall silent) You must do this (accompanies every word with a handclap) Pawn—to—Queen—four!

The People (with enthusiasm): Pawn—to—Queen—four!

The People (with enthusiasm): Pawn—to—Queen—four! Pawn—to—Queen—four! Pawn—to—Queen—four!

Scene Four

(The men's podium, Al, Bisno, Hermann, Miguel, Sammy, Tartakover)

Tartakover: So Ponn Quinn forr. You see. Ladies have made best move. Ist speerit of Marshall. I warned you before. We made decisive mistake before game started. Why four ladies instead of three, I don't understand. Ist comical. When I came here, Meester Al told me 'Oh, Herr Doctor, everything is arranged' and now I see everything is disarranged.

Bisno (to Al): What is he talking about?

Al: He is afraid of Carrie. She makes the ladies' team too strong, he thinks. Of course, there is something to it. Carrie has seen many hig tournaments.

Bisno: Is that so? Well, I'm perfectly willing to increase his fee with a few grands. (whispering something to Tartakover)

Tartakover: Oh no, ist not naycessary. (putting something in his pocket) I only mean: Marshall ist Marshall, You see, I met Marshall in mainy tournaments, never lost a game to him. But justement that is danger. In long run everybody must lose a game. Ist like rouge et noir in roulette. And you think Marshall ist dead? Only Meester Marshall is dead. Grandmaster Marshall comfortably sits in chess Olymp watching this game, giving inspiration to ladies by medium Carrie. Ist grave situfor us. Mais, naturellement, don't be afraid Meester Beesno, hahahah, we shall fight. (to Miguel) What is your valuable opinion about the position, Miguel Miguelevitch?

Miguel (downhearted): Very schwer. How so ladies found this strong move, I don't know. What can we do?

Sammy: Maybe we should try something new to get them out of the books.

Bisno: Why not simply 1 . . . P-Q4?

Sammy: Well, that's an idea. But I think it has been played before. Am I right, Doctor?

Tartakover: Oh yes, has been recently played in Russia between Tchikagonov and Michiganev.

Sammy: And there is supposed to be a secret Russian analysis on that. They call it the Michiganev Defense. We better stay away from it because Mary and May may know all about it. They recently played in that Russian tournament, you know.

Bisno: So let's play the King's Indian Defense.

Miguel, Sammy (horrified, simultaneously): No, no, no!

Miguel: I beg your Pardon, Meester Beesno, but King's Indian Defense I never played in my life. When I play now King's Indian and lose game, and come home to Argentina, President Perron will ask me: Miguel, are you meshugge?

Sammy: You see, Mr. Bisno, The King's Indian is not good enough for a serious game. I wouldn't play it for a million dollars.

Bisno: Is that so? Didn't you play it in Helsinki for even less?

Sammy: For less! Oh that's different. If I play for less than a million, I'm not interested at all in the game.

Tartakover: A propos million. How mainy minutes do you think we can take for our move. We so far used twenty. Gentlemen, we must make move.

Miguel: I have very good idea, Absolutely new move: 1... P-KN4.

Bisno: This you call an idea? 2 BxP wins a Pawn.

Miguel: Then I win vairy important tempo with 2... P-KR3.

Bisno: What is so important about that?

Miguel: All right, Meester Beesno, we play three, or better five blitz games to study my new defense. Hundred dollar a game. Your move, please. One, two, three—

Bisno: Wait a second!

Miguel: I already waited three seconds. Four, five —

Bisno: But I don't want to play.

Miguel: So ninety dollar a game. Go ahead. One, two ---

Bisno: I told you I'm not going to play.

Miguel: Eighty, no? seventy-five dollar.

One, two——

Tartakover (to Miguel): Why do you molest Meester Beesno? Gentleman must respect international courtoisie. If client says no, ist no. All right, I play with you instead of Meester Beesno. Hundred dollar. Un, deux, trois—

Miguel (stunned): You play with me? My new opening you mean? And you White? Hehehehe, hohohoh!

Tartakover: — quatre, cinq — Your move, please.

Miguel: Capitan! How can I play with you?

Tartakover: All right, then. Ninety dollar. Un, deux —

Miguel: But Doctor! I said no. Where is your international courtoisie? All right. I play you four games, even. Ten dollar a game. One, two——

Hermann: Ununuuh, uuu, may I uuu respectfully remind the gentlemen of the time? Almost half an hour has passed by now.

Sammy: I made up my mind. We play 1...P-KN3.

Bisno: So you do play the King's Indian? Sammy: Definitely not. My move is entirely new. It makes a great difference whether a move is made on the first turn or, say, on the twentieth.

Bisno: Is that so? Okay, then. Gentleman, I suggest we all admit that Sammy is right. Let's play 1 . . . P-KN3.

Miguel: What can I do?

Tartakover: One move is as good as the other. (to Hermann) Would you kindly transmit our answer, please?

Hermann (to people next to podium):
May I ask your friendly co-operation in
transmitting our move to the ladies?
We played ——

The People (with a roar, accompanying every word with a handclap) Pawn—to—Queen—four! Pawn—to—Queen—four!

Sammy: My Gasch! They are repeating White's move, and the girls will think we fell into the Michiganev Defense. Hold it, Hermann! Hold it!

Hermann: Well, the only thing I can do is to rush to the other side and tell the ladies. This system of transmission seems to have its drawbacks. We must find something else.

Scene Five

(Before a wall board. First Kibitzer; Second Kibitzer; Throng.)

First K. (pointing at sign held up by Miss Sullivan reading 2 P-QB4): Grace God, they now found a perfect method to announce their moves. That jungle drum system they had used first seemed to me — I don't know — maybe silly is not the right word. The girls are clever. I'm curious at to what the men will do. (pointing at sign held up by Hermann reading 2... B-N2) The men are adopting the method of the ladies. Very good. Now we can really follow the game.

(Game proceeds: 3 P-K4, N-KB3 4 B-K2)

Second K.: And they are moving fast, now.

First K.: May be too fast. White loses a Pawn.

Second K.: I doubt it. These masters hate to snatch Pawns in the opening. (Game proceeds: 4 . . . O-O) You see, they saw it.

First K.: I'd rather say they overlooked it. Nothing is wrong with 4... NxP, it seems to me. But I admit I'm only a duffer.

Second K .: Glad to hear that.

First K.: Not when I play with you, you duffer. (Game proceeds: 5 N-QB3, R-K1) What is this? Where does the Knight go after 6 P-K5? R4 is the only square. But then White wins a Pawn with 7 BxN. Or wait a little: 7 P-KN4 even wins a piece. If I didn't see with my own eyes Sammy sitting at the board, I should say Black blundered.

Second K.: Don't you know that there are openings where one side pushes Pawns until he wins a Knight and then gets smashed? Ever heard of the Muzio Gambit? (Game proceeds: 6 N-B3) There you are. These girls know what they are doing.

(Game proceeds: 6 . . . P-B3 7 O-O, P-QR4 8 R-K1, P-R5)

First K.: Again one of those sacrifices. Why can't White take the Pawn? I mean with the Knight? If I should make this move against Sammy, I bet Sammy would play 9 NxP and get me into trouble.

Second K.: Sammy isn't playing alone. If the three other men vote against him, what can he do?

First K.: But the others are supposed to be masters, too.

Second K.: Well, they may be masters.

But compared with Sammy — you know

— Besides, you are wrong; after 9

NxP, Black wins the King Pawn.

First K .: So I play 9 P-K5 first.

Second K.: I'm here to see what they play, not what you play. There comes White's move.

(Game proceeds: 9 R-QN1)

First K.: And these people are telling me that Rooks must be placed on open files.

Second K.: Don't be silly. There are no open files in this position. The girls know what they are doing.

(Game proceeds: 9 . . . P-K4 10 B-K3)

First K.: I don't understand a single move of this game. They are just throwing away Pawns and pieces with every other move, and nobody takes anything. Why not 10 NxKP or 10 PxP?

Second K.: You are blind for combinations. 10 NxP is bad because of 10... P-Q3. Then the Knight must go back, and Black takes the King Pawn. Your other move is still worse because, after 10 PxP, White remains with a doubled Pawn, moreover a doubled Pawn in the center.

(Game proceeds: 10 . . P-Q3)

First K.: With 10 . . PxP 11 NxQP, NxP,
Black could have won the King Pawn.

Second K.: They'll get it later. Don't worry.

(Game proceeds: 11 Q-Q2, PxP 12 NxQP, QN-Q2)

First K.: I really begin to believe they just don't see that the King Pawn is loose. Well, with so many pieces on the board, nobody can see everything.

(Game proceeds: 13 B-B1, N-B4 14 N-B2)

Second K.: Now watch out, now they'll take the Pawn. This is the right moment for it. Knight takes, Knight takes, Knight takes, and White's Queen has no good square. Black wins.

First K.: I doubt it. Both sides are afraid of captures.

(Game proceeds: 14 . . . KN-Q2)

Second K.: You are right, I'm sorry to say. They'd rather lose a Pawn than win a Pawn. It doesn't make sense to me. Why does Black allow 15 QxP?

First K.: You just don't see the trap.
After 15 QxP, BxN 16 PxB, NxP, White
has a bad game with a doubled Pawn
while his Queen is attacked, too.

(Game proceeds: 15 P-B3)

Second K.: So White gives up all hope, it seems to me.

First K .: What do you mean?

Second K.: They protect their King Pawn because Black wouldn't take it, anyhow.

First K.: Too deep for me.

Second K.: Well, the book I have says a sacrifice that the opponent is not forced to accept has no value.

First K.: I'd rather say White now threatens 16 QxP,

Second K.: Nonsense, because 16... BxN follows, and White gets a doubled Pawn.

(Game proceeds: 15 . . . N-K3 16 B-Q4)

First K.: Maybe you are right, White is afraid of the doubled Pawn. So they first want to exchange the Bishops and then take the Pawn. But wait a little: Isn't 16. NxB a strong move? Black gets the two Bishops.

Second K.: Oh no. That would give White two Knights against one. Knights are most dangerous; they can always do some unexpected mischief.

(Game proceeds: 16...B-K4)

First K.: Look at that! A great surprise, Black is playing for a King-side attack, 17... Q-R5 and mate. See that? It's getting very exciting. This is Sammy at his best.

(Game proceeds: 17 B-B2)

Second K.: They saw it. The girls are really good. If Black now proceeds with 17...Q-R5, then 18 BxQ follows, and White is safe. But will Sammy see that, I wonder?

First K.: I'm very curious as to what will happen.

Scene Six

(The ladies' podium. Carrie. Mary. May, Peggy, Miss Sullivan.

Position reached:



Black to move

May: Excuse me. (exit)

Peggy: Excuse me. (exit)

Mary: Excuse me. (exit)

Carrie: That's funny. The position has become very difficult, as they say; our time is almost up; and they are all running away. What if Black now makes a move?

Sullivan: There is Black's move: 17... Q-B3. (Makes move on the board, pushes clock.)

Carrie: Can't we stop the clock for a while until they come back? They are not analysing the game.

Sullivan: I know that, But even so I can't stop the clock; it's against the rule.

Carrie: I'm willing to stop the clock myself.

Sullivan: I'm afraid I can't allow that.

Carrie (after pause): Where are they so long? These youngsters, today, have no sense of responsibility. We may lose on the clock. I guess I must make the move myself, although I know that, if we lose the game, they will blame me for it. But what is the best move? Are there any threats?

Sullivan: I hate to interfere with that game; but wasn't there much talk about a doubled Pawn which White must avoid?

Carrie: After BxN, you mean? I think they did talk about that, Okay, so I go away with the Knight, How many squares has the Knight got? I could play NxP; but, if that were a good move, I guess they would have made it earlier because I remember the Pawn has been standing there for quite a time. What if I attacked the Queen? (after pause) Oh no, that's a trap. If I go there (pointing at Q5), then I lose the Knight. The same with that other square (points at QN5). So I must choose between this square (points at Q1) and that one (points at K2). I'd rather play this (N-Q1), but I know they'll be angry at me if I retreat the Knight that far. So I play this (N-K2).

Sullivan: All right, then, I shall signal your move. (Signals 18 N-K2) (Enters Peggy)

Peggy: What happened? Oh dear! N-K2 loses a Pawn. You should have waited for us.

Carrie: Until after the game? Why did you leave me alone? Where did you stay so long? I had to make a move because we are in time pressure.

(Enter May and Mary)

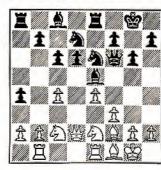
Mary (calmly): It's only a Pawn.

May (optimistically): And we get an open line for it.

Scene Seven

(The men's podium. Bisno, Hermann, Miguel, Sammy, Tartakover.

Position reached:



Sammy: So they finally blundered.

Bisno: Is that so? You think we can safely play ... BxNP?

Sammy: Of course. And we must do it fast, before they can rectify their move. Because I'm sure they actually made the right move, which is 18 N-Q1, but Miss Sullivan erred in transmitting it. 18 N-K2 is too ridiculous to be true.

Miguel (very excited): No, no, no! Not ladies' move is ridiculous; your move is ridiculous! Oioioi, what move is 18...

BxNP. Most stupid move on the board. Only great duffer will make such move. I protest.

Bisno: What do you say, Doctor Tartakover?

Tartakover: Sacrificing Ponns ist speerit of Marshall, yes. But - Ponn ist Ponn,

(passionately): No, no, no! Knight Pawn is no Pawn, BxNP is no move, game is no chess, Sammy is no master. I, Miguel, shall never agree to 18 . . . BxNP.

Bisno: So let's take a vote on that,

Tartakover: Ist brilliant idea. Motion. please. Captain remains impartial.

Sammy: 18 . . . BxNP.

Bisno: I second Sammy's motion.

Miguel: Contra!

Tartakover (absentminded): Re-contra! (Correcting himself) Dass heisst, I mean motion of Sammy is accepted with contra. We play 18 . . . BxNP. (to Hermann) Will you kindly signal move, please?

Hermann: With pleasure, Doctor. A fine move it is, albeit I have the feeling of having seen it once before, somewhere.

Miguel (in despair): Oioioi, my reputation, my reputation! Publicum will think the great Miguel ist patzer.

Scene Eight

(The ladies' podium. Carrie, May, Mary, Peggy, Miss Sullivan).

Peggy: Of course, they took the Pawn. How are we going to utilize the open file now. May?

May: We must first drive back the Bishop.

Mary: Maybe Carrie can recall what she had in mind when she sacrificed the Pawn? The Bishop is strong.

Carrie: Well, if the Bishop is so strong, I would take it with the Rook.

May: Giving up the exchange?

Peggy: There is probably something to it. Without this Bishop, Black may have trouble in halting our attack on the King-side, provided we can get any.

May: I don't mind.

Mary: It's only the exchange. Carrie is right. Let us take the Bishop.

Sullivan: So Rook takes Bishop, (Signals 19 RxB, gets promptly the answer: 19 . . . QxR)

Peggy: How do we proceed now? Black threatens QxP.

Mary: We could play QxP first if this Knight (points at QB2) were protected.

May: So let us protect the Knight with the Rook.

Peggy: But what about the Rook Pawn? Mary (to Carrie): What was your idea,

darling? Carrie: I didn't intend to give up the

Rook Pawn. Mary: Oh I see, And how would you pro-With the Rook or with the tect it? Knight?

Carrie: Well, let's say, with the Knight.

Mary: Knight here (points at QB1) or Knight there (points at QB3)?

Carrie: Knight there (points at QB3) I should say. It's more, more - you know what I mean.

Mary (to May and Peggy): I think we must play 20 N-B3. It's more what Carrie means.

May: It's practically forced.

Peggy: All right. So let's play it.

(Game proceeds: 20 N-B3, P-R6)

May: Now we can get the open file very easily. All we have to do is to drive back Black's Queen with 21 R-N1,

Mary: And we may win some tempi, too, because the Queen has not many good squares, as I see.

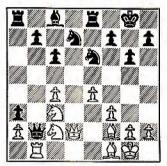
Peggy: All right. It's our best chance, anyhow.

(Game proceeds: 21 R-N1)

Scene Nine

(The men's podium. Bisno, Hermann, Miguel, Sammy, Tartakover).

Position reached:



Sammy: So we go away with the Queen. Miguel (triumphantly): Go away? Where do you go away, patzer? With your move, BxNP, we lost Queen. Our Queen has no move. Oioioi, how was it possible that I lost match against this man?

Bisno: Easy, easy now. Sammy may still find a way out. Let him think for us.

Sammy: Well, to tell you the truth, this is the last time I play a game in consultation with this man Miguel. I can't stand his noisy way of talking and laughing. My suggestion is we offer the girls a draw, and do it quickly so they won't have the time to realize what is going on.

Bisno: A draw? Who do you think I am? I told you in advance that with me on the team there will be no wooden game. I hate draws.

Sammy: But we might lose.

Bisno: So what? But I don't think we shall lose. What is your opinion, Doc-

Tartakover: Seetuation ist creetical, no doubt. Taking Ponn, I admit, was blasphemy. Speerit of Marshall got offended, now we must take punishment. Ladies played vairy fine chess. Now we must make supreme effort.

Miguel: You want to continue this game? No! Playing BxNP is great shame for grandmaster, but playing on in this posection makes shame much greater. I resign.

Sammy: Resign? That's out of question. Let's play 21 . . . N/2-B4. The girls are in time pressure.

Herman: I got it.

Scene Ten

(The ladies' podium, Carrie, May, Mary, Peggy, Miss Sullivan).

Mary: They didn't move away the Queen. I don't understand it.

May: It is obviously a combination. If we take, then they get a strong passed Pawn on the seventh.

Peggy: Let us first take the Queen and worry about the Pawn later.

Carrie: Sure; who wouldn't take the Queen?

(Game proceeds: 22 RxQ, PxR)

Peggy: Now we must try to win the passed Pawn. Can we attack it, somehow? What about N-Q1 — oh no, then the Pawn queens.

May: Why not N-N4 threatening OxNP? (Game proceeds: 23 N-N4, N-R5)

Peggy: Exchanging pieces? This is just what we like.

May: I don't see anything wrong with NxN.

Mary: Are there no traps?

Carrie: If the Pawn advances one square then they can take a new Queen, can't they?

Mary: Oh, she is right. If we take the Knight then they get a Oueen,

May: And they are even threatening 24 . . NxN, followed by Pawn queens, We must immediately stop the Pawn.

Peggy: Well, then, N-N1 is the only move,

(Game proceeds: 24 N-N1, B-Q2)

Mary (excited): I now see a wonderful move: N-Q3. We win the passed Pawn and are out of danger.

Peggy: Wonderful,

May: Wonderful.

(Game proceeds: 25 N-Q3, P-QN4 26 PxP, PxP 27 NxP)

Mary: Now we are safe and can offer them a draw.

Peggy: We won the Queen.

May: But we are left without Rooks.

Carrie: I wish they would accept a draw so we could go home. Can you signal them that we offer a draw, Miss Sullivan?

Sullivan: I'm sorry: You can offer a draw only while it is your turn to move.

Mary: We don't need these formalities.

Peggy: Why must you be so strict?

Sullivan: I'm very sorry, but I must follow the rules.

Carrie: But some of these rules are just silly. You can send our offer through any time you wish.

May: Or if you want me to bring them the message, I'm willing to do it.

Sullivan: No, please ladies - Wait a little, their move is coming. What? They resigned! Hurrah! We win!

The End



Game of the Month

IN MOSCOW, Mrs. Fenny Heemskerk has contended mightily and represented Holland in a most noble manner in the ladies' tournament. In such a strong congregation from all parts of the world, including the host, Russia, her second prize is such a rush to the front* that we may wonder whether she is not on her way to becoming the successor to Vera Menchik.

I do not refer here to Vera primarily in the quality of Women's World Champion, but as a "man killer." We know that Vera included in her list of victims the names of a number of reputable masters forced, in one contest or another, to bite the dust.



DR. MAX EUWE Ex-World Champion

It has more than once been suggested that these losers band themselves together to form a "Menchik" Club, pressing me, as a two-time loser (Hastings 1930-31 and Hastings 1931-32), to become its president. These plans have remained plans. But couldn't Fenny take up the thread and, as a humble start, found a "Draw" Club? This "Fenny" Association could even be initiated with the membership of J. H. Donner and H. Kramer who, in the July 1952 "Pilnik" quadrangular training match, were unable to win from Fenny—and one never knows who else may join them, now that the first two sheep have hurdled the fence! With a sufficient showing of interest, a second institution could then soon follow whose members would comprise the losers. The mission of this association would consist in propagandizing membership by assisting Patroness Fenny in every way when she may be engaged in important contests.

After Fenny's successful showing in the Women Challengers' Tournament, at any rate, there is no doubt that, in all future ladies' competitions, Fenny shall be one of the favorites. For she continues to progress, as is almost a rule with players whose principal shortcoming lies in lack of self-confidence. In the previous Moscow tournament, three years before, Fenny also played strongly, but several times allowed a simple win to slip through her fingers. This time, the uncertainty factor operated less adversely, and so there is brighter prospect for her future—especially as Fenny is now going to study theory. She shall remain true, of course, to her combinative style, but it is of great importance that combinations have a sound starting point.

IN THE FOLLOWING GAME against the tournament winner, Fenny brings off a daring sacrifice of a piece, setting her adversary a problem which she is unable to solve, in the long run.

* Mrs. Heemskerk came very close to winning first, though ill! See story, page 354, December, 1952, CHESS REVIEW—Ed.

Moscow, 1952
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**
(by transposition)

Mrs. F. Heemskerk Mrs. E. Y. Bykova Holland Soviet Union White Black

1 N-KB3

N-KB3

.2 P-KN3 P-KN3 3 B-N2 B-N2 4 P-Q4 P-Q3

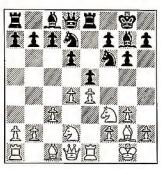
Here 4 . . . P-Q4 is also to be considered, aiming at maintaining the symmetry. Now a type of King's Indian emerges.

5 O-O O-O 6 QN-Q2

White plans to support the center with P-B3 and thus curtail the functionings of Black's King Bishop, traditional to the King's Indian. A sound conception which, however, does not produce anything tangible in practice, because the Knight at Q2 continues to be in the way.

With 6 P-B4 and 7 N-B3, the main line of the King's Indian would emerge.

6	QN-Q2
7 P-K4	P-K4
8 P-B3	R-K1
9 R-K1	



White has completed the desired framework, but it now appears that she cannot follow up conveniently. Her King Pawn requires additional protection since she intends to answer an eventual ... PxP with PxP.

9 . . . N-B1 10 P-Q5!

White's maneuver is seemingly a serious loss of time as it must be followed up with P-B4, leaving the Queen Knight out of place. Black stands no better, however, for, in this sort of structure, her King Rook belongs at KB1 to support a . . . P-KB4.

0 N/3-Q2

Black does better with 10 . . . N/1-Q2 11 . . . R-B1 and 12 . . . N-K1 so as to continue with the strategically indicated . . . P-KB4.

11 Q-B2!

White squelches any idea of . . . P-KB4.

**PCO: page 278. col. 140(m)—or MCO: p. 95, col. 75 (n)—Ed. 11 Q-K2

To protect the Queen Pawn before playing . . . P-QB3.

12 P-QN4

To prevent . . . N-B4.

12

P-QB3 13 P-B4 P-QR4

Black's last advance looks very good as White cannot reply with P-QR3.

14 PxRP 15 N-N3

Thus the otherwise badly posted Knight comes into action, meanwhile depriving the hostile Knight of its QB4 square.

15 16 P-QR4 P-QB4 17. B-N2 N-B3

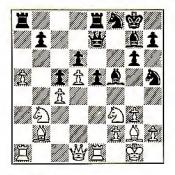
In this type of position, things do not work out well without . . . P-B4; hence Black plans now to play the Knight to R4, to carry out that indispensable maneuver. Also to be considered is 17 . . . N-N1, to proceed with . . . P-B4 at once or to maneuver the Knight to QN5.

18 P-R5 19 Q-Q1!

White indirectly prevents . . . P-B4. P-B4

Regardless-but now this Pawn push has its drawbacks.

20 . . . PxP would be better strategy but fails tactically against 21 NxKP.



21 NxBP!

A thunderbolt from a clear sky. White gives up a piece for two Pawns, with considerable enlargement of the potential scope of her other pieces.

21 PxN22 NxP

White poses two tremendous threats: 23 P-N4, regaining the piece and 23 P-Q6, followed by capture of the Queen Knight Pawn. Notable is the fact that White does not threaten a "discovery" with the Knight because of the resulting liquidation on her K1 square.

Blocking the Queen Pawn is of vital significance to Black's position. At the same time, the text move threatens the Knight and so White has no time for carrying out the threat of P-N4 (as she would after 22 . . . BxN 23 RxB, etc.)

23 P-B4

. . . .

Also to be considered is 23 . . . N-B3.

24 Q-N3!

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

Not menacing the Queen Knight Pawn (25 QxP? KR-N1!) but aimed at playing 25 Q-N6 and thereby lifting the blockade on the Queen Pawn.

> 24 R-K2

Black's only move is 24 . . . KR-Q1, to answer 25 Q-N6 by 25 . . . B-K1.

25 Q-N6!

Breaking the blockade.

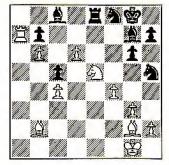
25 QxQ 26 PxQ RxR

27 RxR

Here Black's 24th move shows an additional disadvantage: the advance of the Queen Pawn threatens to take place with a tempo gain.

27 R-K1 28 R-R7 B-B1 29 P-Q6!

Finally-the "killer." 30 BxP as well as 30 B-Q5† are impending.



30 BxP BxB

N/3-Q2

White threatened 32 RxB† for a winning finish. Meanwhile her threats of 32 P-Q7 and 32 R-QB7, followed by P-N7, also become actualities.

32 NxN

31 RxB

BxB 33 NxN KxN

Black brings her King as near to the passed Pawns as possible; but it is already too late because of the ineffectiveness of her Bishop.

> 34 P-Q7 R-Q135 R-B7 K-K2

36 P-N7!

Now White recovers at least a Rook for the passed Pawns, after which the win is of course child's play.

> 36 R-QN1 37 R-B8 KxP

> 38 RxR K-B2

Black gets the last passed Pawn but has to concede further material.

> 39 R-KB8 40 R-B7† K-N3 41 RxP

And Black's position, besides, is hope-

K-R4 42 R-QN7 Resigns



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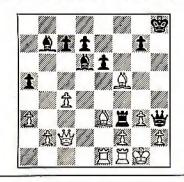


From the "Amenities and Background of Chess-play" by William Ewart Napier

The Colden Age of Chess

UNIT ONE of Napier's Amenities proudly bore on its red and black cover the melodramatic position (at right), with "Mr. H. Helms administers check-mate in two moyes." Try it: for Black to mate in two.

We hope some time to give the game in full in this serial; but the position is well worth noting now. For chessmaster Anthony E. Santasiere has commemorated it in an oil painting which he presented to the Marshall Chess Club.—Ep.



11. The Melodramatic Period

WHAT I like to think of as the melodramatic period, when thunder was hailed the god, and lightning the by-product, supplied engaging batches of dashing chess which had neither the deep, sober diapasons of Labourdonnais nor the chastising refinements of Morphy—whose genius was not so much in finding ways to win as in getting on with his own business while preventing his competitor from setting up shop for himself. We know it familiarly as restraint of trade. It is related of Anderssen that his theory of losing to Morphy was an inability to get started!

But chess, the hobby, saw only Morphy's brilliancy and imitated in fire-works what it had seen in the comet. Social chess must follow that model; for heavy thinking flows too selfishly for happy, social occasions.

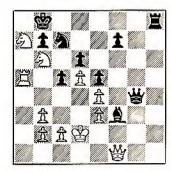
And, when the millions play the royal game, I think popular humor will turn away from sophisticated subtleties toward the resounding and candid and commonly intelligible heroics of melodrama. Clock chess is another story which concerns the few and not the masses

And, in this spirit, Sam Loyd, of mundane Brooklyn as a player, but ruler otherwise of that celestial empire of the problem art, sallied forth to the 1867 Paris Congress and let off this jolly skyrocket.

GIUOCO PIANO

	410000	LIMIO	
Sam Loyd		Ro	senthal
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 B-K3	B-N3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 N-B3	P-Q3
3 B-B4	B-84	7 P-KR3	N-QR4
4 P-Q3	N-B3	8 B-N3	NxB

9	RPXN	B-K3	21	PxP	RxQ
10	N-QN5	BxB	22	P-N8(Q)	RxP
11	PxB	P-83	23	RxR	BxR
12	N-B3	Q-B2	24	N-N51	Q-K2
13	P-KN4	P-QR3	25	Q-R7	B-N5
14	P-Q4	0-0-0	26	N-R7†	K-N1
15	P-Q5	B-Q2	27	RxP!	N-B2
16	P-N5	N-K1	28	R-R5	Q-B3
17	N-Q2	P-QB4	29	Q-R1	R-R1
18	N-B4	P-R3	30	Q-B1	B-B6
19	Q-R5	R-B1	31	N-N6	Q-R5†
20	PxP	R-R1	32	K-Q2	Q-N5



33 QxB!

OxO

White mates in three: 34 N-Q7†, K-R1 35 N-B6§, N-R3 36 N-N6 mate.

Master Hirschfeld

Philip Hirschfeld, chief among the inveterately unsung, is now for the first time in our anthology fetched from that rich limbo which is the shame and byproduct of reckless hero worship.

He was born about 1840, on the Baltic, in Prussia.

Dr. Max Lange in 1859 selected this youth as co-editor of the Deutsche Schach-Zeitung.

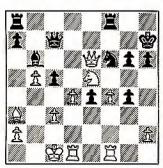
It was Hirschfeld's great good fortune to gain distinction as an academician, a chess master and a magnate in com-

He settled in London, where he became promoter and patron of the game which he had graced as a player.

1004

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Ηi	rschfeld				Kolisch
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	14	Q-R4	N-Q1
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	15	P-QN4	B-N3
3	B-B4	N-B3	16	N-R3	B-K3
4	N-N5	P-Q4	17	N-3-B4	BxN
5	PxP	N-QR	18	BxB	0-0
6	B-N5†	P-B3	19	B-R3	N-Q4
7	PxP	PxP	20	P-N5	P-QB4
8	B-K2	P-KR3	21	P-N3	K-R2
9	N-KB3	P-K5	22	0-0-0	P-B4
10	N-K5	Q-Q5	23	Q-N3	N-KB3
11	P-KB4	B-QB4	24	P-Q4	Q-B2
12	R-B1	Q-Q3	25	B-K6	P-N3
13	P-B3	N-N2	26	P-N4!	NxB
			27	QxN	PXNP



28	P-B5!	P-N4	33	QxP†	K-R2
29	PxP	QR-K1	34	Q-R5†	K-N2
30	R-Q7†	NxR	35	QxP†	K-B3
31	Q-N6†	K-R1	36	Q-N6†	KxN
32	OYP+	K-N1	37	Q-N7+	R_R3

White mates in six moves: 38 Q-N3†, K-Q4 39 P-B4†, KxP 40 Q-N3†, K-Q5 41 R-Q1†, K-K4 42 R-Q5†, K-B5 43 Q-N3 mate.

Master Leonard

Among the neglected masters of this country who should be kindly remembered as exhibiting the premonitory signs and urge of champions was Leonard. In style, he was no doubt frankly satellited to Morphy, whose exploits were still a fresh memory in Leonard's day.

BODEN-KIESERITZKY GAMBIT Perrin Leonard White Black 1 P-K4 P-K4 7 P-Q4 0-0 2 N-KB3 N-KB3 8 B-N5 P-KR3 3 B-B4 9 B-KR4 NxP B-K3 4 N-B3 N-KB3 10 P-B4 P-84 5 NXP P-Q4 11 Q-Q2 P-B5 6 B-N3 **B-Q3** 12 B-R4 P-R3 13 0-0-0 P-QN4



14 P-B5 BxP 17 NxQP BxN 15 QR-B1 B-R2 18 PxB N-Q2 16 RxN PxR 19 QxP

And White won.

Master De Vere

Like Leonard, the English champion, Cecil De Vere, died prematurely and not fully appreciated. In the two games which follow, De Vere evinces great executive ability.

RUY LOPEZ

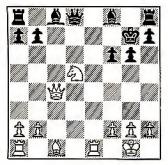
De	Vere				Minchin
Wl	nite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	N-QB3	0-0
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	P-Q4	B-B3
3	B-N5	N-B3	9	B-Q3	P-KR3
4	0-0	NxP	10	N-Q5	N-K1
5	R-K1	N-Q3	11	Q-N4	P-Q3
6	NxP	B-K2	12	Q-K4	P-KN3



13 NxKBP RxN 16 Q-R7 N-K2 14 QxP† K-B1 17 Q-R8† N-N1 15 BxP† B-N2 18 B-R7 Resigns

Dundee Congress, 1867 RUY LOPEZ

				_	
De	Vere				Steinitz
W	hite	-			Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	9	R-K1	NxB
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	10	Q-R5†	P-N3
3	B-N5	N-B3	11	QxN	P-B3
4	0-0	NxP	12	Q-N3	P-Q4
5	R-K1	N-Q3	13	P-QB4!	K-B2
6	NxP	N×N	14	N-B3	PxP
7	RxN†	B-K2	15	QxP†	K-N2
8	P-Q4	P-KB3?	16	P-Q5!	PxP
			17	NxP	B-B1



18	NxP!!	QxN	23	Q-K4	BxP	
19	B-Q2!	P-QN4	24	Q-K5†	K-N1	
20	Q-Q5	P-N5	25	R-B7	Q-Q4	
21	QR-B1	Q-B2	26	QxQ†	BxQ	
22	QxR	B-K3	27	R-K8	Resigns	

Devil-May-Care-Derrickson

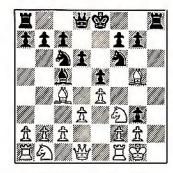
A newspaper story sent to me by constituent Albert A. Arnheim of Mt. Vernon, New York, confided that George H. Derrickson, who managed the Black pieces, was a brilliant player of great promise.

There's no argument!

Philadelphia, 1860 GIUOCO PIANO

(by transposition)

Ama	ateur			Dei	rrickson
Whi	ite				Black
1 F	-K4	P-K4	6	B-KN5	B-KN5
2 E	3-B4	N-KB3	7	P-KR3	P-KR4
3 1	N-KB3	N-B3	8	PxB	PxP
4 (0-0	B-B4	9	N-R2	P-N6
5 F	P-Q3	P-Q3	10	KN-B3	



10 N-KN5! 14 K~K2 RxQ 11 BxQ BxPt 15 KN-Q2 N-Q5† 12 RxB PxR† 16 KxR N-K6† 13 K-B1 N-K7 R-R8† 17 K-B1 mate

Someone has said that it takes half an hour to learn the moves—and half a lifetime to learn the futility of making any of them!

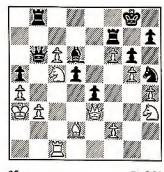
Perhaps that bit of pathos may account for a Queen's Knight too resigned to the futilities even to venture to QB3, which was here the rub.

From the First Clock Tournament

The following game is from the London Congress of 1862, in which, I believe, clocks were used for the first time; and it stimulated the bolder player to risks which had been sheer folly in other times, when staring an hour at a wily move was not considered disreputable.

PONZIANI'S OPENING

Blackburne	:		Robey
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 B-R3	BxB
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	19 NxB	P-N4
3 P-B3	P-B4	20 N-N3	N-QB5
4 PxP	P-K5	21 N-B5	Q-B3
5 N-N1	N-B3	22 Q-K2	Q-N3
6 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 P-N3	N-R6
7 P-KN4	P-KN3	24 Q-N2	P-N5
8 P-N5	N-KR4	25 PxP	N-N4
9 P-B6	B-Q3	26 P-R4	N-R2
10 P-KR4	0-0	27 Q-B3	R-B2
11 N-KR3	B-K3	28 K-N2	N-B3
12 B-K3	Q-Q2	29 K-R3	R-N1
13 -N-Q2	QB-N5	30 B-Q2	P-R4
14 Q-N3	B-K3	31 P-N5	NxQP
15 0-0-0	P-QR3	32 R-QB1	N-K7
16 N/3-N1	N-R4	33 Q-K3	NxR
17 Q-B2	P-N3	34 RxN	P-B3
:	1	35 PxP	



35 P-Q5! 36 BxP BxN† Resigns

The Allies Needed Morphy

White plays like a man enraged and smites his enemies hip and thigh.

London, 1854 RUY LOPEZ

Loewentha	l	Brien and	Wormald
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	7 BxN	QPxB
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	8 NxP	B-K3
3 B-N5	P-QR3	9 Q-R5	Q-B3
4 B-R4	N-B3	10 P-Q4	N-Q2
5 0-0	NxP	11 B-N5	Q-B4
6 R-K1	N-B4	12 P-KN	4 QxQBP
		13 NxKB	P P-KN3



14 NXR PXQ 18 QR-K1 QXN 15 RXB† B-K2 19 RXN Q-R6 16 RXB† K-B1 20 R-B7† K-N1 17 N-R3 QXNP 21 R-K3 and wins

After 21 . . . QxNP \dagger 22 R-N3, Q-Q8 \dagger 23 K-N2, the impending B-B6 \S is too strong.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



by I. A. HOROWITZ

Keader aames

ARGUMENT AD HOMINEM

THE PSYCHOLOGY of sacrifice is innate with chess-players. The tyro boots and fumbles the lumber, playing as it were "give away." The dilettante enjoys an air of abandon because he has no true idea of intrinsic values. The master, too, caters to his predilection for derring-do, but exercises masterly restraint over undue temptation. And every so often, he reverts to type and lets go with a bang. For good, bad or indifferent, every sacrifice contains the element of surprise, which in itself is a plus factor in its favor.



I. A. Horowitz

This is all well and good. For stolid, stodgy, rockbound and ironclad moves will score points, but drive the devotees of the game away in droves. Nobody will gainsay the advantage of a point over a goose egg, but everybody will admit that there is beauty in sacrifice.

In the game below, a speculative sacrifice occurs on White's 11th turn. It is not a good gamble in the sense that it would be no good if an Alekhine were defending. It is good only insofar as White is able to judge against this particular Black. And, while White's sacrifice is unsound, the same cannot be said for his judgment.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 428, col. 53(g); MCG	D: p, 270, col. 28
Dr. E. J. Gording	G. Ginsburg
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	N-B3

A typical Sicilian position, unbalanced from the start. By virtue of his Pawn at K4, White commands the center. But Black enjoys long term prospects in his open Queen Bishop file and in his center Pawn majority (King and Queen Pawn against White's King Pawn).

5 N-QB3

5 NxN, NPxN 6 P-K5 seems to give White a push. It results in the loss of a Pawn, however, after 6 . . . Q-R4†, followed by . . . QxKP7.

> P-Q35

Now, to avoid 6 NxN, followed by 7 P-K5, since Black no longer has the check at R4.

The move, P-R3, as a general rule, is to be shunned like a plague, particularly when the forces are not developed. Not only does it consume valuable time, better spent on bringing out the men, but also it leaves an irreparable weakness in the Pawn phalanx.

Curiously enough, here, there are some extenuating factors in its behalf.

In the type of pattern which is evolving, White can reasonably anticipate that Black will castle on the King-side. Therefore, his plan is to poise his batteries in the general direction of where the enemy King will be. In this connection, the maneuver B-K3, followed by Q-Q2, asserts itself. But B-K3 will not do, because Black can reply . . . N-KN5, attacking the Bishop. So, White plays P-R3 as a prophylactic. The move also serves as a prop for a later King-side Pawn demonstration, supporting, as it were, P-KN4.

6 P-KN3

Black, on the other hand, continues as usual in the Dragon Variation, A line of play, currently in vogue and tempting here mainly because White did lose time on his previous turn, is initiated with 6 . . . P-K4. While it creates a backward Queen Pawn, it exploits the possibility of utilizing the extra center Pawn right away. And, moreover, the backward Queen Pawn is not chronic, since there are ways and means of either dissolving it or covering it up.

After 6 . . . P-K4 7 N-N3, Black continues with . . . B-K3 and enforces the liberating . . . P-Q4.

If White prevents . . . P-Q4 by anchoring his own Knight at Q5, Black captures . . . BxN, compelling White to retake with the Pawn, which closes the Queen file-the only avenue of approach to the backward Pawn. Then, of course, White has gained a Bishop for a Knight. But, in turn, Black's Pawn center dominates that vital terrain. And the advantage seems to rest with Black.

7 B-K3

As per plan.

7 B-N2 8 Q-Q2

The foregoing moves make it possible for White to castle on the Queen-side, after which he may throw caution to the winds on the opposite wing.

> 8 0-0 9 P-KN4

Avanti!

P-QR3

9 . . . P-Q4 is the proper rejoinder. An attack in the center is the forceful way of meeting a wing demonstration.

10 B-K2

Possibly with the idea of playing 11 P-N5, followed by P-KR4-5.



The P-K4, discussed earlier, is not so potent now. This time, it is difficult

to enforce the liberating . . . P-Q4, as White has ample time to place his Rook on Q1 and keep a preponderant force on the critical square (Black's Q4).

11 N-B5! ??

And what is this? A whole piece sacrificed! Is it possible?

11

PXN

Almost always-take first and look later. This is no exception.

12 NPxP

The idea. With the opening of the Knight file, White creates a definite approach to the enemy King. That this is worth a piece, however, is another story.

12

N-QR4??

"Nero fiddles while Rome burns." Defense is the order of the day, 12 . . N-K1, 12 . . . K-R1 and 13 . . . R-KN1 are but a few of the moves.

13 R-KN1

Threatening 15 B-R6.

13

K-R1

Here 14 . . . N-K1 is the move.

14 RxB!!

KxR

Black is a Rook to the good.

15 B-KN5!

. . . .

The pin of the Knight in conjunction with the threat of 17 N-Q5 decides.

Black thinks he has time for 17 . . R-KN1, and he expects to meet 17 N-Q5 by a counter-combination.

16 N-Q5

This is jt. You take my Queen and I'll take yours. BUT ---

17 BxQ

NXQ

18 B-B6† K-R1 19 N-K7 mate.

THE ILLS OF LOST TEMPI follow in the wake of this game. In short order and by straightforward play, White exploits the gain of two moves in the opening to the full.

FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT

PCO: p. 123, col. 17(d); MCO: p. 142(note b) W. T. Cobb P. Gantriis

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-K4

2 P-KB4

The classical King's Gambit. White offers a Pawn for the dual purpose of decoving Black's King Pawn from the center and opening the King's Bishop file. Both actions embody long term considerations. Control of the center grants White freedom of operation and the open file enables White's King Rook (after 0-0) to press on Black's most vulnerable point-his KB2.

P_Q4

The Falkbeer-a violation of the precept "take first and look later."

There are, of course, many ways of treating the King's Gambit. One way is to take and hold the gambit Pawn. Another way is to take and give back the gambit Pawn at a propitious moment. A third way is to decline the gambit by some such move as 2 . . . B-B4. And the last way is to counter-gambit.

Literally, tomes have been dedicated to the sundry methods. Present opinion inclines towards acceptance of the Pawn with a view to its favorable return, Psychologically, however, there is much merit in the counter-gambit.

When a player essays a gambit, he knows he is taking a calculated risk. He thinks, however, that he will enjoy compensation in that his men will sweep the board and everything before them. He is keyed to the spirit of sacrifice.

In this atmosphere, the counter-gambit lands with a deflating jolt. A picture of one way aggression suddenly changes to one of work and strain. Easy attack becomes tedious defense.

Intrinsically, too, the counter-gambit cannot be cast aside lightly. As of the moment, no conclusive rating on its efficacy is available. Strategically, Black's plan is to open lines rapidlyready for a free-for-all.

3 PXQP

White need not fall in line with Black's plan. He may play, for instance, 3 N-QB3, which may transpose into the Vienna Game, or he may play 3 N-KB3. Since Black's Pawns are already on K4 and Q4, he is assured of easy development in any case.

Not 3 PxKP, Q-R5†, curtain.

PXP

An unorthodox turn. Usual is 3 . . . P-K5, after which White's development is difficult. Then White's advanced King Bishop Pawn juts out like a sore thumb. But Black must contend with a Pawn minus.

The text is reasonably prospectful.

4 N-KB3

After this move, Black should have no trouble equalizing. The only known way of attempting to maintain an edge is the Nimzovich Variation, A game Reti-Rubinsten (Stockholm, 1919) on this line is as follows: 4 Q-B3, N-KB3 5 B-N5† B-Q2 6 N-B3, B-QN5 7 KN-K2, O-O S BxB, QNxB 9 O-O, N-N3 10 NxP, with a minimal plus for White. It is questionable, however, that Black cannot initiate a lively gambit with 5 P-B3 (instead of . . . B-Q2), after which Black's development remains supreme.

QxP???

Putting the curse on the entire defensive system. 4 . . . N-KB3 is the move. Then Black must pick off the center Pawn with his Knght which plays a dominant role. For, after 4 . . . N-KB3, 5 P-B4, P-B3, Black steals the initiative.

The text move unnecessarily presents White with some valuable tempi.

5 N-B3

. . . .

White's lead in development is great. Black hasn't a single piece out, while both White Knights are in perfect position. Black's extra Pawn is meaningless, since it cannot be retained.

6 B-B4

From here in, White enjoys all the benefits of the King's Gambit without sufering from any of its faults.



Probably as good as any. 6 . . . B-Q3 is no better than the text, since after 7 O-O, followed by 8 P-Q4 and a double attack on Black's advanced Bishop Pawn, the Pawn must fall. Any attempt to defend it further by say . . . P-KN4 would result in a fatal weakening of Black's King position.

> 7 0-0 8 P-Q4

N-KB3 0-0

Development goes on apace. But White started first!

9 BYP

N-B3

Black's last leads to immediate trouble. A better plan is 9 . . . B-KN5, with the idea of chopping down by exchanges. which lessen the impact of a brewing assault, or with a retreat in view (. . . B-KR4-KN3) which consolidates the defense.

10 N-QN5

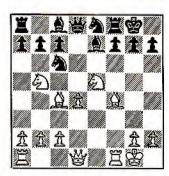
Doubly attacking the Queen Bishop Pawn.

10

N-K1

For, if 10 . . . B-Q3 11 NxB, PxN 12 B-KN5, Black suffers from the painful pin of his King Knight.

11 N-K5



The scene has shifted to an attack on the King Bishop Pawn.

11

N-QR4?

A fatal oversight, in his zeal to ameliorate the pressure on his King Bishop Pawn. Stiffer resistance can be offered by 11 . . . NxN 12 BxN, B-B3. Then, after 13 Q-R5, Black still has his problems.

12 NxKBP!

The beginning of the end.

12 13 BxR†

RXN K-R1

13 . . . KxB 14 BxP† decides.

14 BxN

Resigns

More material goes.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



James from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

SWEDEN, 1952

Interzonal Tournament Saltsjoebaden

Exploiting the Center

This game ought to exemplify a sharp conflict between a center majority and one on the wing. It doesn't because the wing never gets started. Even so, tactical finesses of a high order are necessary to exploit the center.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PCO: page 176, col. 44; MCO: p. 159, col. 29

Notes by I. A. Horowitz

A. Kotov			E, Eliskases		
Soviet Unio		At	gentina		
White				Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	3	N-QB3	N-KB3	
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4	B-N5	QN-Q2	
		5	P-K3	P-B3	

Evidently heading for the Cambridge Springs, which follows after 6 N-B3, Q-R4. Present opinion inclines to a verdict of equality on this.

Less analyzed than the Cambridge Springs and, consequently, posing more problems.

Also tenable and, of late, more usual is 6 . . . B-Q3.

7	PXP	NxP
8	P-K4!	NxN
9	B-Q2!	P-K4

Black's last bolsters White's center. 9 . . . Q-R5 10 QxN, P-QR4, followed by . . . B-N5, is more promising.

10 PxN

The strong point defense-maintaining . . . K4-may be wiser. The text allows for the exchange of more men; hence it lessens the pressure from one direction. But it concedes the center.

11	PxP	B-N5
12	R-N1	BxB†

13 QxB QxQ† Thereby reaching an early ending. White's better King position and his

mobile center majority are in his favor. N-N3

The alternative, 14 . . . N-B3, which exerts a minimal counter-pressure, is more tempting.

15	B-Q3	
16	P-QR	4

B-K3

With a view to crippling Black's Queen-side.



16 . . . B-B5 is trappy, If then 17 P-R5, BxB 18 KxB, N-Q2, Black's Queen Knight Pawn is poison. Thus: 19 RxP, N-B4† 20 PxN, O-O-O†, and White's Rook goes by the wayside.

17 N-K2	NxP
18 R-R1	N-N7
19 RxP	K-N1

19 . . . NxB, followed by . . . K-B2 and, if necessary, . . . B-B1, holds prospects for a reasonable defense. More exchanges and an eye on the advance of his Queen Knight Pawn is Black's correct strategy. B-B5 22 K-Q3 20 KR-R1 21 BxB NxB† 23 P-N4

White sets his King-side majority in motion.

23	·			K-B2
24	-	 R	1	R_02

Too passive. Since the Black Rooks cannot make any impression in the center, a better plan is 24 . . . R-R1, compelling further liquidation. With Rooks off the board, the chances for a White win are slim, although he can win a Pawn after 25 RxR, RxR 26 RxR, NxR 27 N-N3.

25 R/7-R5	KR-Q1
26 B-KN5	

White provokes a weakness in Black's Pawn array.

26		P-B3
27	R/5-QR5	N-B1
28	P-B5	

White plans an eventual N-K6.

28 P-KN4 One weakness leads to another.

Thereby forcing open new lines with which to penetrate.

29					
30	F	×	Р		

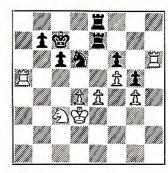
P-R3 RPXP

31 R-R1 32 R-KR6

N-Q3 R-K2

33 N-B3

R/1-K1



Black is reduced to feeble counter-

34 P-K5!

The text combines to establish a passed Pawn, without granting any counter-play.

-	
34	PxP
35 N-Q5†!	PxN
36 R-B5†	K-N1

Nor will 36 . . . K-Q2 do on account of 37 RxP.

37 RxN

37 . . . P-K5†, followed by . . . R-R2, possibly offers better chances.

38	R/5xP	R-K6†
39	K-B4	R-B1†
40	KxP	R-KN6
41	P-B6	

The advanced Pawn decides.

41	RxP†	44 RxR†	K-B2
42 K-K5	R-KB5	45 R-KN8	K-Q2
43 R-Q8	RxR	46 R-N7†	K-K1
		AT PYOND	

Curiously, Black would now be better off without his Pawn. The closed King Knight file is the only reason his game is

47	R-B7
48 K-K6	R-K7†
49 K-B5	P-N5
50 K-N6	

50 P-B7 $^{+}_{1}$, K-B1 51 K-B6, R-B7 $^{+}_{1}$ 52 K-N6 is another way.

50		R-KB7	
51 P.	-R7†	K_R1	

Black could have resigned.

52 R-N8†	K-K2
53 R-K8†	Resigns

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis, ch.



NEW YORK, 1953 Manhattan C. C. Championship

Steinitz Turned Down

"Shtall, shtall und den shtall some more. Your opponent ist bound to get an idea, und der idea vill schmell." Thus spake Steinitz. It doesn't work here—Turkish master Boysan knows a thing or two or three.

RETI OPENING

PCO: page 318, col, 34; MCO: p. 216, col. 19

Notes by I. A. Horowitz

Α.	S. Pink	us		М.	Boysan
W	hite				Black
1	N-KB3	P-Q4	5	B-QN2	N-B3
2	P-B4	P-K3	6	B-N2	B-Q3
3	P-KN3	P-QB3	7	0-0	0-0
4	P-QN3	P-KB4	8	Q-B2	QN-Q2

Each side is developing according to a pattern. White's double franchetto gives the game hypermodern overtones, while Black takes refuge in the Stonewall.

9 PxP

BPxP

To safeguard the King Bishop Pawn, Black recaptures automatically with the Bishop Pawn. There is a great question here, however, whether 9 . . . KPxP is not correct. For, if then 10 QxKBP, N-K5 and White's Queen is indeed fishing in troubled waters.

10 N-Q4

The beginning of an innocuous excursion. Straightforward development is in order.

10	N-K4
11 N-N5	B-N1
12 QN-B3	P-QR3
13 N-Q4	B-Q3

Thus, Black has emerged from the opening without any problems.

14 QR-B1	B-Q2
15 P-Q3	R-B1
16 Q-N1	

And White has to describe curlicues to get his men out.

An unnecessary retreat. If anything, the Knight ought to head for the Kingside.

17 N-R4 P-K4

With White's Queen safely tucked away, this center advance, which normally weakens the Pawns, is good. The target here is the White King.

18 N×N

18 N-KB3 presses on the Black center Pawns. Now the Pawns will be relatively secure, while White's King will be comparatively weaker.

18	BxN
19 P-K3	
Another unnecessary	weakening move.
rue. White has no re	eady targets; but

True, White has no ready targets; but he may still play 19 N-B5.

19 Q-K1

With the idea of transferring the Queen to the King-side, via R4.

20 N-B5	Q-R4
21 P-Q4?	P-K5
22 N-K6	KR-K1

White's Knight is swimming like a crazy fish.

23	N-B4	Q-R3
24	P-KR4	P⊸KN4

And so, the impenetrable barrier is penetrated. For the next several moves, Black directs his attention to the White King.

25	PxP	QxP	29	Q-Q2	R-KN1
26	Q-B2	K-B2	30	N-B4	BxN
27	Q-Q1	P-KR4!	31	KPxB	P-R5!
28	N-KR3	Q-N3	32	R-B3	N-R4



Black has made considerable progress, while White, unfortunately, must bide his time. The King Knight Pawn is doomed. And when it goes, the King follows in its wake.

•	33	KR-B1	PXP
	34	P-B3	

White locks the stable after the horse is gone. He has been outmaneuvered. Now it is a only question of time.

34	Q-R3	36 QxN	QxG
35 PxP	NxP	37 R-B1	Q-Q
		38 RxP†	

The spite check.

A Kavitz

Resigns

NEW YORK, 1953 Manhattan C. C. Championship

En Route to Championship

In the following game, tournament winner Pavey encounters a master with a reputation for springing opening innovations. It is no mean reputation, and the innovation is sprung. But it is an opening innovation gang agley.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

PCO: p. 287, col. 164(k); MCO: p. 84, col. 24

Notes by I. A. Horowitz

M Davies

A. KEVILZ	IVI. Pavey	
White	Black	
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	
3 P-Q4	B-N2	
4 N-B3	P-Q4	

The opening in its true colors at last proves to be a Gruenfeld.

5 B-N5 ..

White's last has been condemned by analysts as theoretically insufficient. Kevitz has other ideas on the subject.

/ NXN	P-K3
Black must now	recover the Pawn, In
a previous round,	Kevitz-Seidman, the
game continued 8	Q-R4†, P-B3 9 PxBP,
NxP. White soon l	had to relinquish his
Pawn plus and rem	ained with an inferior

N-K5

NxB

5

6 PXP

position.

8	Q-Q2	P-KR3
9	N-R3	PxP
10	Q-K3†	

The point: Black must now move his King. It is double-edged, however, in that Black enjoys freedom of development and the two Bishops.

10	K-B1
11 N-B4	N-B3
12 0-0-0	N-K2
13 P-B3	

White aims at an eventual P-K4 and the domination of the center.

But Black reacts quickly, by striking first at the enemy mid-section.

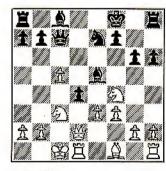
14	PxP	P-Q5
15	Q-Q2	Q-B2

Black must now recover the second Pawn.

16 P-K3 ...

White, however, will not part with it, it seems.

Of course not 16 . . . PxN 17 Q-Q8†, curtain. The text move, however, not only creates a loophole for the King but also deftly initiates some new threats.



17 N-K4

This move loses outright. In any case, White's chances were not good.

17 PxP	Q-Q8†	
What else?		
18	OxO	

18	QxQ
19 RxQ†	K-N2
20 RxR	BxN!

Black has the threat of 21 . . . P-K7§ in conjunction with the attack on the Rook, There is no defense.

21 RxB

White can safely resign without jeopardizing his prospects.

21	P-K7§
22 K-B2	PxB(Q)

Which nets Blacks a clear piece.

23	RxQ	RxR	27	K-N3	B-B6
24	P-KN3	B-K4	28	N-B4	BXP
25	P-QN4	P-84	29	R-Q1	RXP
26	N-Q2	N-Q4	30	RxN	RxR

So, he has gained a piece. So what?

31 KxB K-B3 34 PxP RxP 32 P-QR4 P-KN4 35 P-B4 PxP 33 K-B3 P-N4 36 PxP R-N8 Resigns

ILLINOIS, 1952 Open Championship

Penetration—or Straying?

White has a slightly inferior game when he decides to penetrate with his Queen—which is an illusion. For the Queen lacks support as well as good targets and, in the end, just strays. As a result, moreover, White's own position is penetrated by Black with devastating effect.

DUTCH DEFENSE

C. Weigman H. Cleveland
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-KB4 4 P-KN3 B-N5
2 P-QB4 N-KB3 5 B-Q2 O-O
3 N-QB3 P-K3 6 P-QR3

PCO: p. 302, col. 209; MCO: p. 27, col. 20(1)

White's last is unnecessary. He ought to develop his King-side pieces without delay.

6	BxN	8 B-N2	QN-Q2
7 BxB	P-Q3	9 Q-B2	Q-K1
		10 P-N3	

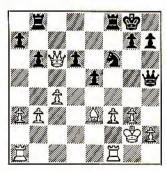
White plans to retain his Queen Bishop as is impossible after 10 N-B3, N-K5. Better, however, is 10 N-R3 or 10 P-K3, followed by 11 N-K2.

10		R-N1	15	P-B3	P-B4
11	N-B3	P-QN3	16	P-K4	PxQP
12	0-0	B-N2	17	BxP	P-K4
13	N-Q2	BxB	18	B-K3	PxP
14	KxB	Q-R4	19	NxP	NxN
			20	QxN	N-B3

Black has some initiative, due to White's dilatory attitude in the opening.

21 Q-B6

This is straying—not penetrating, as White may have thought. With 21 Q-Q3, White has a tenable game.



21

Q-N311

A fine move by which Black obtains a tangible advantage. He threatens to penetrate White's position very effectively with either 22 . . . Q-Q6 or 22 . . . Q-B7†. Besides, . . . P-K5 constitutes a strong, possible threat. White has no fully satisfactory defense.

22 P-QN4

This move makes matters fairly easy for Black. Consistent and best, under the circumstances, is 22 QxQP with these possibilities:

- (1) 22 . . . Q-B7† 23 Q-Q2, QxNP 24 KR-B1, and White's game, although difficult, ought to be tenable.
- (2) 22 . . . QR-Q1! 23 QxKP, KR-K1 24 Q-B4 (24 Q-B3? R-Q6!), Q-B7†, and Black has a very strong attack (25 R-B2? Q-B6!)
- (3) (22... QR-Q1!) 23 Q-N4, P-K5! also with a very strong attack for Black.
- (4) (22 . . . QR-Q1!) 23 Q-K6†, K-R1 24 P-B5!—this is the only defense which offers reasonable chances for recovery. White protects his Queen Knight Pawn, opens QB4 for his Queen, thus maintaining vigil against . . . P-K5, and can meet 24 . . . N-Q4 sufficiently with 25 QxQ, NxB† 26 K-B2.

22

0-06!

Black wins a Pawn while pressing a strong attack and protecting his own Queen Pawn (as 22...Q-B7† does not).

23 B-N5

White aims vainly to eliminate the Knight. 23 B-B2 is no better.

23	QR-B1
24 Q-R4	. RxP
25 R-B2	

Now White loses the Exchange. His game is hopeless, anyhow: e.g., 25 QR-B1, RxR 26 BxR (26 RxR, Q-K7†), R-B1, threatening 27 . . . RxB.

25 N-N5! 26 R-Q1

The attacked Rook clearly cannot move, Nor can the Knight be taken: 26 PxN, RxR† 27 KxR, R-B7† (27 . . . Q-Q5†? 28 K-N2, QxR?? 29 Q-K8 mate) 28 K-N1, Q-Q5† and Black mates in two.

26	. Q.	-B4 29) KxN	QxP-
27 Q-N	13 N:	xR! 30	K-N1	QxR
28 QxF	t† K-	-R1 31	K-N2	Q-B6
			Resigns	

🍪 FOREIGN

ICELAND, 1953 Championship of Reykjavík Victorious Re-opening

White's attack on the King-side steadily gains momentum since Black fails to counter-act appropriately in the center. The finish is neat and instructive—instructive as it is typical for penetrating a closed King-side Pawn formation. White can enter there advantageously only by re-opening the position by the spectacular coup which he has in mind.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 412, col. 1 (a); MCO: p. 273, col. 41 G. Olafsson St. Gudmundsson White Black 1 P-K4 P-QB4 6 B-K2 P-K3 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 7 B-K3 B-K2 3 P-Q4 PxP 8 0-0 0-0 P-Q3 4 NxP 9 P-B4 Q-B2 10 P-KN4 P-QR3 5 N-QB3 N-B3

For this particular moment, Black's choice is dangerously passive. Instead, he should act in the center before his King Knight is dislodged, with 10 . . . P-Q4 or 10 . . . NxN, followed by either 11 . . . P-Q4 or 11 . . . P-K4.

14.3	P-N5	N-K1
	F-140	IV-N I
2	P-B5	Q-Q1
3	P-KR4	N×N
14	QxN	



14 P-K4

Black's last is hopeless; for it weakens his Q4 without clearing his K4 for his pieces (as it would if leading to the exchange of White's King Bishop Pawn). The weakness of Q4 is particularly serious in combination with the Pawn formation on the King-side which does not permit protection by . . . N-KB3 or . . . B-K3.

Black has a very hard game; but 14 . . . B-Q2, followed possibly by . . . B-QB3, offers chances for survival.

15 Q-Q.

N-B2

If 15 . . . P-N4, White can proceed leisurely with 16 N-Q5, threatening 17 P-B6—or he can bring off the strong Pawn sacrifice of 16 P-B6, PxP 17 N-Q5, PxP 18 PxP.

16 B-N6!	Q-Q2
17 R-B2	B-Q1
18 QR-KB1	

White has a winning position.

18 . . . P-B3

18	P-B3
19 B-B4†	K-R1
20 P-N6!	

White's last enables Black to close the Pawn formation on the King-side to no avail, however.

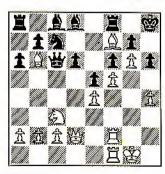
20 . . .

P-R3

The situation on the King-side is of a well-known type. The attacker should never enter upon such a situation unless he sees he can keep his attack going by means of a sacrifice—as is the case here. (For the opposite, see e.g., Pirc—Horowitz, page 332, November, 1950. CHESS REVIEW.)

21 B-B7

Q-B3



22 BxN

White can win also by 22 B-K3, threatening 23 BxP. His plan is, however, more beautiful.

23 R-N2 P-Q4 . B-Q2 lending protection to Black's King Rook, would prevent the following combination. Then, however, White plays 24 N-Q5, threatening 25 NxP; and, if Black parries this threat by 25 . . . B-Q1, Black's King Rook is no longer protected and White wins as in the actual game.

24 QxP†!

22

Resigns

BxB

In view of 24 . . . PxQ 25 P-N7†, K-R2 26 PxR(N)†! (Attention: Irving Cherney -"Give me a Knight!"), K-R1 27 R-N8 mate.

FRANCE, 1952 Championship of Paris

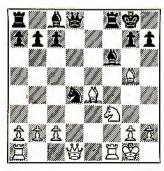
Profitable Novelty

White's new move in the following game is hardly an improvement; but, when Black tries to refute it, the novelty pays off nicely.

VIENNA GAME

PCO: page	462, col.	11; MCO: p. 309, col. 7
Burstein		Nora
White		Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	7 B-Q3 P-KB4
2 N-QB3	N-KB3	8 PxP e.p. BxP
3 P-B4	P-Q4	9 O-O N-B3
4 PxKP	NxP	10 N×N P×N
5 N-B3	B-K2	11 BxP NxP
6 P-Q4	0-0	12 B-N5

This is the new move. The "book" move is 12 N-N5 (Spielmann-Reti, Vienna, 1922).



12

NxN†

A satisfactory continuation.

Also 12 . . . BxB (unlike 12 N-N5, BxN? 13 RxR†!) leads to an even game: e.g., 13 NxB (13 NxN? B-K6†), RxR† 14 KxR, B-B4 15 BxB, NxB 16 Q-R5, N-R3 17 P-B3, Q-B3† 18 K-N1, R-KB1.

12 . . . B-B4, however (unlike 12 N-N5, B-B4!), favors White because of 13 QBxB, RxB 14 BxP.

So there is no difference in value between the old move and the new.

13 QxN

13 BxB loses a Pawn, though, after 14 B-Q5†, B-K3 15 BxB†, K-R1 16 QxP, Q-Q3, the Bishops of opposite color leave drawing chances.

14 BxB 15 Q-K3

RxB RxR†

Black seems to believe that the new move must be refuted, somehow. He is playing for attack instead of consolidating his position with 15 . . . P-B3.

16 RxR Q-Q3

Even now 16 . . . P-B3 seems to hold (17 BxP†, KxB 18 QxB, Q-Q5† 19 K-R1, QxP-or 17 BxBP? B-B5!).

17 BXNP R-K1

18 QxP B-B5

Black's last looks very strong; for the White Rook can go only to N1 or R1, after which 19 . . . Q-Q7 follows.

19 Q-R4

This counter quickly turns the tables.

Q-B4+ 19 20 K-R1 B-N4 21 Q-N3† B-B5

Behind in material, Black must re-act with violent counter-threats,

22 Q-QB3 23 B-Q5†!!

R-K6 Resigns

23 . . . QxB 24 QxR, BxR fails against 25 O-K8 mate.

YUGOSLAVIA 1952 Championship

An Impotent Dragon

Black misplays this new opening landing in a Dragon-like position without the counter-chances which the Dragon usually offers. Facing an irresistible attack, he then blunders, losing a piece.

YUGOSLAV DEFENSE

PCO: page 104, col. 5; MCO: p. 210, col. 50 A. Fuderer A. Matanovich White Black

1 P-K4

The Yugoslav (or Pirc) Defense which usually leads to positions that can also be reached via the King's Indian. This system was recently introduced by Pirc, but it is not quite new. Long ago, it used to be played with some regularity in German tournaments: e.g., Nuremberg, 1883, where Black won four of six games: Schallopp-Winawer, with 2 P-KB4, P-K4; Fritz-Winawer and Schottlander—Winawer, with 2 P-Q4, P-KN3 3 P-QB3, B-N2; Weiss—L. Paulsen, with 2 P-Q4, N-KB3 3 N-QB3, P-KN3 4 P-B4, B-N2 5 N-B3, O-O 6 B-Q3, QN-Q2.

Black also obtained a winning advantage in J. Schwarz-L. Paulsen, with 2 P-Q4, N-KB3 3 B-Q3, N-B3 4 P-QB3, P-K4, but lost on a gross blunder. And White won in Schallopp-L. Paulsen, with 2 P-Q4, N-KB3 3 N-QB3, P-KN3 4 N-B3, B-N2 5 P-KR3, QN-Q2 6 P-K5.

For more on this opening, see CHESS REVIEW, p. 16, January, 1952, and p. 364, December, 1951.

2 P-Q4

N-KB3

2 . . . P-KB4 leads to another supposedly new opening claimed by J. Balogh. Prior to Balogh, this line was known as a way to decline the Staunton Gambit: 1 P-Q4, P-KB4 2 P-K4, P-Q3.

> 3 N-QB3 4 B-K3

P-KN3 QN-Q2

5 . . . N-N5 is ineffective because of 6 B-KN5.

5 Q-Q2

Black's last is weak. Better is 5 . . . P-K4.

6 P-B3 PXP 7 BxP B-N2 8 0-0-0 0-0

So Black has switched to a kind of Dragon Variation lacking the counterchances normally offered by it. The nosition of his Queen Knight accounts mainly for that difference; it belongs on QB3.

9 P-KB4!

This standard attack is far stronger here than in similar positions. It quickly becomes irresistible.

9 Q_B2 10 P-KN4 N-N3 11 P-R5

White threatens to open the King Rook file for effective action of his

R-Q1 11 12 PxP BPxP 13 P-K5!

White scores a powerful break-through with a point which Black overlooks.



13 PYP

Black loses a piece now. Instead 13 . . KN-Q2 is necessary, though White then maintains a winning attack with 14 P-B4; e.g., 14 . . . N-B1 15 BxN, PxB 16 N-Q5, Q-B4 17 P-N4! (winning the Queen)-or 14 . . . PxP 15 BxN, PxB 16 N-B3, PxP 17 Q-Q57, K-R1 18 RxP†! KxR 19 N-N5†, K-R3 20 N-B7†, K-R2 21 B-B4.

> 14 BxN! RxQ 15 BxQ Resigns

RUSSIA, 1953 USSR Championship

Twofold Failure

White's stock attack on the Queen-side rolls forward smoothly; Black's on the King-side, though also stock, comes to a sudden standstill. The difference is due to Black's twofold failure: he doesn't prevent White's P-QB5: nor does he make any effort to get in his own . . . P-KN5. Thus, the advantage of controlling open lines goes entirely to White.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 273, col. 122; MCO: p. 89, note a M. Taimanov D. Bronstein White Black 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 N-B3 B-N2 2 P-QB4 P-Q3 5 P-K4 0-0 3 N-KB3 P-KN3 6 B-K2 P-K4 7 0-0 N-B3

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; \$ = dis. ch.

Black's last is a rare deviation from the usual . . . QN-Q2. He wishes to use his Queen Knight on the King-side instead of the Queen-side. His line is most likely inferior to the standard one.

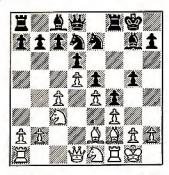
8	P-Q5	N-K2
9	N-K1	N-Q2
10	B-K3	P-KB4

Black's counter-action starts.

11 P-B3	P-B5
12 B-B2	P-KN4

But here his move is of far-reaching consequences; Black proceeds with his action, without taking measures against White's positional threat on the Queenside; P-QB5, that is.

Taking such measures is the more conservative system but offers White a strong initiative: e.g., 12 . . . P-QR4 13 N-Q3, P-N3 14 P-QR3! (it is to be noted that White can skip the usual P-QN3 since 14 . . . P-R5 is not playable), P-KN4 (14 . . . N-QB4 is probably a little better) 15 P-QN4, PxP 16 PxP, RxR 17 QxR, P-R4 18 P-B5.



13 N-Q3

R-B

Black's last is no good. And no good either is 13... P-N3 which leads to the line in the preceding note after 14 P-QN4, P-QR4 15 P-QR3.

Chances for a counter-attack are offered only by the break-through with . . . P-KN5, and Black ought to strive for it with, e.g., 13 . . . P-KR4 14 P-B5, N-KB3.

14 P-B5!	R-R3
15 PxP	PXP
16 N-N5	

From here on, White makes swift progress on the Queen-side, while Black has no counter-play; he cannot make headway with pieces alone, nor has he time left to switch to the break-through with . . . P-KN5.

16			P-R3
17	N-R3	,	

17 N-R7 makes sense, inasmuch as the swapping off of Black's good Bishop is desirable. It leads to trouble, however, if not to actual defeat, because of 17 . . . RxN! 18 BxR, P-N3: e.g., 19 R-B1, B-N2 20 Q-N3, N-QB1.

17		N-B1
18	B-K1	

White plans 19 N-B4, followed by 20 B-R5. Hence, Black's next move, which constitutes a further weakening of his Queen-side.

18	P-N4
19 N-QB2	N-Q2
20 P-QR4!	

	White	opens anot	her line for	attack.
20		PxP	24 R-N4	Q-R4
21	RxP	N-KB3	25 P-R3	Q-B2
22	N-B2	B-Q2	26 N-R3	N-R4
23	B-R5	Q-K1	27 R-N7	B-QB1
			28 R-B7	N-N6

Black's activity on the King-side is entirely fruitless. He lacks the necessary open lines.

29 R-K1	R-N1
30 N-B4	Q-K1
31 N-N6	

Now Black can only attempt to re-consolidate . . .

31	R-B3
32 Q-B2	R-B1
33 R-QB1	

but White clearly has a winning position.

33 B=B4

Black evidently has no illusions about the outcome. So he tries desperately to create complications at all costs.

34 B-Q3 ...

White can safely take the Bishop; he prefers to win the game his own way.

34	B-N3
35 N-Q7	NxQP
36 B-B4	R-N4

Black still tries for complications.

37	NxR	BxN
38	BxN†	RxKB
39	Q-B4	N-K7†
40	K-R2	P-N5

A little too late.

After 40 . . . NxR 41 PxR, White wins the Knight, too.

41 NxP Resigns

RUSSIA, 1953 USSR Championship

News from the King's Gambit

The following game is interesting particularly for the opening. White adopts a line of play which some experts on the King's Gambit, Robert Byrne, for instance, consider strong. But Black still obtains a promising game. The crucial point is reached when White can win a Pawn, but in a shaky position. Bronstein looks for better but fails completely, becoming exposed to an attack which grows irresistible.

KING'S GAMBIT

PCO: page 1	12, col. 4;	MCO: p. 138,	col. 8(c)
D. Bronstei	n	M, B	otvinnik
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 PxP	N-KB3
2 P-KB4	PxP	5 B-N5†	P-B3
3 N-KB3	P-Q4	6 PxP	PxP
		7 B-B4	N-Q4!

A substantial improvement on 7...B-Q3 8 Q-K2†, Q-K2 (see PCO).

8 P-Q4 ...

8 Q-K2† is now met with 8 . . . B-K2 9 P-Q4, O-O: e.g., 10 BxN, PxB 11 BxP, B-R3 after which Black has fine compensation for the Pawn—or 10 O-O, R-K1 11 Q-Q3, B-Q3 after which Black maintains the gambit Pawn with a fine game.

8		B-Q3		
9	C)_	0	

9 Q-K2† is ineffective because of 9 ... B-K3 (for White can no longer proceed with 10 N-Q4).

9 .		0-0
10 N	I-B3	N×N
11 P	xN	B-KN5

Black's development is rapid.

12 Q-Q3 N-Q2 13 P-N3!

White's last is in the spirit of the King's Gambit. To make headway on the King-side, he must eliminate the gambit Pawn, by violent means if necessary.

Black, too, must resort to violent measures. 13 . . . PxP fails against 14 N-N5, PxP† 15 K-R1, P-N3 16 NxBP. And he cannot hold the gambit Pawn. So he must play for counter-attack, instead.

14 B-N3

P-QB4

The crucial juncture is reached.



15 P-B4

This attempt to maintain the initiative fails completely.

Instead, White ought to capture the gambit Pawn and play for defense: 15 QBxP, BxB 16 PxB. Then the issue is in the balance: White's extra Pawn approximately compensates for his weakness in position. A draw is most likely after 16 . . . BxN 17 RxB, R-B1 18 PxP, RxP.

15 Q-B3! 16 N-K5

Already, White is in despair. He lacks a suitable alternative: e.g., 16 BxP, BxB 17 PxB (17 N-K5, BxN!), BxN 18 RxB, QR-Q1! and Black recovers his Pawn in a superior position—or 16 P-B3, B-R6 17 R-K1, PxNP after which 18 N-N5 is ineffective in view of 18 . . . PxP† 19 K-R1, B-B4.

16		BxN
17	PxB	QxP
18	BxP	

White has freed his Queen Bishop, but his King Bishop is buried alive and his King position seriously weakened. He is helpless against Black's following attack.

18	Q-R4
19 KR-K1	KR-K1
20 P-QR4	B-K7!

Black now effects a rapid deployment of his potentially extra piece, the Knight.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

21 Q-QB3 N-Q2! 22 P-R5 N_R3 23 B-R4 R-K3

White's King Bishop cannot wiggle out in time to be of any avail.

> 24 K-N2 N-K5 25 Q-R3 P-N4! Resigns

26 B-K3 loses to 26 . . . B-B6† 27 K-N1, Q-R6, and 26 B-B1 fails against 26 ... R-KB3.

RUSSIA, 1953 **USSR** Championship

A Change of Plan

Keres is Botvinnik's customer. He usually loses to or draws with him, rarely scores a hit. If there is any purely chess logic to this, it must be a matter of style and psychology rather than strength and disposition.

In the following fine game, White is about to start the usual minority attack on the Queen-side when Black counters with a somewhat impatient action on the King-side. Then White swiftly changes his plan, breaking through in the center. Subsequently, he obtains an attack on the King-side himself and carries it out with merciless vigor.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PCO: p. 179, col. 52; MCO: p. 160, col. 35 M. Botvinnik P. Keres

White Black 1 P-Q4 P-Q4 N-KB3 3 N-QB3 2 P-QB4 P-K3 4 PXP

This early exchange, a specialty with Botvinnik, is stronger than formerly was thought. White eliminates a great number of defensive systems.

4 PXP 7 B-Q3 QN-Q2 5 B-N5 B-K2 8 Q-B2 R-K1 6 P-K3 0-0 9 KN-K2

Thanks to that early exchange, White has preserved the choice of N-B3 and the text. Either move has its merits; but the option carries a practical advantage in having left Black in doubt meanwhile as to where that Knight might go.

As for 9 P-KN4, a move to be considered in all variations like this one, it is most effective as reacton to . . . P-QB3 and . . . P-QR3 as in the famous game, Botvinnik-Alatortsev, Leningrad, 1934. If Black has omitted those Pawn moves, however, P-KN4 is dubious if not bad. Here, for instance, it leads to a good game for Black after 9 . . . P-KR3 10 BxN, NxB 11 P-KR3, P-B4 (12 PxP, P-Q5!).

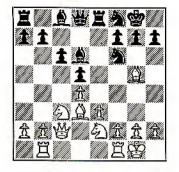
9 N-B1 10 0-0 P-B3 11 QR-N1

The sign for the usual minority attack on the Queen-side: P-QN4-5.

B-Q3

The sign that Black wishes to meet the attack on the Queen-side with a counter-attack on the King-side. His immediate threat is 12 . . . BxP† 13 KxB, N-N5† and 14 . . . QxB.

White handily renders the text-move a loss of time amounting to about two tempi. Better continuations, therefore, are 11 . . . P-QR4 and 11 . . . N-K5though White still has the lead, at least for the time being.



12 K-R1!

Black proceeds with his plan, expecting, it seems, only 13 P-QN4.

13 P_B3!!

The refutation of Black's plan. White switches to a Pawn action in the center which is particularly effective, thanks to the position of Black's King Bishop.

13

Q. E. D. The Bishop has to retreat in view of the impending P-K4-K5. The alternative 13 . . . P-KR3 14 BxN, QxB 15 P-K4 is at least as bad for Black.

14 QR-K1!

Consistent in accordance with White's plan, for P-K4 must lead to either the opening of the King Bishop file or to a Pawn storm with P-K5 and P-B4-5. In either case. White's King Rook obtains effective activity-an important consideration which less experienced players often overlook.

> 14 N-Q2 15 BxB RxB 16 N-N3 N-B3

The advance of White's King Pawn cannot be prevented for long. Pressure on White's Queen Pawn would help if it could be increased after 16 . . . N/2-B1 17 Q-B2; but that is impossible. For 17 . . . N-K3 is frustrated by 18 N-B5. 17 Q-B2 B-K3 19 BxB 18 N-B5 **BxN** 20 P-K4!

White has gained his first objective.

PxP

Better than allowing P-K5, followed by P-B4-5.

> 21 PxP R-Q122 P-K5 N-Q4 23 N-K4 N_{-B1}

If 23 , , N-B5 (by either Knight), White proceeds as in the game. In case of 23 . . . N/3-B5, he may also play 24 BxP†, KxB 25 Q-R4†, K-N1 26 N-N5, but this combination is not quite clear because of 26 . . , R-K3!

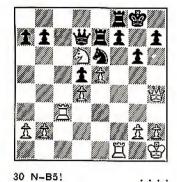
24 N-Q6

Threatening 25 NxBP! after which 25 ... RxN loses to 26 B-K6! and 25 ... KxN leads to mate after 26 B-K6‡ K-N3 27 Q-N3†, K-R3 28 Q-R4†, K-N3 29 R-B3.

24 Q-B2 25 B-K4 N-K3 26 Q-R4 P-KN3

Black's King-side is now badly weakened. 26 . . . P-KR3, however, is even worse in view of 27 N-B5, R/2-K1 28 NxP†, PxN 29 QxP.

27 BxN! PxB 28 R-B1 Q-Q2 29 R-QB3 R-KB1



A neat finish. Black cannot take the Knight because of mate in three: nor can he save his attacked Rook: 30 . . . R/2-K1 31 N-R6†, K-R1 32 Q-B6†, N-N2 33 NxP†, and Black has the sorry choice of taking the Knight or being mated in

> 30 B/1~K1 31 N-R6†!

Far stronger than 31 NxR7.

31 K-B1

Or 31 . . . K-R1 32 Q-B6†, N-N2 33 NxP† after which 33 . . . RxN is again forced.

> 32 Q-B6 N-N2 33 R/3-B3

Threatening mate in three.

33 R-B1 34 NXP R-K3 35 Q-N5 N-B4 36 N-R6 Q-N2 37 P-KN4 Resigns

IN HIS GAME against Gottschall at Dresden, 1892, Tarrasch with White played 12 Q-Q3, threatening mate on the move. Black defended by 12 . . . P-N3. Had he played, instead, 12 . . . N-Bl, he would have been smothered by this pretty maneuver:



12 Q-Q3 N-B1 15 QxP†! NxQ 13 PXP BXP 16 NxP† $N \times N$ 14 N-N5 NxP 17 N-N6 mate -Irving Cherney

SOLUTIONS

to CHESS QUIZ on page 104

Trap 205: White wins with 6 Q-B3. To avoid greater loss, Black must give up a Knight: 6 . . . N-QB3 7 QxN†, B-Q2. White has a piece for a Pawn.

Trap 210: Black wins an important Pawn: 9... BxN 10 BxB, NxQP (for 11 QxN, BxP† and Black wins the Queen).

Trap 213: Black wins a piece by 6 . . . NxN! 7 BxQ, B-N5† 8 Q-Q2, BxQ† 9 KxB, KxB.

Trap 222: White wins a Pawn by 13 NxP! for, if 13 . . . PxN (13 . . . NxB 14 NxN is Black's best), 14 B-B7 wins the Queen.

Trap 249: White wins by 10 NxN, PxN 11 B-QR6, R-R1 12 B-N7 (Black's Rook is amusingly vulnerable all the way.)

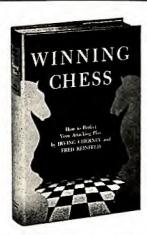
Trap 255: Black wins the Queen or checkmates with 13 . . . NxNP (14 Q-N1, N-N6 mate).

Trap 265: Black wins a piece, with a saving check, 9... NxP† 10 K-R1 (if 10 QxN, BxB 11 KxB, BxN), BxB† 11 KxB, BxN.

Trap 273: Black wins by 13 . . . PxP (clearing the way for) 14 BPxP, Q-R4, threatening 15 . . . BxN—or 15 N any, BxR—or 15 P-K4, NxP 16 NxN, BxR, etc.

Trap 277: Black wins two Pawns, by 10 . . . (either) N-K4 11 PxN, NxP 12 Q-N3, NxB† 13 K-Q2, NxNP.

Trap 293: White wins by 5 Q-R5†, P-N3 6 PxP, N-KB3 (hardly better is, say, 6 . . . P-Q3) 7 PxP§! NxQ 8 B-N6 mate.



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250 West 57th Street, New York 19. N. Y.



A VISION OF DELIGHT

WHO is attacking whom is the great question in the following game from the 1903 Vienna Gambit Tournament. One-eyed Teichman (White) has the ready answer in a single optic but the right moves. Even master of defense, Maroczy, succumbs to the penetrating play. The game begins with 1 P-K4. P-K4 2 P-KB4, PxP 3 B-B4, P-Q4 4 BxP.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's 4th move (exposing the table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue so to end of game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW, EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Par Played Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
	4 Q-R5†		
5 K-B14	5 P-KN4		
6 P-Q43	6 B-N2		
7 P-B3	7 N-K2		
8 B-B43	8 QN-B3		
9 N-Q22	9 B-N5		
10 KN-B33	10 Q-R4		
11 P-QN44	11 N-N3		
12 P-N53	12 N-Q1		
13 B-R35	13 B-Q2 (a)		
14 P-R34	14 P-N5		
15 N-R24	15 P-B6		
16 RPxP4	16 PxP†		
17 KxP2	17 N_B5†		
18 K-N13	18 Q-N4		
19 QN-B34	19 Q-N3		
20 N-R44	20 Q-N4 (b)		
	21 P-KR4		
22 Q-B3 (c)5	22 BxN	~	
23 PxB1	23 PxP		
24 QxP3	24 R-R4*		
25 R-K1†3	25 K-Q2		
26 R-K7†3	26 K-B1		
27 P-B6§4	27 Q×Q†		
28 N×Q1	28 R-N4		
29 K-B25	29 R×N		
30 K-B35	30 BxP		
31 KxR3	31 BxR		=
32 BxB3	32 N/5-K3		
33 BxN†5	Resigns (d)	===	

SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair.

NOTES TO THE GAME

- (a) To make way for the advance of . . . P-N5 with prospects of attack,
- (b) 20 . . . QxKP fails only after 21 Q-K1! QxQ† 22 RxQ†. N/1-K3 23 P-Q5. BxP 24 PxN, BxR 25 PxP†, K-Q1 26 N/4-B3: White wins,
- (c) Threat: 23 NxB†, winning a piece.
- (d) Black must lose a piece; if 33 . . . PxB. 34 BxN and 35 R-R8†, etc.

*Position after 24 . . . R-R4





POSTAL SCRIPTS

Top Score?

James T. Sherwin, in 49-Nf 10, has completed play (though Nf 10 has not) with a perfect score through all three rounds of the 1949 Golden Knights. He has a solid grip on first place which apparently can be tied only by Leo Sweet who has four games vet to finish in 49-Nf 16.

Time Limits

The time limits as stated in Rule 12 of the "Rules and Regulations for Postal Chess" are vital to the fair conduct of the games and to the seasonable conclusion of the tournaments.

Three days are allowed a player for consideration of each reply-move. This time is ample, and he also has free time on Sundays and legal holidays, plus a provision for taking "time out" of up to 4 weeks per annum.

We have kept the time ample because it is only normal for a player to have some other interests and engagements but, with any one of three days in which to study his move, he should certainly be able to obey this time-limit rule.

The fact is, also, that very few opponents are going to tally time so strictly as to file a time complaint if a player takes a fourth day. And the uncertainties of postal service are such that such time complaints are impractical.

Within these generous limits, however, we must and do msist upon observance of the rule.

Importance of Time Limits

Anyone who has tried a few, informal, friendly games by mail knows the usual outcome. As one side gains an advantage (and also sometimes when the game is still even), the moves come in more slowly and more slowly-and finally not at all. In official tournament games, the time limit is the best insurance against such an unsatsfactory outcome.

Our first concern in establishing the time limit is that the games keep up a pace which will sustain the players' interest and which will ensure a reasonably early conclusion of the tournament.

Another concern is to ensure that the mailing contact between the players is not lost-as happens when there are long delays and one player has a change or two of address.

And, finally, there is of course the concern that the players, each and all, have a fair allotment of time for analysis, a time for studying moves equal to that of their opponents,

Actually, we do not picture all or any postalites taking out 72 hours for mad and frenzied analysis of a move. One may see his move in seconds; another may sit up half a night; but all have time enough somewhere within the 72 hours. And, when a player has six, twelve or twenty-four games going, yet answers each conscientiously on time. he has a right to expect like promptness from his opponents-like budgeting of other engagements or like speeding up of consideration for replies in Postal

Need for Co-operation

At any rate, we need time limits for nostal play. We tried a few tournaments without time limits: they just never did finish. And, having set time limits, we need--in all fairness-to enforce them.

Not being clairvoyant, however, we do not know when a player is late unless his opponents report so. With some quirk (and it is merely a quirk) of reasoning, some feel it's unsporting to report. They try "repeat" move after "repeat"-or they just ignore the issue altogether. Meanwhile the tournament falters-and eventually potential prize-winners of one sort of another are held up perhaps while that game drags out its weary way or finally is double-forfeited.

How to Co-operate

So please do report when an opponent is tardy! You can try a "repeat" on a first or second lateness-on the chance strictly that it is not really a lateness but a miscarriage in the mail. But you do better even so to report per Rule 14.

And, if an opponent has been late at all frequently, report per Rule 13-and get a clear understanding effected on the matter.

And report early! You needn't crowd the 72 hour limit-but don't wait weeks. After all, that 3 day time limit is ample -- and a longer wait accomplishes nothing constructive, while a report may lead to getting the game going. In fact, some long delays have led to loss of contact (arrangements for forwarding mail stand up for only so long!).

And don't feel that reporting is something unethical. It definitely will not lead to a forfeit, not even a warning, unless the investigation, to which it does lead, proves that such is merited.

Ounce of Prevention

The best means for co-operating, however, is the constructive one of trying to prevent time-limit violations. That is the purpose of Rule 3.

If you will give the dates, mentioned there, with each of your moves, you can surely expect as much from your oppo-

If you will both observe Rule 3 the chances of delays will be quite materially lessened-as postalites who have used Rule 3 report.

And, if an opponent neglects or refuses to observe Rule 3, you can report per Rule 8 (submitting his last two cards for a very clear proof).

NEW POSTALITES

Newcomers should state their "class" (or experience whereby we may judge their class) when applying for entry to Postal Chess Journaments.

The following new players, starting Postal during February, commence

these initial ratings:
Class A at 1300: T. Archipoff, D. Crow-ther, J. Tarshis, M. D. Utter and K. Winterhers:

Class B at 1200: R. Alexander, G. Chappuis, A. C. Chick, L. Fattel, M. Goldinger, Mrs. L. Henderson, O. O. Kent, B. Lestarge, J. Pusecker, L. K. Oliphant, R. E. Scott, Col. T. C. Wenzlaff and J. Wolf;

Class C at 900: W. Alberts, A. Allen, W. Anderson, H. Anorhes, D. P. Bohen, R. Bohn, P. Clark, D. F. Ebarp, R. C. Ellis, D. Fradt, H. Friedman, J. Gallagher, R. P. Gant, Dr. C. H. Heuchert, A. E. Kahn, R. Gant, Dr. C. H. Heuchert, A. E. Kahn, R. Katz, D. Kerman, T. F. Kimball, C. J. King, L. P. Kumpf, R. LaBelle, C. Lagerstrom, S. B. Laird, O. Little, P. H. Lounsberry, J. B. Meyers, N. C. Nobila, M. V. Penkoff, W. J. Phelps, H. W. Phillips, G. Rabin, E. Rosenthal, W. C. Schroeder, L. R. Simms, M. S. Smith, B. T. Stradley, G. W. Suhs, G. Trotzuk, C. Waag and F. H. White; Class D at 600; F. J. Belsky, J. L. Biron, O. C. Blade, B. R. Clutter, J. F. Donn, L. R.

O. C. Blade, B. R. Clutter, J. F. Donn, L. R. O. C. Blade, B. R. Clutter, J. F. Donn, L. R. Duic, L. Dyer, L. Falardeau, A. Feldenkreis, A. E. Haar, J. C. Hewes, D. M. Hodsdon, C. Hoffman, W. E. Houston, E. N. Jones, E. R. Kelly, D. D. Kirschner, J. Kovich, V. L. Lambert, J. L. Larsen, D. P. Lubin, S. F. MacDonald, H. McBride, A. J. McCabe, A. McKinnon, F. Merrill, T. Miller, M. G. Montrose, R. Plant, H. Rueter, B. V. Schiro, M. C. Sherman, A. Shoreman B. V. Schiro, M. C. Sherman, A. Shoreman, C. J. Smerdon, M. Sosa, W. H. Stewart, E. R. Taylor, B. Thorn, S. Weissman, A. E. Westervelt and M. Wolk.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in February

with ratings at which they left:

J. Belanger 550, J. W. Plieger 542, A. Lubin 1100, N. G. Parke 506, O. R. Talley 916, R. Triplett 924 and R. S. Stevens 942.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received during February, 1953

To report your results all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game-but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4-man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording: 52.°C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st) 52.°P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2) 52. Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins. O. In these, the year (52), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal

for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below.

And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (52-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1952) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit roundclosing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

(Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report -if in any doubt.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: e.g., if your game began May, 1951, your request must be mailed in April, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in April, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before May 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date; (2) diagram of the position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-27, started during January, 1951, are herewith closed out, with doubleforfeits where necessary: 4 Boutwell, Whit-comb df. 5 Coolidge, Whitmore & Nickel, Whitmore df. 6 Giles vs. Beard, Chapman & Upholt df: Chapman, Upholt df. 7 Ling. Wystrach df. 9 Miller, Porter & Miller, Rice df. 13 Hall, Smith & Hurley, Smith df, 14 MacGrady, Siller df. 17 Heckert, Rose df. 22 Iles, Winston & Staser vs. Ridlon df; Staser, Winston df. 26 Dunlevy, Hill df: Dunlevy & Hill vs. Case df.

Tourneys 28-100: 36 Cooley conks Wisnom. Tourneys 28-100: 36 Cooley conks Wisnom. 52 Baildon bests Schaeffer, 77 Dommie withdraws. 80 Carson ties Abington, tops Schultze, Warren. 81 Turetsky rips Ross. 82 Schwartz chops Chamberlain, \$4 Dulicat tops Van Patten. 86 Forbes fells Fry. 87 Hartigan tops (f) Burritt. 88 Vollmbofer downs Dahl. 89 Perry, Busic & Frandsen withdraw. 90 Post withdraws. 92 McClung, Sherwin clip Shanor; Tremear bows to McClung, bests Landa, 93 Newman nips

Mayreis, Kirschner, 94 Mayer masters Pope. 97 Neidorf withdrawn, 98 Bade beats Shortz, 100 Daniels halts Hartigan,

Tourneys 101-183: 101 Faber fells Schmitt. 103 Kingston sinks Sach. 104 Schultze nips Nearing, Wyller: Wendrowski withdrawn. 106 Morrow, Schmidt tie. 108 Spear tops (f) Prather. 112 Hall smites Smith; Wyller tops (f) Miller. 115 Freydl tops (f) Morris. 119 West withdraws. 126 Krie, Bancroft best Schneider, 137 Vano whips Willey, 140 Selby tops Wyller; Dishaw downs Gregory, 150 Fisher, Johnson tie, 153 Ermidis, Fishbein tie, 157 Bokma bests Thordsen, 159 Roth withdrawn, 160 Frank, Vano tie, 162 Rader rips Rea, Robinson; Jennings, Bridges withdraw, 163 Reddy cracks Kramer; Sherwin conks Coolidge, 164 Schulze whips Wilde; Weil tops (f) Bornholz, 166 Schneider bests Bechtel, 167 Call whips Williams, 170 Pear-son fells Fowler, 172 Armstrong stops Fernsler: Gibbs, Leonards tie.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tournaments ought to be finished. If yours are not, urge your opponents to reply promptly, then report if they do not! Check your results, report any that you may have forgotten to report or that otherwise have not been published.

Tourneys 1-100: 3 Dudley downs Patton. 5 Taig tops Frye. 6 Simon halts Hawley. Miller, 10 Wollenberg bests Savary, 15 Scelsi rips Ross. 18 Daugherty withdrawn, 20 Stevens stops Smailer, 22 Olson, Gregory Stevens stops Smaller. 22 Olson, Gregory defeat Evans. 29 Batson beats Dietrich, Hauptmann, (2) Slosson, loses to Hauptmann, 32 Bierschenk halts Konhorst, 41 Wyller whips Hubbard. 43 Bass bests Landers, 45 Truppe nips Nelson, 46 Thorpe tops Swanson, 49 Cuthbert bests Poff, 58 De Leve downs Lynn, (2) Appason, 65 tops Swanson. 49 Cuthbert bests Pott. 58
De Leve downs Lynn, (2f) Augason. 65
Gray whips Wyller, 66 Smith smites Clarke.
67 Chermside tops Pocklington twice. 71
Corbett fells Fibel; Schlager withdrawn. 75
Muecke drops two to Groat, takes two from
Abbott. 76 Faber fells Savage. 81 Gleeson yields to Clark, ties Jensen. 85 Wyller whips Fey. 87 Smith tops Atha (2), Pedersen, 88 Adams, Chapman split two, 93 Keller conks Weare, 95 Hurt bows to Divine, bests Jacobson.

Tourneys 101-200: 111 Hedrick overcomes Larson, 120 Wildman whips Gonzalez, 125 Mills, Sanson tie, 126 White fells Firnholt. 130 Hoerning halts Firmholt, 135 Garrison tops Tuggle, 136 Dantzler ties Culpepper once, Cravener twice, 140 Rowland, Weber rip Grady, 143 Clevenger tops, then ties Gleason; Rudy withdrawn, 114 Killian conks Kingston, 149 Prosser tops (2f) Bornholz. 151 Burns, Viazmitinoff top Talla, 152 151. Burns, Viazmitinoff top Talla, 152
 Smoron bests Gibson; Baker beats Lapsley,
 163. Reither clouts Clark, 164 Harris with-163 Reither clouts Units, 1947 (1947), 1947 (1948), 1957 Mucket tops Diamantopolos (2), Kleinschmidt, 168 French, Ruckert tie; 1948 (1948), 1948 (19 Ruckert, Sciarretta bests French, 172 Lapsley licks Fry, 174 Saint bests Bannon, Henderson, 179 Reddy bests Downs twice, bows to Bancroft, 184 Bajczak ties Dille, Trucis: Dille downs Trucis, 187 Labelle tops, then ties Willis, 188 Muecke (2), Hernden halt Quane. 189 Eby whips Williams, 194 C. Kangas tops Goff twice. 195 Stuppler stops Walsh, 196 Thompson halts Hoffman, Roth rips McCurdy, Hickenlooper, 198 Block stops Stuppler, bows twice to Tomcufcik; Buchanan withdrawn, loses (2a) to Tomcufcik, 200 Prather withdraws,

Tourneys 201-235: 201 Thordsen masters Henry, 202 Sheller loses to Montgomery, Mendel, bests Huffman, 204 Schroeder tops (2f) Leonard, 206 Wingard whips Monroe, 207 Poole tops, then ties Blackler, 208 Huffman bests Monroe, bows to Wingard, 209 Carl tops Gross. 210 Hall halts Clark; Carle holts Clark, 210 Han hand Chark, 211 Des Champs rips Ryan, 212 Aguilera, Ghetzler tie. 215 Jackson tops Johnson twice, 216 Carle halts Hill. 218 Callaghan ties, then tops Marshall. 220 Austin masters Miller. tops Marshall. 220 Austin masters Miller. 221 Goldberg bests Wilkerson, Gescheldt. 223 Calhamer downs Daniels, 224 Athey tops Marek twice, 225 Pratt bests Paananen, 226 Fowler, Miller fell Howard; Miller defeats Fowler twice, 227 Heit, Marshall, Fazio win from Gleeson twice each; Heit, (2)

Fazio best Marshall, 228 Bloomquist, Keifer split two; Keifer tops Sperling, 230 Coolidge (2). Sherwin, Luttrell trip Mayer: Coolidge loses to Sherwin (2), Luttrell, then ties Luttrell. 233 Weibel whips Russell, Bock. 235 Smoron tops (2f) Wollenberg, Kinsella. Tourneys 236-300: 238 Graf tops Muecke. 240 Carmean conks Grunzweig. 242 Heit ties

trying, tops (2) Glecson; Glecson withdraws, 245 Hunt halts Bleakley, 247 Glecson withdraws, 249 Kolesar rips Reid, 251 Wood stops Stevenson, 254 Gorfy bests Moisan (2), Leather, ties Leather; Rubinstein ties Leather, tops Gorfy, 255 Burack beats Paananen, 264 Rubin rips Bass, 265 Hayward halts Gingold, 267 Uberti quells Quane, 268 Blankfort withdrawn. 278 Holt withdraws, loses (la) to Heinrich, resigns (1) to Gifford. 279 Hammerman halts Gregory. 280 Clark clips Wildman, 286 Gaylor withdraws, 287 Stickley Wildhan, 250 Gaylor Wilhuraws, 251 Stierley, withdraws, 288 Raduazzo bests Burns, 289 Hampton halts Luttrell, 290 Lewis licks Hornbuckle, 294 Rains rips Indrieri twice, 297 MacGrady downs Davis; Coupal masters Mills. 298 Smith, Williams split two; Mac-Millan whips Williams, (2) Christy, 299 Anderson downs Downs, 300 Reid fells Fagan twice; Levadi downs Dishaw twice.

Tourneys 301-362: 303 Urquiza over-comes Bogle twice, 304 Engel ties, then tops Boyton, 306 Coupal tops Portala twice, 310 Feinson fells Attle twice. 314 Herrick with-draws, 317 Diedrich downs West, 322 Tanner tops Menuet, 324 Schneider whips LeWorthy. 329 Chemerda, Shapiro, Martin each top Moyer twice, 334 Call rips Rains, 342 Hikade tops Gleeson twice, bows to Williams; Gleeson withdraws, 343 Holmes halts Shera, 350 Rudy withdrawn, 353 Miles withdrawn, 356 Petonke tops Lee twice.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now, Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: e.g., if your game began May, 1951, your request must be mailed in April, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in April, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before May 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date; (2) diagram of the position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win. just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-149: 23 Jackson withdrawn, 39 Schlager withdrawn. 47 Garver, Zalys tie. 57 Olin nips Nehin, 60 Schwartz tops (2f) Ostermann, 66 Holmquist, Rolo tie. 83 Edinger downs De Luca. 90 Connor Jolts Johnson. 91 Schultz blasts Bleakley, 123 Kimble with-draws, 125 Steffen stops Mechan, 128 Lapham licks Kaminski. 130 Steenberg bests Allen. 140 Clark clips Nordin, Lamb. 146 Jungwirth, Suyker jolt Garver. 147 Suyker nips Newman, Ardizzone.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tourneys ought to be finished. If yours are not, urge opponents to reply to moves promptly, report if they do not. Check your results, report any which you may have forgotten to send in or which have otherwise not been published.

Tourneys 1-90: 8 Hazle defeats Dittman twice, 17 correction: Hughes won (2) from Spatz, 19 Sterenbuch tops (2f) Laidlow, 29 Harvey, Markoff tie. 31 Haggett overcomes Schoerner. 34 Daniel downs Hughes. 39 Roberts rips Duncombe. 40 Fleming tops MacIntyre twice, 45 Lateiner licks Mauer. 46 Green whips Wilmarth, 51 Butterworth bests Hicks. 52 Hagedorn halts Schultz; Arnow, Gross split (wo. 53 Raimi rips Cox, Arnow, (2) Stallbaum; Cox conks Arnow, 55 Gibbons nips Nichols twice, 57 Owers tops (2f) Collins. 65 Rubenstein downs DiMartino. 67 Rubenstein rips Vaughan, 68 Little tops (2f) Kellem, 74 Mayo masters Taylor, 76 Raymond (ops (2a) Antunovich, 79 Baraquet, Thompson tie (wice, 81 Hedgeock tops Wilmarth, (2f) Veal, 82 Ingraham defeats Shonick, 87 Halliwell halts Gage, 88 Van Brunt bests Fries, 90 Poulin bows to Stoddard, bests Huffman.

Tourneys 91-130: 91 Laine tops Leverone twice. 94 Green halts Hill. 95 Soper, Landon down Dausacker, 96 Schortman sinks Seabrook, 97 Howell nips Newman. 99 Rich tops (2f) Krobel. 100 Kornhauser bests Campbell. 101 Donb downs Rider, Churchill, Morrow; Rider bests Churchill, bows to Morrow, 102 Holbrook tops Sheahan twice, 104 Ogard halts Harmon, 105 Smith tops, then ties Krucke, 106 Mencarini loses two to Lekowski, bests Berman, 107 Stanley tops Kuhlmann (f), bows to Ellenberg, 109 Robinson rips McGinley, 110 Johnson Jolts Dworkin, 111 Smith smites Vogel, 112 Rider rips Hallbach, 115 Throop thumps Gotham, 116 Mauer masters Maslow, 117 Senauskas resigns one to Brotz, withdraws, 118 Westbrook withdraws, 121 Small smites Garner, 124 Beller bests Pierson; Miller withdrawn, 126 Boehm, Billman beat Hedrick, 128 Zaas tops Van DeGriff, 130 Cohen conks King.

Tourneys 131-207: 131 Clareus overcomes Silver, Macormac, Ribowsky, 132 Williams whips Manny; McWorter withdrawn, 135 Westbrook withdraws, Jackson jolts Heino, 138 Hart halts Del Bourgo twice, 142 Van Patten tops (2f) Miller, 143 Druet downs Sommer, 145 Agnello bests Bullockus; Seidler withdraws, 146 Spade, Stanley split two. 150 Lieberman bests Bass; Ashley withdraws, 152 Rich bows to Baron, beats Timmann, 154 Dodge downs Engelhardt, splits two with Tully; Schoerner tops Tully, 156 Parker licks Laine, 158 Mann withdraws, 159 Dodge halts Hayes, 160 Small bests Matzke, bows to Sanders, 171 MacQueen chops Chapman, 172 Szpon clips Gifford, Klein, 173 Holmquist tops Monroe twice, (1a) Zolan, 175 Williams whips Matzke, 176 Goings withdraws, 183 Hausner downs Day, 186 McKenna withdraws, 189 Beer bests Bryant.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

2d Annual Championship-1946

7.9th Place Play-off

7.9th Place Play-

Rehberg withdraws,

3d Annual Championship—1947-8
FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 17 Westbrook downs Davis, 27 Coveyou jolts Jepson. 31 Strahan, Kugelmass stop Stevens.

4th Annual Championship-1949

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 49-Ns)

Sections 1-47: We're allowing one month's grace for final reports for Semi-finals, will close out all unreported games with double-forfeits in May issue Postal Mortems. 30 Westbrook withdraws, 32 Marsh, Oliver tie. 38 Brewer tops (f) Rothenberg.

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-17: 4 Define defeats Heim, 7 Knox nips Sokoler, 10 Sherwin tops Eucher, 14 DeGraw withdrawn, 15 Hursch halts Gilligan; Karlen withdraws, 16 Hyde defeats Holmes,

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 28 Putsche tops Kashin. 32 Westbrook withdraws, loses (a) to Cotter. 33 Rose halts Harrison. 37 Lucas loses to Pilawski, ties Walsdorf. 38 Johnson tops (f) Heino. 39 Fenn ties Paterson-Smyth, bows to Pohle; Pohle, Sill best Bauman. 41 Buckendorf withdraws,

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-14: 2 Myers masters Hirschhorn; Rosenblum, Myers halt Harrison. 3 Kingtops Richter; Lynch downs McClure, 5 Suyker outpoints Paul. 6 Ley, Veguilla conk Coss, 7 Buckendorf withdraws, 8 Coss tops Thomas; Thomas, Buckendorf withdraw, 9 Westbrook withdraws, 10 Vandemark whips Wollace

6th Annual Championship--1951

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 51-N)

Notice: All sections have run over-due, except for some games running on extensions of time, granted earlier.

Sections 1-85: 71 Jonah, Namson tie, 83 Willas tops (f) Aubuchon; correction; Arendt, Willas tied, 85 Ogilvie tops (f) Zeller.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Notice: When your games have run to eighteen months since date section was assigned, kindly report on progress, including how soon you expect to finish.

Sections 1-32: 2 Henriksen halts Zieten; Harrison withdrawn, 5 Hartleb, Sarett tie, 6 Kimpton tops Ouchi; Lynch licks Raiguel, 13 Farber fells Johnson, 14 Hunnex halts Watson, 15 Thomas tops Mann, Zaikowski; Zaikowski downs Mann, Kaufman, 16 Scholtz licks Lateiner, 17 Norin nips Erklietian; Thomas smites Smith; Rothman withdraws, 18 Wilson ties Johnson, tops Fullum, 19 Powelson ties Skema, tops Schwartz, 21 Maclean licks Leonards; McLain, Warner tie, 23 Mitchell whips Warren, 24 Rauch, Daly down Yascolt; Arendt rips Moser, Daly; Hansen halts Barasch, 25 Bauer bests Becker, 26 Lenz cracks Krugioff.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-3: 1 Hazlitt, Jungwirth tie, 2 Aguilera bests Gault.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

Section 1-30: 2 Buckendorf withdraws, 4 Moser masters Sandberg: Buerger, Moser best Andrews, 7 McCoubrey ties Wallace, Capillon: Aston tops Capillon, 8 Wright trips Trull, 9 Benedicto, Fullum fell Mattern, 10 Fullum bests Turner: Celli tops (f) Skema, 11 Eickholt, Prosser halt Hurtbut: Prosser downs Eichholt, 13 Callaghan beats Triassi, bows to Monet, 14 Warren whips Arrowood: Meiden fells Faber, 15 Fuchs whips Witteman; Fuchs, Witteman, Graf rip Rabinowitz, 17 Marples licks Levi; Lynch downs Alden, 19 Homer halts Lovejoy, Bannon; Bannon withdraws, 22 Goodman bests Brotz, Bachhuber, Huffman, Naas, 23 Johnson, Rider, Mayer jolt Batsel, 24 Shaw sinks Jolly, 26 Weisbecker, Koffman, Tecgarden top Martinez; Sokoler downs Offenberg, 28 Silver sinks Seewald; Trull trips Maitland, 30 Ernst downs Wholey, Day; Day tops Athey.

Sections 31-94: 31 O'Dell withdraws, 32 Goings withdraws, 33 Hestenes halts Laine, 34 Nast nips Forbes, 37 Desjardine bests Berryman, 39 Suppinger, Cord rip Rehder, 41 Curtis tops (f) Wheatley, 42 Birsten beats Stephens, Harper, 52 Indrieri withdraws, 65 Spaulding replaces Reed.

Addresses

Wanted: A good means of persuading postalites of the importance of keeping their addresses up to date with the Postal Chess department!

The latest development is that a whole mess of Victory Certificates, won by postalites in our Class Tournaments, are being returned, with various forms of Addresse Unbekannt inscriptions.

We are sadly in arrears in getting off these Certificates in the first place. When they are returned, with no known forwarding address, there is no second place. Please notify the Postal Chess Editors of any change in your address!

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Enter this tournament and you can win up to \$250.00 in cash—the amount of the Grand First Prize. The runner-up will receive \$100.00! Third to tenth place prizes range from \$80.00 down to \$15.00. Then come 65 prizes of \$5.00 each for players who finish from 11th to 75th!

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button, reproduced above.

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All classes enter together in this "open" tournament, but to start your rating as a postal player, state if you are "class" A, B, C or D on the coupon below, if you are a newcomer. Give rating, if an old-timer.

MAIL YOUR ENTRY NOW

As a Golden Knighter, you'll enjoy the thrill of competing for hig cash prizes. You'll meet new friends by mail, improve your game, and have a grand time.

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Postal Chess Dept. are ordering 250 W. 57th St., Chess Kit on New York 19, N. Y. side of this	opposite
I enclose \$ Enter my(how many?) section	s of the
7th Annual Golden Knights Chess Championship, The amo closed covers the entry fee of	unt en-
section, My "class" is	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
NAME	



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TOURNAMENT NOTES **Progress Reports for** Golden Knights Tournaments

3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

Finals sections, 47-Nf 17, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted points:*

R. E. A. Doe 37.5; F. J. Valvo 36.9; H. B. Daly 31.8; E. M. Shantz 29.95; E. M. Westbrook 24.05; E. F. Johnson 23.5; and I. E. Davis 12.8.

Currently, therefore, the prospective list of cash prize winners (probably those well above 30 points) stands as:

PRESENT	LEADERS*
L Stotzenberg .46.2	M Antunovich .35,15
Dr. S. Lewis 45.7	J C Williams , 35,15
R Oren	E E Underwood34.95
B. Frank44.7	M U Gureff34.65
R H Olin44.7	L Kilmer34,65
A D Gibbs43.95	N Janison34.55
K Kraeger43.95	C Weberg 34.55
C Wehde43.95	B D Thompson 34,5
B Owens42.85	Dr I Farber34,15
F 1 ernoit 12.85	C M Harris34,1
C N Fuglie 42.35	R D Bruce,, 34.0
A H DuVall 42.0	H B Daly33,9
Dr H L Freitag41.95	P Johnson,33.9
J F Heckman .41.75	J W Harvey33.55
B Hill41.7	J A Faucher33.4
G E Hartleb41.35	C. Gillespie33.05
A Ambrogio40.7	Col L J Fuller 33,05
Dr L Sarett 49.65	T Peisach32.8
F M Branner .40.25	G L Kashin32,75
H M Stevenson40.2	R E Poble32.75
J H Staffer39.6	R Deacon32.4
N H Hornstein 39.5	P M Lozano32.4
B Albert40.1	I Rivise32,4
E A Capillon 38.85 O Shack 38.6	B Brice-Nash 32,25
J A Hyin37.95	R Morris 32.2
R E A Doe37.5	K Ouchi31.9 E F Haendiges 31.8
W Prosser37.35	C Henderson31.8
R E Martin37.2	A Dwyer31.75
R J Zoudlik37.2	V Wildt31,25
F J Valvo36.9	Dr H M Coss. 31.2
M L Mitchell36.65	F R Stauffer30.8
R E Knight36.25	J H Ricard39,65
Dr S Greenberg36 2	W B Long30,6
M R Paul 36.1	Al McAuley36.55
M H Wicksman35.3	K Runkel 30.55
R E Hodurski 35,25	A F Maurer30,5
L A Weiss35.25	
II D Delete 83.6	Y bishan form

H. B. Daly's 33.9 as higher from a previous Finals remains unaffected.

4th Annual Championship—1949

We are holding over closing out the Semi-finals for one more month as few answered out summons for closing reports and some reports may have arrived just too late to be scored for this issue.

Meanwhile, Finals section, 49-Nf4, has completed play, and the contestants therein score these weighted points:*

C. Merkis 40.2; A. Suchobeck (please send current address!) 37.25; J. E. Evans 33.45; D. J. Define 32.25; E. H. Peterson 29.0; E. F. Johnson 22.25; and R. B. Heim 15.4.

As a result of current Postal Mortems. C. S. Reily has qualified for assignment to the finals from 49-Ns 30.

5th Annual Championship—1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems. R. E. Pohle and Max Belz have qualified for assignment to the Finals.

Please check your weighted point totals as soon as you see them published. They are determined on a basis of 1.0 point per win in prelim round; 2.2 points in the semi-finals; and 4.5 points in the finals. Draws count half value in each instance,

6th Annual Championship—1951

We have no new qualifiers to the Semi-finals this month; but, as a result of current Postal Mortems, the following have qualified for assignment to the Finals: K. Kretzschmar, L. J. Zaikowski, Dr. I. Farber, Col. F. D. Lynch, J. N. Henriksen, M. Scholtz, H. Maclean, L. E. Kimpton, H. Kaufman and Dr. S. Green-

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

H. E. Goodman from Preliminary section 52-N 22 is the first to qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals in the 1952-3 Golden Knights.

POSTALMIGHTIES! **Prize Winners** The following Postalites have won prizes

	ports in currer		
Tourney	Players	Place	Scor
	I Schwartz ,.		6 - 0
	alys		54-
	I Schwartz ,		6 -0
	E F Edinger		6 -0
51-P91 H	A Burbank	181	6 -0
51-P125 Dr	J T Steffen .	1st	6 -0
	Hazle		6 -0
52-P52 R	Gross	lst	5 -1
52-P74 H	Mayo	lst	6 -0
52-P77 F I	3 Ferrandiz	lst	41-1
52-P105 C	r Smith	lst	51-

Certificate Winners

The following Postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951 and 1952 Class Tourneys, Certificates are sent only after all tourney results have been reported, as

they cores t	ontain a cross-table to be filled out.	of tour	mamen
Tourne		Place	Score
51-C5	A Nickel	2nd	4 -2
51-C7	F Wystrach	1-2	5 -1
	Mrs P O Suter	1-2	5 -1
51-C13	J F McAninch	181	5 -1
	W F Ladd		4 -2
51-C22	T E White		5 -1
	E W Staser	2nd	4 -2
51-C52	G D McLaughlin	2-3	4 -2
	R Schaeffer	2-3	4 -2
51-C82	G A Schwartz		5 -1
	C A Timmer	1-2	5 -1
51-C84	F D Dulicai	1st	54- 3
	D Schurr	2nd	5 -1
51-C88	P Dahl	1-2	5 -1
	E W Rideout	1-2	5 -1
51-C94	T Mayer		6 -0
	T L Root	2nd	5 -1
51-C97	S M Rein	2nd	5 -1
51-C98	W L Bade	1st	6 -0
	D L Neal		5 -1
51-C103	K K Kingston	181	54- 8
	V L Coghilt	2nd	5 -1
51-C108			5 -1
	H C Spear	1-2	5 -1
51-C151	G R Johnson	1-2	43-13
	J L Weininger	1-2	43-14
51-C159	R R Bass	1-3	44-14
	S Glusman	1-3	45-15
	D Sciarretta		45-13
52-C5	H Taig	1st	6 -0
52-C10	K Wollenberg	1st	6 -0
52 - C15	J P Scelsi	1st	51 - 1
52 - C18	C A Buchanan		6 = 0
52-C22	R P Olson	Ist	G = 0
52-C29	F Dietrich K D Bass	1st	5 -1
52-C43	K D Bass	1-2	5 -1
	Dr E Szold	1-2	5 -1
52-C46	J H Thorpe		5 -1
52-C51	E L Gode	Ist	6 -0
52-C67	R A Chermside		5 -1
52-C81	T Gleeson		44-11
52-C87	J B Smith		6 -0
	O Wildman	1st	54- 3
	Dr S Mendel	1st	5 -1
52-C227	A F Fazio	1st	54- 1
52-C342	J L Hikade	1-2	5 -1
	R L Williams	1-2	5 -1

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by

JACK W. COLLINS

C. E. Haynes

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication."

April Fool!

Roland Palmedo, Jr.

For some reason perhaps best explained by psychologists in chess rather than by chess analysts, the otherwise dubious Budapest Defense scores a high proportion of "quickies" in what wins it gets. And what wins it gets run to odd mates, like this.

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

PCO: page 291(a); MCO: p. 205(?)

White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K4
3 N-KB3

As PCO stops briefly to point out, Black gets easy equality after any other move than 3 PxP.

3 N-N5

But the equality turns on 3...PxP. Here Black seems to aim for transposition to a line favorable for White. 4 P-KR3 is now a natural.

4 B-N5 B-N5†

Yet more "originality" by White drives Black to better purpose.

5 N-B3 P-KB3 6 B-R4 P-Q4? 7 N-Q2

There's no profit, to be sure, in 7 Q-R4†, N-B3 8 PxQP, QxP 9 QxB? NxQ 10 NxQ, NxN—but White misses a good deal in 7 PxKP. (Even 7 P-K3, defending with a developing tempo is preferable to the text.)

7 PxBP 8 Q-R4†

White's last is tempting but dubious, and his next is even more so.

8 N-B3



9 P-B3 PxP 10 P-QR3

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

And now a blunder. There is an April Fool theme in that these White Pawn jabs do not compel retreat.

10 PxN 11 PxB? PxN† 12 K-Q1 N-K6 mate

After White's 11th, Black may perhaps be excused his last hoidenish prank, though passing up mate on the move (11...QxN mate) seems too much even for April Fool.

Asking For It

This is not a Help-Mate. But it has the ear-marks of one. Black forgets the fianchettoed King Bishop is his ace in this variation.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 435, col. 75; MCO: p. 291 (a)

H. C. Zierke Alan Atha
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-QB3

This line is sometimes called the Mieses Variation and other times the Closed System. "A rose by"

2 N-QB3 3 P-KN3 P-KN3 4 B-N2 B-N2

A semi-symmetry prevails.

5 KN-K2 P-K3 6 P-Q3 KN-K2 7 B-K3

All according to Hoyle and the Good Books.

7 . . . P–N3

Better are $7 \dots P-Q3$, $7 \dots N-Q5$ and $7 \dots Q-R4$.

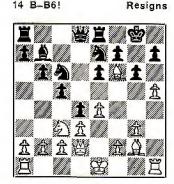
8 Q-Q2 O-O 9 B-R6! B-N2 10 P-KR4

This threat to operate on the King Rook file is no joke.

10 P-Q4 11 P-R5 BxN

The text only helps White. 11 . . . P-B3 hinders.

12 NxB R-K1
13 B-N5! P-Q5
14 B-B6! Resigns



Here is an April Fool in reverse; subtitle: the threat is greater than the execution. Consider, along with the fact that Black will be a piece ahead:

(1) 14 . . . PxN 15 Q-R6? N-B4! 16 Q-N5 (16 PxN, QxB), PxNP 17 R-QN1, Q-Q3 (not 17 . . . P-KR3 18 PxP! with threats of 18 . . . PxQ?? 19 R-R8 mate

and of 18...Q-Q3 19 RxRP!)—for now 18 PxN, PxPs or 18 PxP, BPxP leave Black with fair chances.

(2) 14...PxN 15 NPxP, R-KB1! and Black can meet the threats of 16 PxP and 17 Q-R6, by 16...BPxP and 17...R-B2—or of 16 Q-R6, by 16...N-B4! 17 Q-N5, Q-Q3.

White has, indeed, a formidable looking bind; but Black should have considered that "One can never win by resigning!"

Friday 13th?

This game ended on November 20, 1952. Black must have felt as though it was Friday 13th. Should it have been April 1st?

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PCO: page 121 (a); MCO: p. 141 (a)

L. L. Burack Mrs. T. Archibald

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 P-KB4 P-Q3

Bad management presages bad luck. Better, because less cramping, are 2... PxP, 2... P-Q4 and 2... B-B4. The standard moves are not necessarily bad.

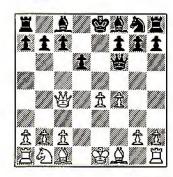
3 N-KB3 N-QB3 4 P-Q4

PCO suggests the text; and MCO, 4 B-N5.

4 NXP 5 NXN PXN 6 QXP Q-B3

If Knights should be developed before Bishops, as Lasker said, then they should before Queens, too. So 6 . . . N-B3.

7 Q-B4



.... B-K3

Best is 7 . . . P-B3. Black's idea of sacrificing a Pawn for development quickly backfires.

8 QxP R-B1

Taking two full teaspoons of the salt in the sugar-bowl.

9 B-N5† 10 QxB mate B-Q2

April Fool, Everybody!

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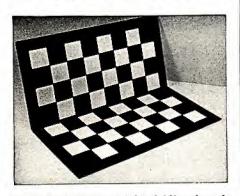
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Book of the Month

JOHN AND THE CHESSMEN by Dr. Helen Weissenstein, illustrated by Kurt Werth, 152 pages, 36 diagrams, 11 illustrations, published by David McKay Company, New York, New York. 82.75

YES. John liked secret codes, but now he was very puzzled. An hour ago, a sudden gust of wind had brought a sheet of paper with numbers and letters on it, to his bed. Undoubtedly a code message, he thought, as he lay there because of a bad accident weeks before. How he happened to get the help he needed for its solution and what it meant to him in new friends, interest and a lot of fun, is told in this delightful and intriguing boy's story around the game of chess.

As the story unfolds, great and strange people of the past cross its pages. Benjamin Franklin takes a bow and the great Paul Morphy is introduced. Once again the strange Turk lives, the Turk of many lives and lands, the Turk who had a confederate unknown, and secret magnets.

John learned how to use the code as newfound friends told him about the ancient game. Encouraged by the Doctor who declared he had found his own best medicine, it was not long before he was elected a member of the Chess Club of the Grinning Knight. At the end, John is using the code to record a game played by two of his friends and putting down remarks made by the boys about various moves.

Altogether, the author has woven the rules and principles of chess into a story that carries through to young understanding of the game at which three great world players. Morphy, Capablanca and Reshevsky, showed master strength before their twelfth birthdays.

Publisher and illustrator have joined in presenting a book excellent in every way; the clear, black type and attractive chapter headings; the lavish use of illustrative chess diagrams; and the illustrations which enliven the text; all combine to form a most pleasing introduction to the game of chess for the young reader of ten to fourteen.

-David Lawson

CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS AND CHECK-ERS FOR ALL by Larry Evans and Tom Wiswell, 160 pages (8 x 10), 156 diagrams, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 1953, New York, New York. \$3.75

This combination work, by Evans, U. S. Chess Champion, and Tom Wiswell, Goas-you-please World Checker Champion,

is a significant first. An initial such offering by two champions of the sister games. As such, it seems to have received much thought and effort on the part of both the publishers and its ambitious authors.

Physically, it is a rich-looking, cloth-covered production with about 60% devoted to chess and the rest covering checkers. While a portion of each section is devoted to the student, there is much in each for the expert and master player. In both sections, the authors have drawn heavily on their own careers for material, and this tends to make it an up-to-date guide.

Both Evans and Wiswell have a flair for words, and their duet results in interesting reading as well as playing. Some may dispute certain of their conclusions (such as Evans' choice of the Five Most Brilliant Games Ever Played); but the authors have the right (in fact, the duty) to express themselves — and this they do throughout the work, In both sections, the Games Departments are naturally the highlights, and much effort and discrimnation appears to have gone into these vital pages.

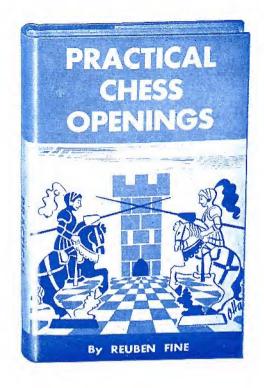
There is no lack of illustrations (there being no less than 156 large, clear diagrams in the combined sections), and the type is **bold** and clear-dispensing with the need for a magnifying glass, In their joint introduction, the authors state that their aim is "to make the chess and checker fraternity more fraternal," a worthwhile endeavor, to be sure. Here there is mutual admiration and respect for both games and a willingness-even a desire to live in the same house in peace and harmony. This revolutionary idea, in fact. is one of the major contributions of the Evans-Wiswell work, and it should generate good will and a wider spread of interest in both games throughout the world. —P. L.

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-Cherney's Curious Chess Facts

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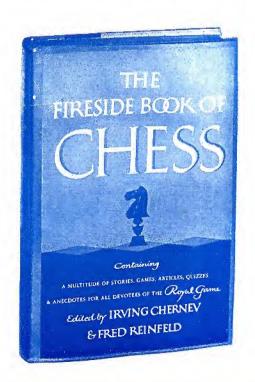
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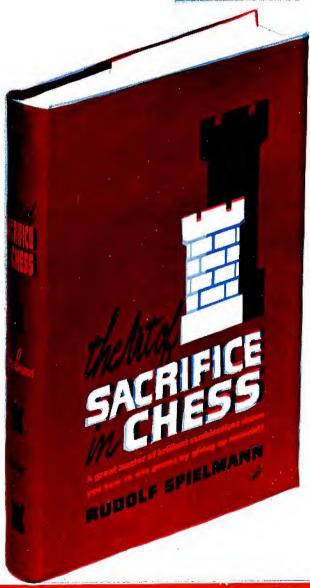


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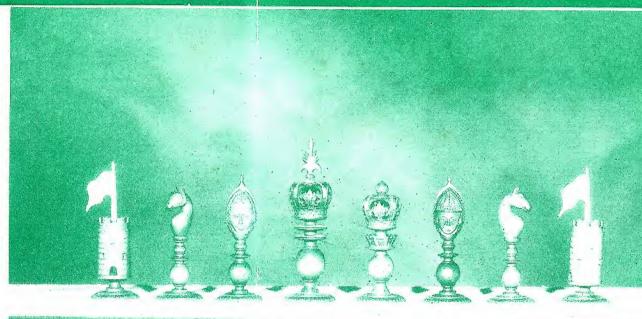
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Chernevs Chess Corner

When Experts Fall Out - 1

THERE is an interesting series of articles running in Chess on the way various authorities contradict each other completely in their judgment of openings and in their views of positions. It makes delightful reading, as the doctors disagree quite often and quite vehemently.

I recall these divergent ideas, as most amusing, from my own researches:

GUNSBERG, annotating the sensational game, Pillsbury — Tarrasch, Hastings, 1885, said, after 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, N-KB3 4 B-N5:



"No good results from this early sortie of the Bishop. The attack, or perhaps better speaking, would-be attack, differs from similar play in the French Defense, inasmuch as White has not P-K5 at his command. Generally speaking, both the first and second player in this opening require their Queen's Bishop on the Queen's side,"

Frank Marshall, after forty years of struggling against this "would-be" attack, once asked Santasiere, "What is a good defense against the Queen's Gambit?"

DR. TARRASCH commented on White's 4th move in the Two Knights' Defense (1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-B4, N-B3 4 N-N5):



"A typical example of a bungling move. White has developed two pieces and attacks with them, instead of further developing his game. Naturally, the attack

soon passes over to Black—a proof that the move must be bad. For, if White consistently makes the best move, it is impossible for him to be driven after a few moves into the unworthy role of defender."

Another Doctor, Tartakover, said: "In reality, 4 N-N5 is the move of a fighter who plunges into the thick of the battle."

DR. GOTTSCHALL, annotating the game, Anderssen—Pearson, London, 1862, placed two question marks after Black's move: 1 P-K4, N-KB3.

He added, "The decisive blunder." Nor was this an on-the-spot annotation—his book was published in 1912:

And Bachmann wrote two years later: "An odd defense, which only loses valuable time and helps White to faster development."

Let us consult two more Doctors on Black's move, now called Alekhine's Defense:

Dr. Fine says, "All the efforts of both classicists and moderns have been in vain: Alekhine's Defense remains sound." And Dr. Tartakover quips: "White has his initiative to defend."

NEXT OPENING: 1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 P-B3:



Staunton said: "This opening has now been grudgingly admitted into favor, and in another quarter of a century it may possibly take the rank it deserves among our best debuts."

Dr. Tarrasch said flatly: "The move, 3 P-B3 is to be condemned. Instead of making use of the tempo for development, White misuses it in that he deprives his Queen's Knight of its best square, QB3. This opening is thus now very seldom played."

Fine agrees: "The obvious disadvantages of the move cannot be conjured away: the Queen Knight is deprived of its most natural square and there is nothing to prevent a counter-action by Black in the center."

ON THE RUY LOPEZ: 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, you would expect universal agreement.

Well, listen!

George Walker said: "The third move is weak as Black may safely let you win the King Pawn."

Bird commented: "I have long abandoned the Ruy Lopez attack, agreeing with Buckle, Staunton, Cochrane and Kolisch that there are many much finer, more interesting and certainly more chivalrous debuts on which a player of imagination should not be afraid to venture."

Blackburne concurred with: "It is a game I never play in a tournament, except when I feel a little off-color and am content with a draw, and then it usually means losing half a point. The Lopez is essentially an opening for the safe and cautious player, leading to no attack, and usually ending either in an equal position or with a very slight advantage to the first player. I would not recommend the young player to adopt it. Out of this dull and safe opening there arise very few opportunities for fine and beautiful play, and the beginner who adopts it is never more than half-educated in chess."

Surprisingly enough, Steinitz did not think highly of the Lopez. He said: "We have come to the conclusion, after careful analysis, that this form of opening is no exception to the general rule, inasmuch as the pinning of the Knight by the Bishop in the early part of the game cannot be of any advantage; and we find now that at the utmost the game can be made, even by White against the best defense, which we think is 3... P=Q3."

Counsel for the defense:

Dr. Fine: "It is no surprise that of all the openings in this chapter (King Pawn Openings), the Ruy Lopez is hardest for Black to meet."

Dr. Tarrasch: "It is the logical continuation of the attack on Black's King Pawn and is the strongest and most solid line of play in the King's Knight's Opening."

Dr. Lasker: "The most logical of all openings arising from the double step of the two King's Pawns,"

Dr. Tartakover: "The Spanish forture!"

Capablanea: "With the exception of the Queen's Gambit, it is probably the strongest opening for White,"

SO MUCH for some of the openings and the way they look to the leading authorities. What is much more strange is that two analysts can look at the same game and see different things in it all the way through! Such a game I propose to give you in my next "corner."

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

At no time in the history of chess have there been more that, lifteen ranking first class masters and most of the time ten or twelve would be tenter the truth.

-- Capablanca

CHESS

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I. A. Horowitz

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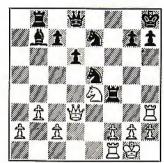
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eaders torum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

CHESS FROM KOREA

The following problem-like position occurred in an over-the-board game at a base in Korea:



White to Play and Win

White is a Bishop and a Knight down, compensated only by two Pawns. Queen is in danger, and the Knight is subject to a double attack. He should have resigned long ago; but, after one move, Black resigns.

The move: 1 N-B6, which creates a triple attack on R7.

> COL. A. S. PENNISTON Hq. 8th AB.

NOMENCLATURE

For some time, I've been perturbed about the loose use of the term, "grandmaster," and I submit that there have never been more than six or seven grandmasters alive at one time: Alekhine, Capablanca, Botvinnik, Lasker, Reshevsky, Fine and Euwe. Come to think of it, I'm really sold only on the first four as really rating head and shoulders distinction of towering over the rest of the field by contributing lavishly to the traditions, literaure and history of chess.

I think that to rate the term, grandmaster, an individual has to be an innovator, a trail-blazer, a worth-while experimenter, a devoted genius of chess and not just an exceptionally strong player like a number of inarticulate, slavish students of

the game who have achieved tremendous results competitively but not creatively. I also submit that, in this respect, Alekhine was the greatest of them all.

> W. N. WILSON Ottawa, Ont. Canada

The history of the term, grandmaster, refutes Mr. Wilson's one contention. When the Czar of Russia created the first grandmasters, he was plainly doing so on competitive results. Then subsequent systems (in Germany and Russia, the winning of first place in an all-master tournament) confirmed the practice. In England and America, the term has been bestowed for vaguer reasons-and, at times, much too lavishly. Now the International Federation of Chess confers it as a title by vote again for competitive results.

There ought to be quite another term for the creative contributors to chess: either for innovations in play or for founding a school of style or theory.

And, finally, although the FIDE titles are well deserved, there is something to Mr. Wilson's contention that there ought to be a distinctive title for those who tower head and shoulders above all others in their generation. With a couple of dozen grandmasters around now, we ought to have a grade designated between the bulk of these and the World Champion. Any suggestions?—En.

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> ROBERT LEE GRAVES Los Angeles, Calif.

(Readers' Forum continued, next page)

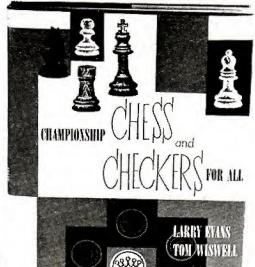
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CHECKERS Someone once quipped, We analyze checkers; we can't play it." Tom Wiswell does both. In crisp, bright prose he outlines first the basic principles of the game—instructions for play, the central theme, the bridge, the move, the king ending—and then continues with a more rigorous discussion of the general course-charting, traps, end games and problems. He has included a thorough analysis of the seven basic openings and where they lead—"Old Faithful," "Double Corner," "Kelso," "Bristol," "Denny," "Dundee," and "Edinburgh," All in all—a matter of "mastery, not mystery," says the author!

Here, then, is a superlative key to those two kingly games which—all agree—cannot be equaled as "slayers of boredom, sharpeners of wit, and exhilarators of spirit!"

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A NEW LINE

Been reading the many interesting comments on various systems of opening play. No doubt, most players prefer to adopt a tried and true system of opening lines of play. But, if you really want to have fun, why not try an innovation of your own now and then? And why not have a corner in Chess Review for new lines or discoveries by readers, so that all of us can consider their worth?

For a starter, here's a move I've been using quite successfully in over-the-board and postal play in the Reti: 1 N-KB3, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-Q5, 3 P-K3, P-QB4 4 PxP, PxP 5 P-B5!

This (last) move looks screwy, I'll admit, but it has hidden power. In most openings, such a move is weak, but here it packs a wallop! In most games I've played it in so far. Black develops his Queen-side in a vain effort to dislodge the offending Pawn (which, according to Reinfeld, commands a center square). While doing so, Black leaves his Kingside undeveloped, and White in the mean time completes his King-side development, castles and launches an attack either on the King-side or the Queen-side, frequently both. Note also that this move frees White's King Bishop, which usually goes to QN5, although frequently to QB4. In some lines, the advanced Queen Bishop Pawn can be sacrificed as a sort of "delayed" gambit, with telling effect. Furthermore, it acts as a threatened outpost for the Queen Knight in some variations -an excellent post.

The variations arising are too numerous to give here, but let me urge other chess players to try it out in their clubs, It's a sure way to have "Fun with the Reti!"

Unlike many other prepared variations, this one comes off a main line, and early enough to have reasonable hopes of using it.

How about other new moves from read-

HOMER H. HYDE

DOWN TO EARTH

I thoroughly enjoy the Postal Chess columns of the magazine, particularly as the tactics and strategy of the games are usually down to a level where the average postalite can follow them. Let's see a little more space for Postal Chess.

S. A. Spidle Toronto, Canada

• For reasons explained in the Postal Chess department, we may have more space for games there. It depends on whether Mr. Collins has the time for them

And, incidentally, we think that it's his particularly comprehensive, yet lucid, annotations which make the postal games understandable and instructive for the average player.—Ed.



INTERNATIONAL

Coming Contest!

After an invitation of many years standing, the Russians have agreed to a (return) match here in the United States. Harold M. Phillips, president of the USCF reports receipt of a cablegram from Folke Rogard of Stockholm, president of the International Chess Federation on this subject. The Russians have suggested an 8 board team match (naming two alternates as well) for New York City, June 10-18.

The list of Russian players proposed is tentative but runs: Mikhail Botvinnik, the World Champion, followed alphabetically by A. Averbach, Isaac Boleslavsky, Yefim Geller, Paul Keres, Alexander Kotov, Tigran Petrosyan, Vassily Smyslov, Mark Caimanov and Alexander Tolush.

The time proposed must also be regarded as tentative, It would allow only a few weeks notice to prospective US team members to arrange their personal and business affairs, to the match organizers to provide accommodations—and it conflicts directly with Reshevsky's scheduled match in Buenos Aires with Miguel Najdorf.

Austrians Drub Swiss

A 10 board, double-round match at Innsbruck, Austria, between Austria and Switzerland went to the former by a one-sided score of 16-4. On board 1, the Austrian Lokvenc handed a double-barreled defeat to Christoffel.

About the World Championship

CHESS REVIEW is informed that the coming World Championship Candidates' Tournament to be held in Switzerland will definitely include G. Stahlberg of Sweden and Laszlo Szabo of Hungary. Because of financial complications, it is as yet uncertain whether the name of S. Gligorich of Yugoslavia will be added to those of the 14 seeded and qualifying players.

Reshevsky, though seeded, is reluctant to take part because of the presence of 9 Russians, who, if past performances are any guide to future conduct, are likely to throw their collective support to one of their contingent against any possible threat by a representative of the outnumbered West.

Triumph by Tolush

Making his international debut in the strongest tournament thus far held in Rumania, Alexander C. Tolush of the USSR topped a 20 man field with a score of 14-5. Trailing him by 1 point was his fellow Russian, T. Petrosian, and in third place was another compatriot, V. Smyslov, with 12½-6½. Fourth to sixth were shared by I. Boleslavsky (USSR). Boris Spassky (USSR) and Laszlo Szabo (Hungary), each 12-7.

The drawing master of the competition was O'Kelly de Galway of Belgium, who drew 14 times while winning 4 games and losing only once.

First Blood

In an auspicious start of their informal European tour, George Koltanowski and his teammates met and conquered a group



Isaac Kashdan In Hollywood near-holocaust

of players in Luxembourg. Koltanowski won 1 game and drew 3, while Henry Gross, co-champion of California, drew with Charles Doerner, for 16 years national and open Luxembourg titleholder. In other contests, Guthrie McClain, champion of the Castle Chess Club of Berkeley, California, disposed of Bestgen, and Dr. Kenneth Colby, also of the Castle Chess Club, drew with Sadler. On hand to join in the welcome of the American team was Edgar H. Barber, chess enthusiast and engineer of the American Military Cemetery in Luxembourg.

W UNITED STATES

U. S. Open Championship

The dates for the U. S. Open have been revised. It seems that the switch of the Boston Braves in National League Baseball to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, site of the tournament, has affected the chess event! Changes in convention dates for Milwaukee have made holding the Open Tournament impractical for the time originally set. The time is now to be August 10 to 21 inclusive,

In addition, the story has come to us, as yet unconfirmed, that the prize fund for the "Open" may be a real surprise! A first prize of \$2500 has been mentioned.

Mr. America, Jr.

Harold M. Phillips, President of the United States Chess Federation reports to us that James T. Sherwin of the Marshall and the Columbia University chess clubs has been selected to represent American Junior chess in the forthcoming tournament in Copenhagen, Denmark, to determine the Junior Chess Championship of the World.

CALIFORNIA

In a fine performance reminiscent of his palmiest days, Isaac Kashdan allowed but one draw—with Herman Steiner—and won all his other games to score a scintillant 18½½ first in the Hollywood Invitational Tournament. In second place with 16-3, Eugene Levin distinguished himself by out-scoring Steiner, who fin-

CHESS REVIEW, MAY, 1953



New Massachusetts Champion, Dr. Julian Kielson (left) and former champion Dr. S. Rubinow replaying their game from the tournament, as 1951 Champion Ervin E. Underwood (left), Stanley W. D. King, Pres. of Mass. Chess Asso., Erich Nitzsche, the tournament director, and J. H. Hurvitz, Treasurer of Mass. Chess Asso., look on. The game was a draw. For rest of story, see "Massachusetts" below.

ished third with $15\frac{1}{2}\cdot3\frac{1}{2}$. A creditable fourth prize went to Sven Almgren, 15-4, followed in fifth place by James Cross, 14-5. Just outside the above-mentioned quintet of prize-winners were Martin Altschiller and Irving Rivise, each 13-6.

COLORADO

Jack L. Hursch Jr., of Denver won the combined championship of Colorado and Denver with a game score of 5½-½- and a superior S.-B. showing to that of Bob Grande of Lowry Field, who also tallied 5½-½ in games. Third in the standing was Joe Morton Sr. of Greeley, 5-1. Fourth to seventh on S.-B. points, each with 4-2 in games, were Tovey, Blanning, Hulmes and Smith, in that order, Twenty-five players took part in the Swiss event.

GEORGIA

By setting back the Macon Chess Club 5½-2½ in a 4 board, double-round match the Athens Chess Club, having previously defeated the strong Atlanta Chess Club, believes that it has a valid claim to the club championship of the state. Against Macon. R. L. Froemke and F. E. Johnstone accounted for 1½ and 2 points respectively.

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IOWA

A 29 man Swiss tournament for the state title, sponsored by the Iowa State Chess Association, resulted in a 4½-½ victory for John Penquite of Des Moines. Second to fifth on S.B. scores, in the order mentioned, were A. W. Davis (Ames). Peter Muto (Britt). Marvin Baldwin (Des Moines) and Chuck Rosburg (Storm Lake), each 4-1.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dr. Julian Keilson, a Brooklynite long resident as a research worker at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has won the 1953 championship of Massachusetts. He scored 5½-½-½, to shade Dr. Sol Rubinow, former champion, on S.-B. points—Rubinow, who has also played frequently in New York tournaments, is also at M.I.T.

Russell Church at Harvard University and 1951 state champion E, E. Underwood tied at 4-2, but Church took third place on S.-B. points. Scoring 3½-2½ were Dr. Louis Stumpers. John A. Curdo and Wilson Pike; and, at 3-3, were Herbert Gates, George P. Miller. Harlow B. Daly and Frederick J. Trayers.

In the "B" Tournament, the tournament director himself, Erich Nitzseke of Burlington, came first with 5-1, followed by Albert Helzner of Harvard Univ. (second on S.-B, points) and Joseph Hurvitz of Chestnut Hill, at 4-2.

MINNESOTA

Of 34 players attracted to the annual Swiss competition for state honors, W. E. Kaiser of St. Paul emerged on top with a score of 5½-½. Laurence C. Young of Madison, Wisconsin, and U. S. Junior Champion C. Brasket of College eac scored 5-1, with Young gaining the ruster-up position by virtue of a better S.-B. tally. Somner Sorenson of Zumbrota took fourth with 4½-1½. The following players, with equal scores of 4-2, finished fifth to eighth on S.-B. points in order named: Kimhall Nedved. George S. Barnes. Victor Contoski and Roger Gleason.

NEVADA

One of the most imaginatively designed and executed chess trophies in the world was the reward of Maurice Gedance of Las Vegas, former champion of Switzerland, for taking first place in the Nevada Open Tournament at Las Vegas. The trophy was the gift of Raymond A, Smith, and was created by Herman A. Dittman, internationally prominent woodworking artist. Twenty-three inches high, the trophy is made of about a dozen kinds of expensive woods including ebony, mahogany and satin-wood, and features a complete set of chessmen placed in various positions on base and pedestal.

Gedance's 7-1 score bettered that of runner-up William Benedetti, also of Las Vegas, while still another resident of Las Vegas, W. F. Taber, nosed out G. Kirby of California for third place.

During a banquet at the conclusion of the tournament, Fred Soly, chairman of the tournament committee, awarded 10 prizes totaling in value about a thousand dollars.

NEW YORK

Final standings for all the players in the recently concluded Manhattan Chess Club Tournament (featured in last month's Chess Review) were as follows:

Player	w.	L.	D.	Totals
M. Pavey	9	1	3	103-23
A. Turner	8	1	4	10 -3
A. Kevitz	8	2	3	94-34
H. Seidman	7	1	5	94-34
W. J. Bryan	7		2	8 -5
A. Pinkus	. , 5	3		74-54
K. Vine	. , 6	·Ł	3	73-54
K. Burger	5	5	3	64-64
M. Boysan		5	-[6 -7
A. Kaminsky	5	6		6 - 7
Mrs. G. Gresser	3	8	2	4 -9
L. Bacallao		10	1	24-104
H. M. Phillips	1	10	2	2 - 11
J. Nussbaum	1	11	1	12-112

Succumbing only after a sharp struggle, Philadelphia, represented by the Franklin Chess Club, bowed 5-7 to the Marshall Chess Club of New York City. On first board, Franklin had the services of Dr. Paul Schmidt, well-known Esthonian master, who contributed 1 of 3 points that went Philadelphia-ward on the first 4 boards. DiCamillo and Sobel were other winners for Franklin, while the Marshal-

lites snapped back with victories by Donovan, Fajans, Hanauer, Mengarini and Sherwin.

OREGON

In a clash with players from the state of Washington. an Oregon team headed Arthur Dake defeated its rivals by 5½-2½. On first board, Dake drew with E. Zemgalis, while Jim Schmitt, Ivars Dahlberg, Calvin Burnham, Duane Meador and Fred Aiken won for Oregon, J. L. Sheets and Charles Joachim were the Washington winners.

WASHINGTON

Ted Warner of Seattle, 6-0, swept a 10-player Swiss event for the state junior title. He was followed by Oliver LaFreniere of Yakima, 5-1, and Jim McCormick of Renton, 3½-2½. The youngest competitor was Terry Nelson of Yakima, only 12 years old, who finished well with an even score,

LOCAL EVENTS

Alabama. The Huntsville Chess Club trumped Birmingham's aces by 12-6 in a gala double-round match held in the ballroom of the Twickenham Hotel in Huntsville. The hosts' strength was recruited partly from the ranks of rocket research scientists at the Huntsville Arsenal, some of whom speak with a German accent but play crackerjack chess. Two victories apiece were turned in by Huntsville representatives Rothe, Brunner, Baker and McCullough, while Wingard of Birmingham scored a dual triumph for his side. Honors were divided in the other doubleheaders, with no game resulting in a draw.

"Built on a broomstick" might well be a descriptive slogan applied to the origin of the Birmingham Chess Club. For on such an intriguing, if modest, beginning were based the chess careers of both Ernest Cockrell of Fairfield and the Birmingham organization that he helped to found. During his high school days more than 20 years ago, Cockrell became interested in chess, looked up an encyclopedia, and, guided by the illustrations of chessmen in the book, carved a set out of a broomstick. This set is still in use today in the Birmingham Club, the establishment of which as a thriving chess center of 37 charter members owes much to Cockrell's zeal and initiative.

California. Winning from San Jose by $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the final round of the Central California Chess League, the Capital City Chess Club of Sacramento broke San Jose's long-term grip on first place and became new champions of the League. Their winning match score was $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, while San Jose, in second place, registered 6-1. Pittsburg and Stockton placed next for 4-3 each, The best individual



Conclusion of the Boston Metropolitan Chess League season: the Newton and the Cambridge YMCAs meet at Cambridge in a large-scale free-for-all. A fourth table of players is unfortunately not shown. Almost hidden in left forefront is 6 year old Danny Lowe (see story under "Massachusetts," page 134)

showing in League play was made by Bob Burger, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, who also took the CCCL individual championship against a field of 15 other entrants. This was a Swiss event in which Burger scored 4-0, ahead of R. E. Russell, P. D. Smith and J. M. David-Malig, each 3-1, who finished second.

third and fourth respectively on S.-B. points.

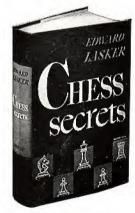
In the San Francisco Bay Area Chess League, the Russian Chess Club of San Francisco had it all its own way and took top honors in both the "A" and "B" divisions. Class "A" saw the Russians first

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CHESS REVIEW, MAY, 1953



Presentation of the Challenge Plaque for winning the Boston City Interscholastic Chess Championship; Felis Trifiro (left), Shelbourne R. Lyman, winner of the Plaque, H. F. ("Mike") de Garcia, Vice-Pres. of the Huntington Avenue YMCA Chess Club, Chester Winters, Pres. of HAYCC, Franklin J. Sanborn, presenting the trophy, and Mark Goldberg.

with 4½-½, followed by Golden Gate, 3½-1½; class "B" results gave the Russians 5-0, far ahead of Palo Alto with 3-2.

The Cosmo Chess Club of Los Angeles recently figured in matches versus the Wilshire Chess Club, the Inglewood Chess Club, the Water Power Chess Club and the Los Feliz Chess Club. The Wilshire affair resulted in a 4-4 tie, with W. Banning, L. Zeitlin, T. Cragg and C. Gray winning for Cosmo, and J. Wolfe, S. Salkin, N. Negley, and H. Sagorsky coming through for Wilshire, Against Inglewood, Cosmo won by 6-4; against Water Power, by 5-3; and against Los Feliz, by 7-1, Results in a brace of other matches were as follows: San Fernando Valley Chess Club 71/2, Los Feliz 61/2; Wilshire 5, Los Feliz 3.

District of Columbia. Thanks chiefly to wins by Sutherland, Zielke and Hoyem, the Press Club heaped up a 4-1 victory over the University Club. Two games were drawn.

Florida. Manned by C. Rasis, A. Pederson and G. Meyer, a Miami team won the Southeastern Florida Chess Conference at Boca Raton by beating Delray 3-0 and West Palm Beach 2-1.

The Challenge Cup Tourney of the Greater Miami Chess Club was won by C. Rasis with a 5-0 sweep. Murray Cohen, $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$, was runner-up.

A match between the Miami Beach Club and the Hollywood Chess Club went to the former by 4-1. Full points for Miami were registered by A. Simchow, C. Rasis and M. Tuchmanitz,

Georgia. In an 18 player Swiss for the championship of Atlanta, Dr. Enos R. Wicher, professor of physics at the University of Georgia, took first with a score of 4½.½. Second to fifth, in the order named, were Leroy Martin. Charles Ray Oxford, Paul Davis and Gordon Knight.

Sgt. Walter Collins was the successful contestant in the city-wide tourney of the Macon Chess Association. He scored 4½: ½ in a 12 man Swiss, ahead of Dr. A. B. Anthony of R. V. Jones. each 3½-1½. Anthony gained second over Jones by virtue of a superior S.-B. tally.

At Fort Banning, Cpl. Robert A. Karch completely dominated a championship round robin of 10 competitors, none of whom could notch so much as a draw against him. Cpl. Joseph Allen, 8-1, was a good second, while third to fifth places was shared by Mrs. R. A. Karch, Pfc. A. E. Muclhausen and Cpl. Sheridan Wilson, each 6-3.

Massachusetts. The annual club match between Newton and Cambridge YMCAs was held at Cambridge this year (see photo, page 133), and it turned into a mammoth affair, with scores of some 45 games turned in. It was featured, perhaps, by the encounter between 1953 Massachusetts Champion Keilson and 1951 Champion Underwood and the parti-

cipation of 6 year old Danny Lowe of Cambridge who has defeated several "B" players on equal terms, The result: Cambridge (with outside help) scored so overwhelmingly that it was not announced. Instead, the affair was declared a "Win for Chess Sociability" occasion.

Shelbourne R. Lyman of Boston, an champion at that, won the Challenge Plaque for the Boston City Interscholastic Chess Championship a year ago. But getting the plaque suitably engraved ran into snags. Boston came through, however, and duly presented the trophy at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston YMCA this year at a special ceremony (see photo above).

Nebraska. Alexander Liepnieks remained champion of Lincoln City when he topped an 11-man round robin with a score of 8-2. Runner up in this tourney was Victor Pupols, 7½-2½, and third was Vladimir Rajnoha, 6½-3½.

New York. Chess still receives favorable publicity from important city newspapers. Within the space of a few weeks, the New York Times published a large photograph of two enthusiasts playing chess on a rainy day in the shelter of a back door of the Selwyn Theatre in New York, and devoted editorial comment to the article in CHESS REVIEW for March, 1953, dealing with the current Russian methods of ganging up in international tournaments against any Western competitor who might have the temerity to win if he could be assured of an old-fashioned square deal. Other recent references to chess occurred in the New York Herald Tribune when that newspaper published an excerpt from Frank Rounds' forthcoming book, A Window on Red Square, describing the Russians playing chess. and soon afterward ran an illustrated article on the chess activities of children in the Ethical Culture Midtown School in New York, which boasts a chess mentor in the person of Dr. Abraham Wechsler. a retired physician. Dr. Wechsler gives generously of his time and energy to inspire the youngsters with his own love and enjoyment of the royal game.

The championship of the Commercial Chess League of New York went to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. with a match score of 9-3 and a game score of 31½-16½. WEATT was a good second with 8-4 and 29½-18½, closely followed by the Bureau of Immigration, 7½-4½ and 30½-17½. Final standings of the first 7 teams in this strong event were:

Team	Matches	Games
Met. Life Ins. Co	9 - 3	31½-16½
WEATT	S -4	291-181
Bur, of Immigration	71 - 41	304-175
United Nations	7 ~5	311-161
Hanover Bank	7 -5	27 - 21
Francis I. du Pont	7 -5	241-231
Investment Bankers	61 - 51	241-231



Photo by Keystone Press
Peter Ford, aged 10, is the youngest competitor in the Junior Chess Congress at the
William Ellis School (mentioned under "England" in text below).



Alberta

In arduous competition for the championship of the Edmonton Chess Club, Walter Holowach, 6½-1½, again found himself in his familiar first place at the conclusion of the 22 player, 8 round grind. Equaling the winner's game score but with a slightly inferior S.-B. record was runner-up Dr. L. Moser.

British Columbia

Results of two recent matches were: Naramata 4½, Vernon 3½; Vancouver 8, West Vancouver, 7.

George Koltanowski's blindfold skill at simultaneous play was on exhibition in Vancouver some weeks before his departure for Europe. He won 3 games, drew 3. lost none. The draws were obtained by A. T. Harrison, M. Pratt and A. Tom.

Quebec

The "A" division of the Montreal Chess League was won by the En Passant team, consisting of M. Fox. M. Guze. M. Cohen, A. Garelick, J. Gersho and C. Poddone. The Royals placed second.

In the Quebec City team tourney, the Civil Service Chess Club was the winner with 5 points to spare.

A match between the Hamilton Chess Club and Niagara Falls resulted in easy victory for the Canadians by 10-4.

According to an account in Canadian Chess Chat, a burglar recently relieved the Montreal Chess Club of nine chess sets. The more one ponders this case, the

more one realizes that it presents all the makings of a first-class mystery. Whatever the motivation in this chess crime, it must surely belong to some weird and wonderful category.



England

An event of no small importance was the London Boys' Championship of 1953. The event was run in three sections, with K. F. H. Inwood wining the Senior Section.

Finland

A walkaway in the national title tourney was registered by K. Ojanen with a 3 point margin over Salo, the runner-up.

Germany

Arthur Bisguier, former United States open champion now stationed with the armed forces in Germany, easily bagged the championship of the Kaiserslautern Chess Club. In a simultaneous display at Landstuhl, he won 20 games and drew 1.

Scotland

W. A. Fairhurst is again champion of the West of Scotland. His winning score was 6-0.

Sweden

A three-way tie for premier Swedish honors were recorded betfeen Bergqvist, Nilsson and Danielsson, each 6-3.

In Goteborg, the Finnish master E. Book was first with 6-1.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

June 5—7: 29th Annual Trans-Mississippi Chess Tournament at Chamber of Commerce, Davenport, Iowa; 8 rd. SS Tmt; 20 \$\$, incl. \$150 first and \$60 for Classes B & C; entries close June 5 at 6:45 pm, EF \$6 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members; write to Karl Wiegmann, 2610 9th St., Rock Island, Ill.

June 12—14: The Carolinas Championship in Wilmington, North Carolina: 5 rd SS Tmt; \$\$ & trophies; open to Carolinas residents and students and servicemen; 1st rd. 7:30 pm June 12; write to Mr. Harris, Recreation Director, Community Center, Wilmington, North Carolina

June 13—14: Oregon State Open Championship at Portland Chess Club. 10 AM, June 13; EF \$3: write to Don Turner, 711 SE 11 St., Portland 14. Oregon.

July 3--6: Southern Chess Association's Annual Championship Tournament for 1953 at Wade-Hampton Hotel, Columbia. South Carolina; starts 10 AM, July 3; trophies; write to J. B. Holt, via Sarasota. Long Beach, Florida. or to Prof. L. L. Foster. 2535 Stratford Rd., Columbia.

August 3--8: U. S. Junior Championship at Kansas City. Missouri; open to USCF members under 21: 10 rd. SS Tmt: no EF. Two rotating & five permanent trophies. Players may room at YMCA at \$1 per night. Entries close 2 P M. August 2 but should be mailed one week in advance, giving name, address. date of birth and if USCF member or not: write to C. W. Graham, YMCA Chess Club, 404 E. 10th, Kansas City 6, Missouri.

August 10-21: U. S. "Open" Championship (note change of dates) at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

END-GAME OF THE MONTH

by DR. MAX EUWE

KNIGHT VERSUS BAD BISHOP

NOWADAYS, the theme of "a Knight against a bad Bishop" has become the property of the masses. Pretty nearly every chess-player, that is to say, who aspires for self-improvement, knows well that, in closed positions, a Knight is stronger than a Bishop when the latter is blocked by its own Pawns. What he does not know so well, however, is just how to exploit this advantage. To get it is one thing, but to win it is a different proposition—for just standing in that favored position does not do the trick.

It is true that the player with the Knight can find all sorts of attractive squares on which to post it. But the aggressive actions which this piece can then undertake are, in general, of too limited a character. And the player fails to find any means of turning his advantage to a decisive account.

In this sort of end-game, the player must first recall that, here as in most end-games, the decision turns on the effective use of his King. And, here in particular, the player must use his Knight to clear away obstacles so that his King can gain a passage into the enemy's camp.

In our present study, from a game between Gedeon Barcza and Szilagyi in the 1952 Hungarian Championship, Barcza solves these problems in excellent style. He thus provides an exemplary lesson in our main theme of Knight versus bad Bishop.

The game happens, however, to provide another lesson. For Barcza does well not only in the realization of the advantage obtained but also in exhibiting creative technique which leads to that advantage. The conversion of a middle game into a winning end-game falls, perhaps in any classified study of these phases, midway between the two; but it does certainly bear upon the end-game. So we shall start, as it were, with a prelude, leading up to the main theme of Knight versus bad Bishop.

END-GAME 2

game.

15 P-B4!

not have been attractive.

17 B-K6

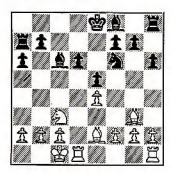
18 B-Q5

19 RxB

19

Prelude

We take up the game after Szilagyi (Black) has just recaptured with 14 . . . RxN (at Black's QR2).



Black has just engineered an exchange of the Queens, but he has incurred, as part of the bargain the disadvantages of a retarded development and a backward Queen Pawn-presumably because these disadvantages do not, generally, count

too heavily in an end-game.

20 B-B2

P-QN3

N-Q2

P--B3

N-B4

BxB

21 P-QN4 was also threatened.

Despite such considerations, Barcza

Here it might be debated that Black

could better have played 15 . . . NxP;

but the consequences of 16 NxN, BxN

17 PxP, PxP 18 KR-K1 would definitely

The King Pawn needs extra protection.

19 . . . N-K3, though not pretty, is ab-

solutely necessary. For now White se-

cures the advantage of "Knight vs. bad

Bishop" by pinning and then exchanging

19 NxB fails against 19 . . . NxP.

speedily converts these same proffered

chances into a definitely winning end-

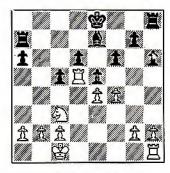
21 BxN

the Knight on his QB5.

NPxB

The Main Theme

The chief distinctive feature is now present: Knight vs. bad Bishop.



22 KR-B1

Both the White Rooks will exert their power via the third rank,

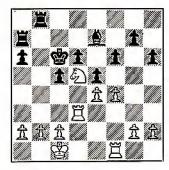
23 R-Q3

K-Q2

White makes room for the Knight at Q5 and prepares to double Rooks along the third rank (see move 27).

24 N-Q5

K-B3 R-QN1



25 R/1-B3

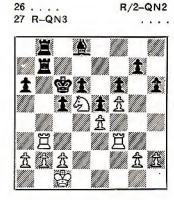
It is important for White to be able to parry the attack on the Queen Knight file by interposing a Rook at QN3. If he is forced to play P-QN3, the mobility of his Rooks is curtailed. He then loses to a considerable degree one of the characteristic qualities of the Rooks: their capacity for switching readily from horizontal lines to the vertical and thereby attaining new objectives.

> 25 B-Q1 26 P-BJ

White's last move has been "in the air" for some time, Black's Pawn at KN2 is now staked out as a weakness which Black must guard continuously.

The question, therefore, may be raised as to whether Black ought not to have exchanged Pawns at his KB5 on some earlier move. The truth is that even so White would have retained a considerable advantage, yet it remains a problem indeed to judge between the two lines.

An earlier P-B5, on the other hand, might have allowed counter-chances by . . . R-KN1 and . . . P-N3.



Major Hypothesis 1

White's last move is made with the knowledge that, after the double exchange of Rooks, the Knight-versus-Bishop end-game is won for White.

Let us investigate this promise: 27 RxR

28 R×R R×R 29 BP×R

Taking with the Bishop Pawn is stronger than with the Rook Pawn. For White must reserve his Rook Pawn for an eventual P-R4 to drive back Black's King after a possible . . . K-QN4. This point is exemplified, in part at least, by White's 31st move in the actual game.

There are now two courses of action: 1. Black plays for counter-attack with his Bishop; 2. Black reserves his Bishop for the defense.

1. The Counter-Attack

29 B–R4

Now the White King proceeds to QB4.

30 K-B2 B-K8 31 K-Q3 B-R4

31 . . . B-R5 loses a piece after 32 P-N3, B-N4 33 P-KR4, B-B8 34 K-B2.

32 K-B4 B-Q7 33 N-K7†!

White's King is now posted to maximum advantage; hence the Knight must force the passage.

33 K-Q2 34 N-N6!

From this escape square, the Knight poses a new threat, and Black cannot simultaneously oppose the Knight and —as he must—keep out White's King.

34 K-B3 35 N-B8 B-B8 36 N-K6 BxP

Black has nothing better.

37 NxNP K-Q2 Else 38 N-R5 and 39 NxP.

38 N-R5 K-K2 39 K-Q5

Now White has an easy win as his King can penetrate at will.

2, The Defense

29 K-Q2 30 K-B2 K-B3 31 K-B3

White's King proceeds, as before, directly to QB4.

31 B-R4†

32 K-B4 B-Q1

Black prevents 33 N-K7†.

33 P-QN4!

But now the Knight comes in from the other side.

33 Px

Black finds himself in zugwang and is therefore compelled to capture. But it would not be too hard for White, even without this special circumstance — if Black needed not capture, White could establish a decisive advantage by such moves as P-QR4 and P-N5.

34 N×P† K–N3 35 K–Q5

White's win is most elementary.

The Main Theme Resumed

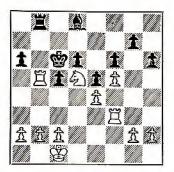
In the actual game (continue from the previous diagram), Black did not exchange but continued:

27 R-N4

Presumably in the hope of improving his Pawn structure in the event of an exchange by White.

. . . .

28 RxR



Again a crucial moment, For the reason just stated, one might expect Black to recapture with the Pawn, But he doesn't. Why not?

Major Hypothesis 2

If Black retakes with the Pawn, White can force a win, as follows:

28 PxR 29 R-QR3

At this point, White's Rook threatens to invade Black's position, and Black's defenses are all inadequate.

1. Opposing with the King

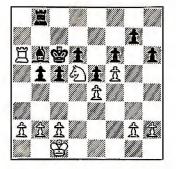
29 K-N2 30 R-KN3!

White wins easily after taking the King Knight Pawn—a double demonstration of two points stressed previously: Black's need to guard that Pawn continuously; and the importance of the unrestricted mobility along the third rank for White's Rooks.

2. Opposing with the Bishop

29 B-N3 30 R-R6!

A permanent pin! White wins a piece on the following: 30 . . . R-N2 31 P-B4! PxP 32 P-QR4, etc.—or 31 . . . P-N5 32 P-QR4, PxP e.p. 33 PxP, etc. Likewise 30 . . . P-N5 fails against 31 P-B4! PxP e.p. 32 P-QR4—or, say, 31 . . . R-N2 32 P-QR3, PxP 33 PxP, etc.



30 P-B5 31 P-B3 K-B4 32 P-N4† PxP e.p.

If Black does not capture here, White can, among other possibilities, make a bee-line to KN6 with his King, as 33 . . . K-B3 leaves Black's pieces tied down.

33 P×P B–Q1 34 P–N4† K–B5 35 K–B2

Now White mates either by 36 R-B6 or 36 N-K3.

3. Allowing the Invasion

29 P-N5 30 R-R6†

Now Black has the unhappy choice of losing his King Knight Pawn directly, by 30 . . . K-Q2 31 R-R7†, or of transposing into the previous variation, by 30 . . . B-N3.

4. Allowing a Partial Invasion

29 R-N2

To hold the 7th rank.

30 R-R8! K-Q2

On 30 . . . B-B2, White counters with 31 R-QB8! K-Q2 32 R-KN8, and Black's continuous guard on his KN2 is napping.

31 P-QR3

Black is in zugzwang: If his Bishop moves, his King Knight Pawn falls; and 31 . . . K-K1 is inconsequential, as White can, for instance, continue with 32 P-QN3 and 33 P-QR4.

The Main Theme Resumed

Hence, in the game, Black retakes with the Rook (continue from the diagram after 28 RxR, previous column).

> 28 R×R 29 R–QR3

White's move is strong in that it forces even Black's Queen Rook Pawn onto a black square (if 29...K-N2? 30 R-KN3), after which Black's Bishop is completely bottled in.

29 P-QR4 30 R-KN3 R-N2 31 P-QR4

White not only corks the bottle but also seals off Black's King from its QN4.

31 R–Q2

Black can do nothing but kill time.

32 K-Q2

Now the White King proceeds, as we have seen before, to QB4 and will then be ready to take active part in the proceedings.

. . . .

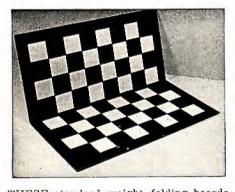
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CHESS REVIEW

250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y. ing moves).

32	R-QN2
33 P-N3	

Now the third rank is no longer essential for the win; and 33 R-N3, RxR 34 PxR has the objection of denying White any later advance of P-QN4.

33	B-N3
34 K-Q3	B-R2
35 K-B4	

White has prepared for the effective use of his King, as stated in our introduction.

35	B-N1
36 R-N6	

Note move number.

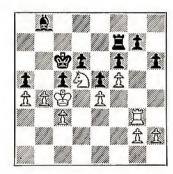
White is nursing his time here; as he must have his 40 moves completed in two hours, and he makes a safe move, quickly.

36 R-KB2

Even so, Black has to move to fore-stall any possible sacrifice by White—say, by 37 NxP.

37 R-N3	B-B2
38 P-B3	B-N1
39 P-N4!	

The time for the break-through is ripe. Here we can already see the course affairs are going to take. For the time being, the White King can advance no further, and the Knight proceeds to clear the way.



39

If Black does not capture, White can clear the way to Q5 for his King, by 40 P-N5† and 41 N-K3.

BPXP

40	PxP	PxF
41	NxP†	K-N3

After 41 . . . K-N2, too, the issue will be forced very quickly: 42 K-Q5, R-B2 43 K-K6, after which may follow:

- 1) 43 . . . B-R2 44 N-Q5, R-B5 45 Rx P† and 46 NxP;
- 2) 43 . . . R-B5 44 RxP†, K-R1 45 N-Q5! threatening mate at N6.
- 3) 43 . . . K-R1 44 N-Q5, R-R2 45 P-R5! (e.g., 45 . . . RxP 46 RxP, R-R3 or R-N4 47 NxP, etc.)
- 4) 43 . . . K-B1 44 N-Q5, R-B5 45 N-N67, etc.

Black cannot hold his King-side Pawns nor gain sufficient compensation for them.

42 P-R5†

Forcing the Black King still further back (42 . . . KxP? 43 N-B6†).

42 K-N2

On 42 . . . K-R2, White wins simply by 43 N-B6[†], K-R1 44 P-R6 (see following moves).

43 K-N5 B-R2 44 P-R6† K-R1 45 K-B4

The King's main route runs via QB4-Q5-K6.

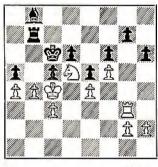
45 B-B4 46 N-B6 Resigns

Otherwise there might have followed 46...R-B2 47 K-Q5, R-B2 48 R-N3, R-B1 49 R-N7, R-KN1 40 K-K6, etc.

Postlude

One might nourish the impression that the break-through on the 39th move occurred under particularly favorable conditions, that it might have presented a more difficult problem had Black's pieces been better posted.

So let us transpose, the Black Rook from KB2 to QN2, and try it over.



39	RPxP
40 PxP	PxP
41 NxP†	K-N3

Black's last is forced, as otherwise 42 RxP† wins.

42	K-Q5	K-R2
43	N-B6†	

And White wins as in the actual game. (White wins also after 42 . . . K-R4 43 N-B6†, KxP 44 NxB, RxN 45 RxP, etc.)

There is, indeed, another tranposition which might make the win somewhat more difficult. Let us change the Bishop from N1 to R2 and the Black Rook to Q2 (not to N2 as White can outtempo one of the Black pieces away from its strongest square, before playing 39 P-N4).



Now follows:

21011 401	140 11 17 1		
39	RPxP	44 N-Q5	B-B4
40 PxP	PxP	45 N-B7	KxP
41 NxP†	K-N3	46 N-K6	K-N5
42 K-Q5	K-R4	47 RxP	RxR
43 K-B6	R-KB2	48 NxR	4

And again White wins.

A convincing triumph of a Knight over a bad Bishop!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

A TWOFOLD TALE

A new variation in the Two Knights' Defense gains international status—And the dramatic part of its conception played in human adversity.

By Bruce Hayden

DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, a new variation has emerged in that hoary old opening, the Two Knights' Defense. It results from a second and fresh Pawn sacrifice by Black. Acceptance gives an attack classical in the ferocity of the opened lines and reminiscent of White's attack against the ancient Compromised Defense of the Evans Gambit.

That such an ancient opening as the Two Knights can be freshened with a new move is proof, if further proof be needed, that there is always something new to be found on the chessboard. The new line has made the grade of master play and seems destined for a permanent place in opening literature.

But there is something different about this variation from all others. It will live imprinted as a permanent memorial to the fortitude of the man who discovered it while seeking solace on the chessboard amid the horror and degradation of a Japanese torture camp. It will live, too, as a memorial to the Chinese doctor who was his friend and by whose loyalty and heroism in risking death by torture, his life was saved.

THROUGH CHESS HISTORY, Black's counter-attack in the Two Knights was:

1 P-K4 P-K4 5 PxP N-QR4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 6 B-N5† P-B3! 3 B-B4 N-B3 7 PxP PxP 4 N-N5 P-Q4 8 B-K2



8 9 N-KB3 P-KR3 P-K5!

after which White has to suffer a sharp counter-attack which was considered well worth the Pawn which Black has sacrificed.

To obtain a more promising future, players of White reverted to Bird's old move, and a natural developing one, of 8 Q-B3, still keeping the Pawn. Black tried to counter this with a sacrifice of the exchange: 8 . . . PxB!? 9 QxR, B-QB4. But, though some brilliant victories were won with the remaining Black pieces, the consensus of opinion, backed by analysis, was that the attack was not good enough against correct play. [Actually, recent Russian analysis has reopened the question.—Ed.]

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

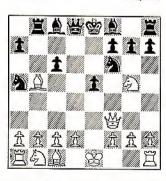
So Staunton's old move of 8 . . . Q-N3 was revived for Black. But, again, White seemed to get good play and retain his Pawn with the option of returning it later for decisive superiority, with 9 B-Q3, which, though strange-looking, yet holds the vital center squares.

[8...Q-B2 has held most favor: e.g., in Fine's PCO for a plus for Black and in the more recent MCO for equality, after 9 B-Q3—again!—looked good but was met by 9...B-KN5!—Ed.]

And there have been other attempts to bolster Black's play, notably Ulvestad's Variation, 5... P-QN4, which serves, among other things, to avoid the Bird idea. But none have won any clear and definite favor.

Succeeding to these, however, is the new idea for combatting Bird's move:

8 R-QN1!



With this, the Rook is heading to get into the game quickly by R-QN3, leaving the Black Queen to perform her more natural function of roaming around the board where she will. If White refuses the second proffered Pawn, then Black



Eugene Ernest Colman fresh from Cambridge University on arrival in Malaya, 1905

has achieved this better development free of extra charge. [MCO says 9 B-Q3 is correct, but nothing further.—Ed.]

If White accepts, then can follow 9 BxP†, NxB, 10 QxP†, N-Q2! This is the second point of the variation. The move is a non-developer, but strong. (The developing move of 10 . . . B-Q2, on the other hand, allows White's 11 Q-B4!) After 10 . . . N-Q2, White's Knight is threatened.

There are many attacking possibilities for Black: e.g., 11 P-Q4 (11 P-Q3 has also been tried without success), B-K2 12 N-K4, R-N3 13 Q-R4, P-B4, followed by 14 . . . O-O-or 12 N-KB3, R-N3 and, if 13 Q-K4, Black builds up with . . O-O, . . P-KB4 and . . . B-N2, with mounting ferocity.

This then, somewhat sketchily, is the technical story of 8... R-QN1! What has not appeared in the books is the far more engrossing personal story.

HALF A CENTURY has passed since a spry young undergraduate of Cambridge University received a cable from the great Pillsbury, congratulating him on a brilliant win against Barry in one of the celebrated Anglo-American university cable matches.

And time has moved on, too, since, a few years later, when the young player contested a short match with the great Frank Marshall at the old City of London Chess Club and—wonder of wonders!—repelled the famous Marshall Counter-attack in the Ruy Lopez, many



Colman steps ashore in England, 1946, bearded and still gaunt from prison camp experiences after hospitalization in India.

years before its inventor was to play it against Capablanca in the New York tournament of 1918.

Today, living in retirement at Wimbledon, a genteel London suburb, Eugene Ernest Colman is 74 years old, his clothes hanging loosely on a tall frame which is incrediby thin and sinewy. But he is still spry, still stiff-backed and still one of London's strongest chess amateurs, as he was in his youth.

As he bends over the board, he periodically moves an instrument attached to his spectacles from one lense to another. His eye muscles were partially destroyed in the notorious Japanese concentration camp at Changi, Singapore.

LEAVING the university with a law degree, young Colman was lost to British chess when he departed from England to enter service in the Malay States, and his visits home were fleeting.

When he retired, he stayed on in Malaya to concentrate on his great interest, the welfare of Asiatic children and the setting up of youth clubs throughout the peninsula. "Every one of my boys can play football" was his proud claim. They played good chess, too, he says. His active mind investigated the causes of the near-sightedness which afflicted the children, especially the Japanese. And, shortly before the outbreak of war, he made a special visit to Japan and interested the authorities there in his theory that it was the close-cropping of the heads of the boys that caused their eyes (and not the girls') to be weakened by the strong tropical sunlight.

Ironical that, a few years later, his own eyesight was to be ruined by the Japanese when the invaders incarcerated him with other whites in the concentration camp at Singapore.

The full story of this horror camp would fill volumes. In fact, books have been written about it. Starvation and disease were rife. A man's hand would be chopped off for a slight offense. At the start of the occupation, a doctor with whom Colman had been a companion at the university was executed and his head deposited ceremoniously on his surgery doorstep by the conquerors. And such was the hunger that any weed with a root was cultivated in the prison compound for food.

When at last the Japs granted permission for parties to leave camp and sweep the floors of the rice factories for food, many natives at the risk of their lives secretly passed food, or a cheroot to smoke, to the man who had been "father" to the children.

Among Colman's friends was Dr. Yeo Bock Cheon, a Malaya-born Chinese and chess champion of Singapore. In the early days, he had smuggled in to Colman a set of chessmen

"I think that chess saved my reason," says Colman.

Three Japanese transports had been blown up in the harbor, and the Jap military investigators issued orders that the camp prisoners were to be questioned "by force," as the Oriental formula worded it. The central YMCA in the city was taken over as the interrogation center, and the native population were said to travel out of their way at night in order to remain out of earshot.

The great Tarrasch wrote, in a memorable passage, that chess has the power to make men happy. Colman used it to give solace and distraction to the men waiting their turn for the dread summons.

He organized a chess circle. In an old school book, he wrote out the rules, described the mives and the principles of play and circulated the book around the camp and coached players.

Giving himself also the solace which chess provides, he delved into a new variation of the Two Knights' Defense on which he had struck and which, he thought, gave Black better chances than ever before against the Bird Variation. In the intervals, he laboriously wrote out a record of his analyses.

But, eventually with his weight fallen off to \$4 pounds from starving, exhaustion overcame him.

It was his peace-time chess partner, Dr. Yeo, who reappeared to save him. At the risk of torture and death, he smuggled in powdered milk to the dying man, who could no longer eat solids. The milk kept the flicker of life within his body, and then came liberation. Colman revived under treatment and later returned to England with his cherished Two Knights' Variation.

BACK IN THE CHESS ARENA of London League play, Colman analyzed his new variation with fellow members of the Wimbledon Chess Club, and with Dr. Yeo, who had arrived on a visit from his post at the Singapore General Hospital.

In every match in which he had Black he angled to catch his opponent in that opening. But it was not until with the Battersea Chess Club that his opponent allowed it to be sprung.

	L	ondon Lea	ague,	1948-9	
A.	Ashcrof	t		E. E.	Colman
W1	nito				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	15	N-B2	R-N5
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	16	Q-R3	R-K5†
3	B-B4	N-B3	17	QPxR	BxQ
4	N-N5	P-Q4	18	NxB	PxP
5	PxP	N-QR4	19	PxP	0-0
6	B-N5†	P-B3	20	B-K3	Q-R4†
7	PxP	PxP	21	P-B3	Q-R5
8	Q-B3	R-QN1	22	0-0	N-B3
9	BxP†	NxB	23	B-B5	R-B1
10	QxN†	N-Q2	24	B-Q6	NxP
11	P-Q3	B-K2	25	BxP	N-Q7
12	N-K4	R-N3	26	B-Q4	NxR
13	Q-R4	B-N2	27	KxN	Q-B3
14	P-KB3	P-B4	28	BxP	R-K1
				Resigns	5

A year later, the variation swept the country. In a British national knockout tourney, Walter Veitch, a brilliant young amateur who had studied the variation with Colman, had the opportunity to play it in the final game, and with spectacular results.

Birmingham, 1950

J.	Wolster	holme		W.	Veitch
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	PxP	PXP
2,	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	Q-B3	R-QN1
3	B-B4	N-B3	9	BxP†	NxB
4	N-N5	P-Q4	10	QxN†	N-Q2
5	PxP	N-QR4	11	P-Q3	B-K2
6	B-N5†	P-B3	12	N-KB3	R-N3
			13	Q-K4	0-0

Or, says Veitch, 13 . . . B-N2 at once, after which could follow 14 Q-K2, R-N3 15 O-O, Q-R1 16 K-R1, P-B4.

14	0-0	P-B4	22	Q-K6†?	K-R1
15	Q-K2	Q-B2	23	PxR	NxP
16	N-B3	B-N2	24	P-N3	R-B3
17	N-K1	N-B3	25	B-B4	Q-Q1
18	N-R4	R-N5	26	QxR	ExQ
19	P-QN3	R-N5	27	R-Q1	Q-K1!
20	P-QB4?	P-K5	28	P-B3	B-Q5†
21	P-KR3	PxP!		Resigns	

That game was prominently published, and the variation was adopted by the brilliant attacking master, Milner-Barry in the British Championship.

Swansea, 1951

D. V. Mardle			P.	S. Milne	r-Barry
W.	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	PxP	PxP
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	Q-B3	R-QN1
3	B-B4	N-B3	9	BxP†	NxB
4	N-N5	P-Q4	10	QxN†	N-Q2
5	PxP	N-QR4	11	P-Q4	B-K2
6	B-N5†	P-B3	12	NxBP!?	

Not liking the way in which Black can build up an attacking formation-as we have seen earlier-White goes in for this counter, getting four Pawns for the piece and worrying Black's King. But it seems insufficient.

12	KxN
13 Q-Q5†	K-K1
14 PxP	B-N2
15 Q-K6	BxP
16 R-N1	R-N3
17 Q-B5	R-N4



Today, Colman poses in Wimbledon home—but, camera-conscious, without glasses and eye-instrument he needs permanently

Black's last is good enough, but Milner-Barry has shown a more elegant win: 17... R-N3 (threatening 18... B-KR6 or 18... B-K5) and, if 18 P-K6, N-K4 19 QxN, B-B6! 20 Q-QN5†, K-B1 21 Q-B5†, B-B3 22 Q-B5†, K-N1, White cannot meet the double threat of ... RxR and ... Q-Q8 mate.

18 P	−KB4	NxP	23	K-K3	B-N4†
19 P	xN	R-B1	24	RxB	QxR†
20 Q	-K6	R-N3	25	K-Q3	QxB
21 Q	-B4 E	8-R5†	26	N-Q2	QxR
22 K	-K2 E	3-B6†		Resigns	

The variation was also tried with success by the strong English player, Edgar Brown, in the British Correspondence Championship last year, and it received recognition overseas when it was played in a major Swedish tournament.

Here is the correspondence game.

1951-2

Η.	W. Hov	vland		E	Brown
W	nite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	14	N-N3	0-0
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	15	Q-B4†	K-R1
3	B-B4	N-B3	16	P-QR3	B-R3
4	N-N5	P-Q4	17	Q-B3	P-K5
5	PxP	N-QR4	18	B-K3	B-B3
6	B-N5†	P-B3	19	B-Q4	PxP
7	PxP	PxP	20	0-0	BxB
8	Q-B3	R-QN1	21	QxB	PXP
9	BxP†	NxB	22	N-Q2	BxR
10	QxN†	N-Q2	23	N/3xB	Q-B3
11	P-Q3	B-K2	24	QxN	QxP
12	N-K4	R-N3	25	Q-K7	R-B1
13	Q-R4	P-B4	26	R-K1	P-KR3
				Resigns	

With characteristic grace and modesty, Colman calls his variation "The Wimbledon Defense," after the club for which he plays. But those who know the story of its origin believe that, if ever a variation deserved to be named after its criginator, then it is this one.

So the Colman Variation it shall be named, and this shall be recorded in association with the name of Dr. Yeo, as a permanent memorial to the fortitude of its inventor and the heroism and loyalty of his fellow chess-player and friend.

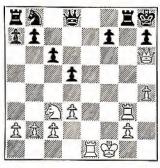
Chess Caviar

LONDON, 1853

In this old-time game, White develops logically and effectively, winding up with a lovely finish.

KIESERITSKY GAMBIT

D.	Harrwit	tz			J. Szen
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	10	R-R3	B-Q3
2	P-KB4	PxP	11	BxP	Q-K2†
3	N-KB3	P-KN4	12	K-B2	BxB
4	P-KR4	P-N5	13	QxB	NxB
5	N-K5	N-KB3	14	N-B3!	0-0
6	NXNP	NxP	15	KxN	P-QB3
7	Q-K2	P-Q4	16	R-K1	Q-Q1
8	P-Q3	BxN	17	R-N3†	K-R1
9	QxB	N-N6	18	Q-R6	R-N1



19 R-K8!! 20 Q-B6† QxR Resigns

BERLIN, 1863

Black's ill-judged Pawn grab opens up the King Rook file. White makes artful use of his opportunities.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

G.	G. R. Neumann			J. D	ufresne
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	R-B1	NxP?
2	P-KB4	B-B4	8	R-R1!	N-N5
3	N-KB3	P-Q3	9	Q-K2	B-B7†?
4	B-B4	N-KB3	10	K-B1	N-QB3
5	N-B3	0-0	11	P-B5!	B-QB4
6	P-Q3	N-N5?	12	N-KN5!	N-R3
			13	Q-R5	Q-K1

Cute is 13 . . . Q-B3 14 NxRP! KxN 15 B-KN5, winning the Queen!



14 NxRP! KxN 16 QxP†!! Px0 15 BxN P-KN3 17 BxR mate!

BERLIN, 1865

The most sensational defeat ever inflicted on a grandmaster!

RUY LOPEZ

J. Zuckerte	ort	A. Ar	nderssen
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 0-0	N-N3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	7 N-N5	P-KR3?
3 B-N5	KN-K2	8 NxP!!	KxN
4 P-B3	P-Q3	9 B-B4†	K-K2
5 P-Q4	B-Q2	10 Q-R5	Q-K1
Or 10 .	B-K1	11 B-N5†!	PxB 12
QxP†, K-C	22 13 Q-I	B5†, K-K2	4 Q-K6
mate!			



11 Q-N5†!! 12 BxP mate PxQ

LONDON, 1866

A game in which Steinitz out-Morphys Morphy!

KIESERITZKY GAMBIT

Steinit	Z			Belaiev
nite				Black
P-K4	P-K4	9	N-QB3	Q-K2
P-KB4	PxP	10	B-N5†?!	K-Q1?
N-KB3	P-KN4	11	0-0	BxN.
P-KR4	P-N5	12	PxB	QxRP
N-K5	N-KB3	13	RxP!	NxR
B-B4	P-Q4	14	BxN	P-N6
PxP	B-Q3	15	Q-B3!	R-N1
P-Q4	N-R4	16	P-K6!!	PxP
	nite P-K4 P-K84 N-K83 P-KR4 N-K5 B-B4 PxP	P-K4 P-K4 P-KB4 PxP N-KB3 P-KN4 P-KR4 P-N5 N-K5 N-KB3 B-B4 P-Q4 PxP B-Q3	P-K4 P-K4 9 P-KB4 PxP 10 N-KB3 P-KN4 11 P-KR4 P-N5 12 N-K5 N-KB3 13 B-B4 P-Q4 14 PxP B-Q3 15	nite P-K4 P-K4 9 N-QB3 P-KB4 PxP 10 B-N5†?! N-KB3 P-KN4 11 0-0 P-KR4 P-N5 12 PxB N-K5 N-KB3 13 RxP! B-B4 P-Q4 14 BxN PxP B-Q3 15 Q-B3!



17 BxNP!! Q-N4 19 QxR†! QxQ 18 Q-B7! P-K4 20 B-R4† Resigns The two Bishop mate to come is a charming analogy to the one above.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

THE CHESS MIND

by Gerald Abrahams

The Chess Mind is a very unusual book with much in it which is very, very good by way of instruction and interest for chess-players—but with some dubious points, too.

It is, so far as a hasty survey permits us to say, a psychologist's study of what makes Chess and chess-players tick. And so it is bound (just peruse the introduction) to pique any chess-player into reading it.

It would take a thorough review to sum up its merits; but one can certainly learn some good chess from it by critical study. We trust the following excerpts are fairly representative.—ED,

Chapter V

How Battles are Won and Lost

THE LOGICIAN who approaches Chess with a view of discovering its inner truths finds his task easy—so easy that he should be warned that probably he is not discovering anything of importance.

It is easy to select a position, such as the diagram position (obtained by Broadbent) and say: Black won this game because there was a describable weakness to be exploited. To say this is to say that the patient died because he stopped breathing; that an explosion took place because the forces within could not be contained by the forces without. Such propositions, we know, are not helpful to the medical man who is fighting a disease, or to the engineer who is working with, or inventing, explosives. Similiarly a wide Chess formula is not helpful to the practical Chess player while the game is in progress.

Objectively regarded, every winning position, and every losing position, is an unbalanced position; a position in which

a player has a great advantage in tempo, or in space, or in the capacity to bring great force to bear effectively on a given point. But these characteristics are not easy to assess while the game is in progress.

An undeveloped position should not yield a winning attack. Yet it often does. In point is any one of a thousand Muzio Gambits at odds.

In these violent openings it is always the case that White is undeveloped. So is Black. But the relative merits of what development there is can only be found by seeing all the more important lines of play. Chess opinion has convincingly condemned many extravagant unbalancing attacks, such as the once popular Jerome gambit (1 P-K4, P-K4 2 B-B4, B-B4 3 BxP†), which yield the unbalancer nothing but loss against good defense. But highly aggressive and quite expensive lines such as the Danish Gambit can give rise to hard well-fought games in which the result is never a foregone conclusion. Nor are these attacks peculiar to the King's Pawn Group. In point are the illustrative games [in the final part of the book] between Alekhine and Euwe, where the game appears unbalanced, but there are variations available to the defending player which prevent the attacker from achieving complete control.

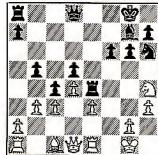
What the strategian and the theorist of Chess have achieved is to instill into players the (correct) belief that, given development, there are resources. Chess, however, consists in finding the resources; and the essence of the game is the seeing of what can be done, and what cannot be done, along lines of play leading from whatever moves, in whatever position, is being considered.

Subjectively, the winning of a game of Chess consists in the laborious obtaining of a favourable balance (or unbalance) through the better tactical use of one's pieces. Sometimes we find that one player plays so badly as to allow exploitation.* So Broadbent's opponent in the example cited had played for the establishment of a piece or Pawn on K5, not seeing that, with ... N-N5 and ... P-KB3, his opponent could break up the apparently strong formation, leaving White with an uncompensated weakness; and he had been unable to think out a tactical line involving P-K4. In other words the loser had not seen clearly or fought well. The exploitation by the winner was independently excellent. In general, battles are won and lost by the seeing of tactical lines on the one hand, and the omission to see them on the other. The losing position may be strategically described; but it is a rarity for this strategic formation to be something that was not directly discernible as tactically bad. Strategic decisions there are. especially in the early stages of a game which are not identical with the apprehensions of clear tactical lines. But it is rare for the "pure strategic" decision (at best this means "relatively" pure) at amount either to an immediate cause of victory or an immediate cause of defeat.

Strategy makes the game smoother or rougher, it is tactical play that wins or loses. Two diagrams illustrate this, The first position (diagram 131) is from a game between two Russian masters in which one allows the other a quick attacking development on the centre squares. This was bad strategy, but it was also bad tactics. One bad strategic decision is usually insufficient to lose. Two bad strategic decisions are virtually impossible without involving bad tactical

* A compendious statement may be helpful. Loss may be incurred by starting what one cannot finish, or by allowing the opponent to start something that he can finish. But the majority of moves are manoeuvres between these poles.

R. J. Broadbent



Stead

Diagram 130: A lost position. Black has played well and White badly around the squares e5 and e4 (K4 and K5). Now that the Black Rook is established. Black can force a win. There followed: 19 P-N3, Q-Q3! (better than Q-B2) 20 Q-B3, N-B2 21 Q-N2, QR-K1 22 Q-B2, N-N4 23 K-N2, Q-K3 24 R-R1, B-R3 25 B-Q2, RNN 26 PxR, N-K5 27 Q-K2, NxB 28 QxN, Q-K5† Resigns.

The diagrams are a bit distracting, being usually irrelevant to adjacent text.—Eo.

Alatorzeff



Tolush

Diagram 131: Bad strategy. Black has wasted a lot time through keeping his Queen in the centre of the board (in danger of an eventual pin) and playing aimlessly with his Queen Lishop, which has now been exchanged at e2 (K2). Now he is in danger. There followed: 11... B-Q3 (inferior to ... B-K2, but that also leaves him back-

There followed: 11...B-Q3 (inferior to ...B-K2, but that also leaves him backward enough to lose) 12 P-Q5! NxP (if ...BxB†, he will not be able to castle) 13 NxN. PxN 14 Q-QN3 (clever gain of a tempo), BxB† 15 NxB, Q-KR3 16 KR-K1†, K-B1 17 Q-R3†, Resigns.

Brinckmann



Lucke

Dlagram 132: Strategic unbalance. Black wins. Black has played 11... P-KR4. There followed: 12 P-KR3 (feeble, but there is little better), P-R5 13 P-KN4, BxP (the position asks for this sacrifice) 14 NxB, Nx N 15 PxN, P-R6 16 B-R1 (there is no time for BxP and K-N2 but Q-K1 is preferable), P-R7† 17 K-N2, Q-R5 18 P-K3, N-N5 Re-

These diagrams merely supplement the text; but many make good "quiz" posi-

tions.—Ed.

play. To develop (as Alatorzeff did) a Bishop at KN5 where it will have to be exchanged, with a gain of tempo to White, is bad strategy; so it is bad to make one's Queen into an early target: but there is nothing there that cannot be

analysed as a line of play.

The next example (diagram 132) is a neat performance by the German player Brinckmann. Strategically his opponent has allowed him plenty of space (exchanging Pawns too freely) and has given him the option of closing the centre so as to attack on the wing. This danger (as well as the earlier undesirability of allowing the advance of the centre Pawns) would have been obvious to any competent analyst of lines of play. A good strategic judgment would also have prevented the debacle.

(This is barely 4 pages out 17-the further examples are more complex.—Ed.)

Illustrative Games

GAMES referred to in The Chess Mind are appended in full and with notes at the back of the book. This section seems small but runs to a surprising 34 games!

We give the fourth game as one which our American readers may particularly appreciate. In this review, it is worth noting that Abrahams is clearly unaware of one aspect of the game. From the comments of the players during and immediately after play, we know that the loss of the Exchange loomed as a shock to Reshevsky, who thereupon rallied to make the most of the concentration of his forces in front of Kashdan's King. The game with Abrahams' notes suggests almost an infallibility on the part of Reshevsky which just was not so. But, to quote him, "That does not detract from its value as a piece of good Chess."-ED.

U. S. Championship-1936

Kashdan		Reshevsky
White		Black
1	P-K4	P-K4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3
3	P-Q4	PXP
4	NxP	B-B4
5	B-K3	Q-B3
6	P-QB3	

6 N-N5 comes to nothing after 6 . . . BxB 7 PxB, Q-R5† 8 P-N3, QxKP 9 Nx P†, K-Q1 10 Q-Q6, N-KB3!

> 6 KN-K2 7 Q-Q2

7 B-QN5 is more usual but the text is strong.

BxN

7 . . . P-Q4 is playable. The usual answer is 8 N-N5, BxB 9 QxB, and Black sacrifices Pawns. The text and sequence may be the result of research. That does not detract from its value as a piece of good Chess.

8	PxB	P-Q4
9	N-B3	PxP
10	P-Q5	N-K4
11	N-N5	0-0!
12	NxBP	

Not 12 B-N5, Q-QN3 13 BxN, R-K1 14 P-Q6, PxP 15 QxP, N-Q6† 16 BxN, PxB, and Black recovers the piece with advantage.

> 12 13 BxP

It was very hard to see that this move entailed disadvantage amounting to loss. A quite sound strategy can consist in winning material and endeavouring to cope with disadvantage. Here that strategy proves inappropriate. At this stage (before BxP) Black has excellent playing chances. Possibly that fact determined Kashdan's decision.

> 13 **B-N5** 14 BxR RxB 15 N-N5

White is now finding it hard to discover effective moves. 15 P-Q6, N-B4 16 P-Q7, NxQP! 17 QxN, QxNP is bad for White,

The Bishop cannot move without allowing exchanges (at K2) and the establishment of a Knight on Q6. 15 B-N5 does not seriously compromise the Knight: e.g., 15 . . . Q-Q3 16 R-B1, R-Q1 17 0-0, surrendering the Pawn. But the answer to 15 B-N5 is 15 . . . B-B6!

Therefore it appears that the text is best. Difficulties are accumulating.

> 15 N/2-N3 16 R-B1

16 N-B3 is playable but does not attack the King Pawn; 16 . . . R-K1 17 NxP, N-B6†, etc.

Or 16 N-B3, R-K1 17 Q-K3, N-R5! 18 NxP, N-B6† 19 PxN, NxP† 20 K-Q1, Qx NP (threatening . . . RxN) 21 N-B6†, PxN 22 QxR†, K-N2 and Black wins.

> 16 N-KB5 17 R-B3

An ingenious but inadequate defense.

17 N/4-Q6+ 18 BxN PxB 19 0-0

This loses quickly, but what can White do? 19 P-B3 allows various unpleasantnesses such as . . . R-K1†, followed by B-Q2 and . . . R-K7 or . . . NxNP† etc. But 19 P-B3 is probably superior to

the text.

19 Q-N4 Threatening Queen and King.

20 P-KR4

Forced. Threats included . . . B-B6. If 20 Q-K3, B-K3! 21 P-N3, N-R6† 22 K-N2 (or K-R1), BxP†!, winning the Queen.

20 N-R6† 24 R-Q4 QxN 21 PxN QxQ 25 R-Q1 R-K1 22 PxB Q-K7 .26 R/4xP R-K5 23 R-B4 27 P-B3 P-Q7 R-K7 28 R-QB1

If 28 P-Q6, Q-B4† 29 K-R1, Q-B7 30 RxR, QxR, there is no salvation for the remaining Rook except at QR1 or KN1!

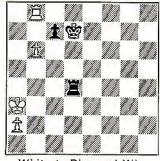
> 28 P-R4 29 R/B1-B2 Q-N3† Resigns

Black mates in four.

 $\hat{\tau} = \text{check}; \; \ddagger = \text{dbl. check}; \; \S = \text{dis. ch.}$

Incidentals

THERE is a real wealth of incidental positions in The Chess Mind from which any chess player may profit. Consider these:



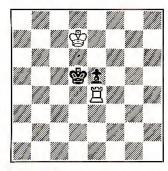
White to Play and Win

Author Abrams uses this study by Moravech to illustrate "Vision in Chess" (his first Chapter). We urge the reader to try it as a problem. Part of the trick is to perceive Black's ingenious defenses.

Solution

White wins by 1 R-Q81! (not 1 P-N7, met by 1 . . . KB3), KxR 2 P-N7, R-QN5! (seemingly upsetting's White's scheme) 3 KxR, P-B4† (as now Black can approach White's Knight Pawn)—and the rest is fairly straightforward, if White has forseen it: 4 4 K-N5! (not KxP?), K-B2 5 K-R6, K-N1 6 K-N6, P-B5 7 P-R4, P-B6 8 P-R5, P-B7 9 P-R6, P-B8(Q) 10 P-R7 mate.

ANOTHER CLASSIC, but highly instructive, is an end-game by Reti, used to illustrate Chapter II, "Commonsense and the Intrusion of Ideas."



If this looks easy to you, try it! There is only one winning method.

Solution

The method is the use of a tempo move: 1 R-K2 (or R-K3), P-K5 2 R-K1! K-K4 3 K-K7! and now Black must yield ingress to the White King.

As Abrams observes in this chapter, pure logic must yield to intuition at times in chess-or, in an end-game, for example, it may not be good to do in two moves what can be done in three,



From the "Amenities and Background of Chess-play" by William Ewart Napier

The Colden Age of Chess

12. The Melodramatic Period (continued)

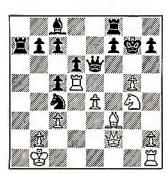
Soldier Mackenzie

Few masters have delighted the farflung audience of chess devotees as did Captain George H. Mackenzie. He had been a true, brave soldier, having seen service with the Queen's Scottish Rifles; such, anyway, is my recollection.

He brought this gallantry later into chess. I never see a typical, exuberant Mackenzie game without thinking of a fife-and-drum corps joyously marching up Main Street. He was born to parade in gay colors.

Match, 1883 SCOTCH GAME

Bla	ackburne			Ma	ckenzie
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	15	0-0-0	N-K4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	16	B-K2	N-B4
3	P-Q4	PxP	17	BxN	NPxB
4	NxP	B-B4	18	P-KB4	N-B3
5	B-K3	Q-B3	19	P-B5	Q-B3
6	P-QB3	KN-K2	20	P-N5	Q-K4
7	N-B2	B-N3	21	B-B3	RxP
8	N/1-R3	Q-N3	22	K-N1	R-R2
9	P-B3	N-Q1	23	N-K3	N-R4
10	Q-Q2	N-K3	24	N-N4	Q-K2
11	N-B4	P-Q3	25	Q-N2	K-R1
12	NxB	RPxN	26	P-B6	Q-K3
13	B-Q84	0-0	27	PxP†	KxP
14	P-KN4	N-B3	28	R-Q5	N-B5
			29	Q-KB2	



29	QxR!
30 PxQ	B-B4†
31 Q-B2	R-R8
32 KxR	BxQ
Resigna	

Nothing can be done against the threat of 33.... R-QR1 mate.

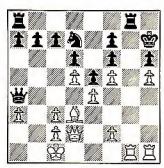
Social Chess

The bizarre second move in the following enhances rather than disqualifies such a pretty, carefree game. The charm lies in the disregard of orthodox procedure. It is parlor diversion. Black adjourns opening usage, knowing that his knightly enemy—I knew von Gottschall as such—will spear him down, cut him down, chop him down—anything but grind him down. Attrition is no pastime!

The putting of pieces en prise at N6, in order to open the Rook's file, is a stock operation fitly performed in this offhand tilt.

CENTER GAME

۷o	n Gottso	hall		A	Amateur
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	11	P-N4	B-N3
2	P-Q4	B-Q3	12	P-KR4	P-KR3
3	P-Q5	N-KB3	13	P-R5	B-R2
4	N-QB3	0-0	14	B-R4	Q-Q2
5	N-B3	R-K1	15	BxN	PxB
6	B-KN5	B-N5	16	Q-Q2	K-N2
7	P-QR3	BxN†	17	0-0-0	Q-R5
8	PxB	P-Q3	18	QR-N1	N-Q2
9	B-Q3	B-N5	19	N-R4	R-KN1
10	P-R3	B-R4	20	N-B5†	BxN
			21		K-R2



22 R-N6

Resigns

If 22 . . . PxR, there follows 23 PxP⁺₇, RxP 24 PxR⁺₇ with an eventual mate.

A Note on Mason

James Mason* was born in Ireland. New York adapted him at an early age. As critic and author, I think his fame is

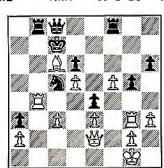
Not the cinema actor.-Ed.

secure. He ranked high in many tournaments. As player, he had the unique quality of competently simmering through six aching hours and scintillating in the seventh. Others resembled him but forgot to scintillate.

In this game from the Vienna Congress of 1882, the deep, charming combination begun with 39 Q-R5 rises on wings.

GIUOCO PIANO

Mason		W	/inawer
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 QR-KB	P-B3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	21 QR-KB	1 P-B3
3 B-B4	B-B4	22 B-Q1	P-R6
4 P-Q3	P-Q3	23 B-R5†	K-K2
5 B-K3	B-N3	24 P-QN3	KR-KB1
6 QN-Q2	P-KR3	25 R/5-B3	N-N3
7 N-B1	N-B3	26 R-N3	K-Q1
8 P-KR3	N-K2	27 B-N4	Q-K2
9 N-N3	P-B3	28 B-K2	K-B2
10 B-N3	BxB	29 P-Q4	P-B5
11 PxB	Q-N3	30 R-N1	P-N4
12 Q-Q2	P-QR4	31 PxBP	PxBP
13 P-B3	P-R5	32 R-QN4	Q-K3
14 B-Q1	B-K3	33 P-Q5	Q-B1
15 0-0	Q-B2	34 BxP	N-R5
16 N-R4	P-QN4	35 B-N5	N_B4
17 B-B2	P-B4	36 Q-K2	P-84
18 N/3-B5	BxN	37 PxP	P-K5
19 NxB	NxN	38 B-B6	R-QN1



39	Q-R5!	R-B3	48	K-R2	R-Q7
40	RxNP!!	PxR	49	Q-B6†	K-N1
41	Q-R7†	N-Q2	50	QxKP	R/8-N7
12	BxN	Q-N1	51	B-K6	K-B2
13	R-N7†!!	KxR	52	Q-B4†	K-N3
14	B-B8‡!!	K-R1	53	B-Q5	P-N5
45	QxQ	RxP	54	PxP	R-KB7
46	Q-Q8	RxP	55	Q-B6†	K-R2
47	Q-Q7	R-N8:	56	Q-B7†	Resigns

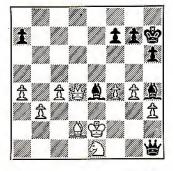
= check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Baron Kolisch

In an earlier game [page 112, April], we saw Hirschfeld conquer Kolisch. The manner was notable; but so, too, was the fact. For Kolisch had points of similarity to Hirschfeld. Each lived out a chess to riches fable; and Baron Kolisch, too, could get an inspiration for a masterpiece. This one is from the Paris Congress of 1867.

RUY LOPEZ

Net	umann				Kolisch
Wh	ite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	18	B-Q2	Q-QB1
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	19	R-K1	B-B4
3	B-N5	N-B3	20	Q-B4	Q-Q2
4	0-0	B-K2	21	P-B3	R-K1
5	N-B3	P-Q3	22	P-KR3	RxR†
6	BxN†	PxB	23	NxR	Q-K1
7	P-Q4	PxP	24	P-KN4	B-Q2
8	Nx₽	B-Q2	25	P-QR4	P-KR3
9	P-B4	0-0	26	K-B1	P-B3
10	Q-Q3	R-N1	27	Q-R6	PxP
11	P-QN3	P-B4	28	QxQP	P-Q5
12	N-B3	B-B3	29	P-B4	B-B3!
13	R-K1	R-K1	30	QxBP	Q-K5
14	N-Q5	$N \times N$	31	Q-Q6!	B-R5
15	PxN	B-B3	32	Q-N8†	K-R2
16	RxR†	BxKR	33	Q-K5	Q-R8†
17	R-N1	B-Q2	34	K-K2	B-K5
			35	QxP	



35 . . . P-B4!! 36 PxP?

At this point, Neuman, unsuspecting, offered a draw. It was rejected with the remark that a forced win was in sight!

36 Q-R7†! 37 K-Q1 BxN

Now, as a result of Black's deep, elegant 35... P-B4, White cannot capture Black's Queen Bishop with check. And 38 BxB?? Q-B7 is mate.

38 KxB Q-R8†! 39 K-K2 Q-B6†! 40 K-K1 B-Q6! Resigns

A wonderful game.

Master Rosenthal

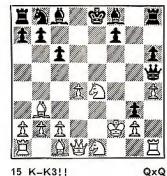
It would have been appropriate for an Englishman—Lawrence, Burns, Atkins, De Vere, Thomas—to have piloted this game; for the presence of mind which White exhibits at move 15 in recovering the Queen is surely a cricket "motif," a deft trick of batting behind the wicket. The phrase, "chess athlete," used in Morphy's writings, comes to mind.

Just why more honor in printed page has not been paid the French master Rosenthal is to me a puzzle. Assuredly, he made a large contribution to imaginative chess.

In this game, apart from witty opening play, there ensues an exciting struggle, full of fire and narrow escapes. It and next were in the 1873 Vienna Congress.

BISHOP'S GAMBIT

Ro	senthal				Meitner
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	8	K-N1	P-N5
2	P-KB4	PxP	9	N-K1	N-KB3
3	B-B4	Q-R5†	10	N-QB3	P-B3
4	K-B1	P-Q4	11	B-N3	P-B6
5	BxP	P-KN4	12	P-Q4	P-B7†
6	N-KB3	Q-R4	13	KxP	NxP†
7	P-KR4	P-KR3	14	NxN	P-N6†



16 P-QB3! QxKB
Of course, if the Queen retreats to N5

or R4, White forks King and Queen.

17 PxQ P-KB4 31 N-Q3 **B-K3** K-B2 32 N-K5† K-B3 18 N-B6† 19 N-R5 B-K3 33 BxP B-Q4+ 20 P-B4 34 K-B4 RxP B-Q3 21 N-Q3 N-Q2 35 KR-QB1 N-K5 22 K-B3 P-N4 36 B-N5t NxB 23 N/3-B4 **BxN** K-N2! 37 PxN† 24 NxB KR-K1 38 R/5-B2 R-QN1 25 KxP PXP 39 RxR BxR 26 R-R6 N-N3 40 R-QR1 RxP 27 R-R5 41 RxP† K-N1 B-Q2 28 PxP 42 KxP R-N4 NxP N-Q3 R-Q4 29 R-B5 43 K-B6 30 K-B3 R-KN1 44 R-R8†

And White mates in two.

THE IMPS OF MISGIVING, at some time in any chess career, perch mockingly on one's shoulder and laugh at one like loops on a lake. So for Anderssen.

It is not courage but resignation which perseveres in a losing cause without change of program.

Morphy turned to the Dutch, and brave Pillsbury to the Sicilian.

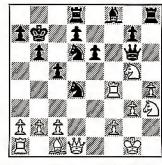
Indian; French; Caro-Kann! Only bigotry goes down proudly with the ship, without trying the corks.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

SIGIEIAN DEI ENSE					
Rose	nthal			A	nderssen
Whit	e				Black
1 P	-K4	P-QB4	9	PxP	N-B3
2 N	-QB3	P-K3	10	P-K5	N-KN5
3 P	-KN3	P-QN3	11	NxRP	N/5xKP
4 B	-N2	B-N2	12	N-B4	Q-K2
5 K	N-K2	P-KR4!?	13	N-R3!	N-B2
6 P	-KR4	P-B4	14	0-0	0-0-0
7 N	-B4	N-KB3	15	R-K1	Q-B3
8 P	-Q3	PxP	16	N-K4	Q-B4

17 N/4-N5 N-Q5 18 BxB† KxB 19 R-K4 N-Q3 20 R-B4 Q-N3

If 20 . . . QxP! 21 RxN.



21 RxN! PxR 27 N/3-N5 QxB 22 Q-B3† K-N1 28 NxQ RxN 23 B-B4!! R-R1 P-K4 29 Q-N3 24 BxP R-K1 30 N-B7 NxN 25 N-B7! R-N1 31 QxN 26 P-R5! Q--K3 and White won

Surely an original and beautiful game!

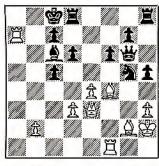
Master Paulsen

Louis Paulsen! It was surely a frolic of fate which translated an enviable potato planter of sedate Dubuque, Iowa, to that evergreen, mellow fame which he achieved in chess. Paulsen was a landscape gardener of that pioneer period from Morphy's time to the early nineties, not given to gay, aggressive outbursts, but to a quiet pastoral ideal of sufficiency.

Vienna Congress, 1873

VIENNA GAME

Paulsen			R	senthal
White				Black
1 P-K4	4 P-K4	13	0-0	0-0-0
2 N-Q	B3 N-QB3	14	N-K2	N-Q5
3 P-K	N3 BB4	15	B-B4	NxN†
4 B-N	2 P-Q3	16	QxN	Q-KR4
5 P-Q3	N-B3	17	P-KN4	Q-N3
6 KN-	K2 B-KN5	18	P-QR4	P-R4
7 P-K	R3 B-Q2	19	P-N5	N-R2
8 N-R	4 B-N3	20	Q-K3!	P-KB3
9 NxB	RPxN	21	P-R5	NxP
10 P-K	B4 PxP	22	K-R2	PxP
11 NxP	Q-K2	23	RxP	P-N3
12 P-B4	4 Q-K4	24	R-R7	13-B3
		25	P-B5!	NPxP



26	QxP!!	Q-K1
27	Q-R5	N-K3
28	R-QB1	P-N4
29	Q-R6†	K-Q2
30	RxB	PxB
31	RxQP†	Resigns



How to win in the Middle Game

Middle Game Goal

In order to comprehend the mechanics of the middle game, it is necessary to know the middle game goal. Checkmate of the enemy King is the principal goal of the game of chess. It is the ultimate goal of the opening; it is the goal of the ending and, similarly, it is the goal of the middle game. Checkmating ideas, however, do not come to the fore during the early stages of play, unless the opponent exposes his King critically, neglects his development glaringly or is guilty of some other serious Consequently, checkmating ideas in the omission. opening are subordinated to lesser objectives, more in line with the beginning phase. As the game progresses, however, and most of the men ready for action, checkmating ideas are more pronounced. That is why much of the middle game play revolves about the King, as a subject both of attack and defense. The primary, long and short term objective of the middle game, therefore, is checkmate. All other plans are auxiliary ones insofar as they aid and abet this project.

Material and positional gain, too, are within the realm of checkmate. True, they are subsidiary goals within the principal goal. Material is force.



Checkmate is the goal: White crashes through the enemy barrier with I N-B5†! PxN 2 RxP†!! KxR 3 Q-R5†, K-N2 4 P-N6, after which Black resigns.

and a preponderance of force brooks little or no interference or resistance in pressing for checkmate. And position is sway, which commands a mighty respect. These plus factors ultimately are converted inte checkmate.

MODUS OPERANDI

It is one thing to know the goal; it is another to reach it. And there are no twentieth century automata or fabled magic words which bridge the vast gap. To get the proper perspective on what is involved in the middle game, it is best to reduce it to its component parts. In a broad sense, the middle game is the science of formulating and executing plans, commonly known as strategy and tactics. Broad, indeed, is this definition which applies equally well to any part of the game. Since the middle game. however, embraces the better part of the whole, it is clear that strategy and tactics play their greatest role here.

Strategy and Tactics

There is the story told of a gentleman who had just had his car repaired. He winced when he was told the job would cost \$25. "Twenty-five dollars?" he queried, "only for hitting a nail on the head," "How do you arrive at that figure?" "Very simply," said the mechanic, "One dollar for hitting the nail on the head, and twenty-four dollars for knowing which nail to hit!"

In chess, too, the all important questions are what to do and how to do it. Relatively, the "what" carries greater weight than the "how." For a poor plan, even if perfectly carried out, will only lead to a poor result. But the "how" may not be discounted lightly as in the above tale. For a good plan, if poorly carried out, will lead to a poor result, too. It is abundantly clear, therefore, that correct strategy and tactics are the ideal combination for successful results.

All of the foregoing is by way of an introduction to planning and the execution of plans. Since a plan, as a rule, envisions a series of moves, each single move of which is a supporting factor,

the first step in the study of planning is the analysis of tactics. A firm grasp of tactical situations is the sound foundation for synthesized planning.

Common Tactical Motifs

- 1. Pin
- 2. Knight Fork
- 3. Double Attack
- 4. Discovered Check
- 5. Double Check
- 6. Overworked Piece
- 7. Removal of the Guard
- 8. Trapped Man
- 9. X-Ray Attack
- 10. Queening Combinations
- 11. Underpromotion
- 12. Vulnerable First Rank
- 13. Interference
- 14. Surprise Mating Attacks
- 15. Combined Operations
- 16. Outcombining the Combiner

It is not within the scope of this study to belabor the excellent tactical presentations in such works as the "Middle Game in Chess"—Fine—and "Winning Chess"—Chernev and Reinfeld. Instead, the strategical side of the game will be emphasized. For the purpose of review, however, the most common tactical motifs are listed above. And examples follow.

In addition to the above, there are innumerable other motifs, rarely encountered in over-the-board play. These will be covered under the caption of Sundry Combinations.

THE PIN

THE PIN is a piercing attack on hostile men standing on the same line. The man in the direct line of fire of the attacker serves' to shield the one behind. The term, pin, undoubtedly, derives from the binding tie between the vulnerable men.

The potency of the pin varies. What we may call the absolute pin exists when a King is the man being shielded. Then the pinned man cannot move and expose its King to capture. Such a procedure would be illegal. Thus, the absolute pin is nearly foolproof.

What we may call the real pin is one in which the front man safeguards a more valuable colleague. The absolute pin is a special example, in a sense, of this; but the usual, real pin is real only insofar as it is unwise to move the pinned man and so lose material. It is only a phantom pin if, for a good reason, the pinned man is able to move.

Winning by Pinning

The classic method of exploiting a pin is to pile up attacking forces on the immobile, pinned man. Here is a case in example.

The position below has a number of interesting features, the most prominent of which are: (1) Black is a piece minus; and (2) White's Bishop at K4 is already under an absolute pin: it cannot move on the diagonal, QN1-KR7, as the White King would be exposed to capture.



Black to Play and Win

Black takes advantage of the absolute pin by establishing a second pin—a real pin.

1 Q-B4!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

White's Bishop is now under a double pin. It cannot move in one direction as the White King would be exposed; it dare not move in the other direction as the White Queen will fall. Now the pinned Bishop is doubly attacked and defended only once.

2 N-B3

Protecting the pinned piece.

2 KR-K1
Piling on.

3 R-K1

Defending. For the moment, it appears that the power of the pin is spent.

RxB

To remove one of the defenders and, at the same time, to clear the path for another attacker, Black effects a substitution of the piece under pin.

4 NxR

R-K1

RxN!!

At last, the pinned piece is doomed. White attempts a desperate counterstroke.

5 P-KN4

To draw the enemy Queen away from the critical sector.

5

Final breakthrough by the use of another tactical motif—the double check.

Resigns

For, if 6 PxQ, RxR double check mate. White is helpless in any case.

Key move in the above position is the pin, initated with 1 . . . Q-B4. True, several other tactical motifs enter the picture. In most examples from actual play, however, the single tactical motif rarely appears in pure form.

The Phantom Pin

There is nothing so useless as a pin that does not bind. Excessive reliance on this spurious device has been the downfall of many a victim. Below, it is seen in all its feebleness in the shortest game of the 1936 U S Open Championship.

F. Arnold White M. Hanauer Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-K4 3 P-Q5 B-B4 4 B-N5?



Black to Play

For all intents and purposes, Black's King Knight is pinned. But is it?

... N-K5!

It is only a phantom pin.

5 BYO

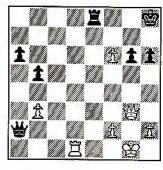
Not the best. But White is lost no matter what.

5 BxP mate.

Pin and Counterpin

Just because a player includes the pin in his repertoire, he need not think to use it at every available opportunity. In the following position, for instance, 1 P-B7, R-KB1 2 QxP settles matters quickly. For Black is at a loss to defend against the threat of 3 QxP checkmate. White, however, is the type of player who believes "when you've got your opponent down, tantalize him." This is, indeed, a noble sentiment, but—

So White plays:



1 QxP

Of course, White sees that Black can pin his Queen. Pinning is his forte.

1....

R-KN1

Black obliges.

2 R-Q81??

The tantalizer, a counter-pin. White's Queen is apparently safe and he threatens the exquisite mate: 3 Q-N7. What a picture!

2

Q-N8†

He reckoned without his host. Black's forte is the double attack.

Resigns

White's Queen goes by the wayside.

Establishing a Pin

In this summary review of tactical elements, we are concerned primarily with defining and illustrating the themes. But it may be said, in passing, that the true mastery of pins—or other tactical motifs—is in foreseeing them in apparently innocuous positions. There is no real trick in using a pin already at hand; there is in combining to bring one about—or, defensively, in maneuvering to avoid one.

For the present, the example already given may suffice. On pages 79-80 of the March issue, White's winning method is to establish a pin (note: Black's Queen in the diagram should be at its Q1). To achieve this, White has to know pins, by second nature as it were, that he may latch on to this one in the course of analytical ramifications and perceive it as a real and winning pin.

(Continued, next page)

147

THE KNIGHT FORK

All combinations on the chess-board involve a simultaneous threat on two or more points. Points rather than men. since the target may be the gain of an intangible square (or squares) as well as of a tangible chess piece. The Knight fork, one of the elementary basic tactics, is no exception. It is an attack on two or more points in hostile domain. Because of the Knight's peculiar properties and unique movement, however, the Knight fork is classified separately. Otherwise, it might come under the caption of Double Attack.

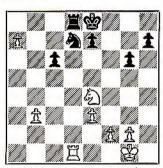
The Knight's Unique Move

The Knight's move itself is the delight of the mathematician and the terror of the chess novice—as Chernev and Reinfeld declare in "Winning Chess."

See illustrations, top right.

Compound the Knight's odd angle of movement, its power to hurdle obstructing men (friend or foe) and its surprising propensity for simultaneous attack—and it is small wonder that the Knight fork—a Knight's move one, two or more times removed—rates as a tactical motif.

Forking Ways



White to Play and Win

In the above position, the average player of the White men would be content to draw. For White's dangerous looking passed Pawn at R7 is bound to fall, after it is sufficiently attacked. Yet here the Knight fork spells victory.

1 RxN!

The sacrifice of the Exchange is the auxiliary motif here.

1

KxR

Forced, or the Pawn queens.

2 N-B5†

K-K

If 2 . . . K-B2, 3 N-K6† (Knight fork) wins. If 2 . . . K-Q3, 3 N-N7† (Knight fork) wins.

3 N-K6!

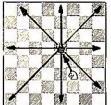
Preparing the setting for the final Knight fork.

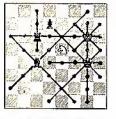
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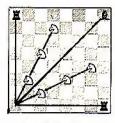
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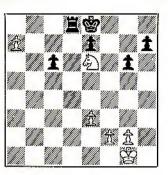
(Left) The Knight slips in between the attacking lines of other forces. Here the Queen attacks in eight different directions. But the Knight is immune, (Right) All five of the Black men are under

(Right) All five of the Black men are under fire; not one returns the attack.





(Left) Knights really move in a straight line! Linked together, Knight moves describe a line between that of a Rook and a Bishop, (Right) This position is the obverse of the second. Five Black men attack the Knight, which cannot return their fire.



3

R-Q8†

Otherwise 4 N-B7† decides.

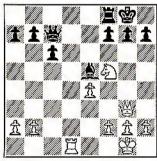
4 K-R2 5 P-R8(Q) R-QR8 RxQ

6 N-B7† Resigns

The Rook can not escape the prong of the fork.

Knife and Fork

The fork rarely plies its part alone. The check, itself a tactical force, the capture or conversely the sacrifice, the pin, and the threat of mate on the unprotected back rank are all auxiliary motifs here.



White to Play and Win

If anything, Black's position seems supreme here. But the Knight fork, in conjunction with auxiliary tactics, forces the issue to a successful conclusion.

1 N-R6†

K-R

Using the pin to arrive at a setting for the fork.

2 QxB!

An unusual sacrifice of the Queen. It is based on the following Knight fork.

2 3 NxP†! QxQ BxN

Otherwise 4 NxQ.

4 R-Q8†

Resigns

Mate is to follow.

The Auxiliary Fork



White to Play and Win

The above position combines a number of sharp, tactical threats in which Knight forks predominate.

1 Q-N5†

It isn't often that a player cheerfully parts with his Queen. Here, the parting is pleasant. For, if 1...QxQ, 2 N-B6 checkmate.

Since White has, incidentally, trained his sights on the Black Knight, Black's reply is virtually forced.

... N-Q2

Not 1 . . . N-B3 2 N-B6 checkmate.

2 KR-K1!

With mate in view by either $N-B6\ddagger$ or $N-Q6\ddagger$.

2 B-N5

Black's choice of defensive plays are limited. He hopes to squirm by attacking White's Rook.

3 N-B6‡

K-B1

4 NxN†

The crucial fork. King and Queen are under attack.

4 R×N 5 Q-K5

Mate cannot be stopped.

The combination, it will be noted, did not begin or end with the Knight fork. Its perfect cohesion, however, was made possible only by the auxiliary Knight fork.

Tactics are Ideas

Like a jigsaw puzzle, pins, forks and all tactical motifs fit into their proper place in the finished product, the chess game. Unlike the selfsame puzzle, where the denouement is pre-determined, the final composition of a chess game is the result of a clash of ideas in the imagination of the players. To know more tactics is to be fortified with more ideas.

James from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

SWEDEN. 1952 Interzonal Tournament Saltsjoebaden

Out of a Silk Hat

The beginning of the following game may seem tame, for an exchange of the Queens leads to an apparently dull position of almost complete symmetry. At this point, however, beautiful complications arise as unexpectedly as doves from a magician's silk hat.

Black plays a fairly new variation, the value of which is open to question. When White refuses, however, to embark upon the complications of the main line and seeks his initiative in a quiet side line, instead, he is soon put upon the defensive and is confronted by other, more unpleasant complications.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 275, col. 128

G. Stahlber	rg		<u>t</u>	. Szabo
Sweden			l-	lungary
White				Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5	N-QB3	P-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	6	N-B3	P-B4
3 P-KN3	B-N2	7	0-0	N-B3
4 B-N2	0-0	8	PxP	

As for the opening, PCO has no close parallel MCO none at all-see Kashdan -Gligorich, page 181, CHESS REVIEW, June 1952

Kashdan fell into trouble after 8 P-Q5, N-QR4 9 N-Q2, P-QR3 10 Q-B2, P-K3; but he could have obtained a promising game with 10 P-QR3.

Stahlberg as well as Szabo must be supposed to know more about the possible consequences of 8 P-Q5; yet, though they obviously don't think much of it, I believe that an advantage for White, if any, can be proved only with 8 P-Q5.

The text, it seems to me, is based on the erroneous assumption that Black's 11th move can be refuted.

8	PxP
9 B-K3	Q-R4
10 Q-R4	QxQ
11 NYO	

How can Black now save his Queen Bishop Pawn?

> 11 P-N3!

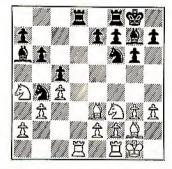
 $\hat{y} = \text{check}; \quad \hat{z} = \text{dbl. check}; \quad \hat{z} = \text{dis. ch.}$

In this simple way, 12 N-K5 seemingly wins the Exchange but actually loses two pieces for the Rook after 12 . . NxN 13 BxR, B-Q2! Consequently now, White's moves, B-K3 and N-R4, are frustrated, and the initiative goes to Black.

12 QR-Q1

At the International Team Tournament (Helsinki) shortly before, Filip continued against Szabo with 12 KR-Q1, B-QR3 13 QR-B1, QR-Q1 14 RxR, RxR 15 P-KR3, N-K1 16 P-N3, N-N5 17 P-R3, N-QB3 18 B-Q2, N-Q3 19 B-B3, N-B4 20 BxB, KxB 21 K-B1, N-R4 22 R-N1, B-N2 23 N-B3, BxN 24 BxB, N-Q5 25 R-Q1, QNxNP 26 P-K3, N-K3 27 N-Q5, K-B1 28 K-K2, N-R4--and Black won. Could Stahlberg have thought to improve on this game with his text-move? That is improbable.

12	B-QR3
13 P-N3	QR-Q1
14 P-KR3	N-QN5



White's best plan seems to be 15 P-R3 and, if 15 . . . N-B7, 16 B-B1. Instead

15 N-K5

. . he plans to meet 15 . . . NxP with 16 N-B6, recovering the Pawn with a good game. But Black now surprises.

N/3-Q411

With the following main idea (according to Szabo): 16 NxKBP, KxN! 17 P-R3, NxB 18 PxN§, K-K3! 19 PxN, RxR† 20 RxR, PxP 21 B-Q51, K-K4 22 R-B7, B-B3 23 RxRP, P-QN4! and Black, though a Pawn down, has the edge, thanks to his Queen-side majority.

16 PxN or 16 BxN clearly favors Black after 16 . . . BxN; likewise 16 RxN? NxR 17 N-B6, NxB.

16 B-R6

White, too, finds a surprise reply, without escaping his trouble, though.

> 16 RYB

17 BxN

Not 17 . . . NxP 18 NxKBP!

18 N-B6

White loses two pieces for a Rook but retains better fighting chances than after 18 RxN to which Black has two favorable replies: (1) 18 . . . RxR 19 PxR, BxP 20 R-K1, B-QN4 21 N-B6 (21 N-QB3? B-Q7), P-K3-or (2) simply 18 . . . B-QN2.

18 . . .

18 . . . R-Q2 is not so good because of 19 RxN, R-B2 (19 . . . RxR? NxP†) 20 N-K5, B-QN2 21 R/5-Q1, after which White controls the Queen file as some compensation for Black's two Bishops,

19	NxP†	NxN
20	RxR	B-B1
21	KR-Q1	

Giving up the King Rook Pawn is a serious error after which White's game becomes hopeless. To preserve chances for a draw, White ought to continue with 21 K-R2 and then head for the exchange of Black's Rook.

21	BxP
22 N-B3	B-KN2
23 N-N5	B-K4!

It does not matter now that White can swap off Black's Rook . . .

24	R-Q8	N-B3!
25	RyR+	K v D

. . . since White's remaining Rook cannot get any effective play.

26 P-B4	B-Q5†
27 NxB	N×N
28 K-B2	

White still cannot get effective use of the Queen file as 28 P-K3, to drive the Knight, is met by 28

, , , , ,	to mer of	20 D-No.
28		B-N5
29	R-KR1	P-KR4!
30	P-K4	K-K2

Even better is 30 . . . B-B6! 31 R-K1, N-B7 32 R-QB1, BxP (Szabo).

31	R-QB1	K-Q3	36	P-K5	N-B6
32	R-QN1	K-B3	37	R-QR1	K-N5
33	R-N2	P-QN4!	39	R-QB1	P-R4
34	PxP†	KxP.	38	K-K3	B-B4
35	R-N1	N-K7	40	R-QR1	N-N8!
				Resigns	

The threat is . . . K-B6-N7.

Kibitzer is a Yiddish variant of the German word, Kiebitz, a little bird of Europe which shrills to warn other birds of danger.

AUSTRIA, 1953 Vienna International

Interference

Eager to prevent a dangerous sacrifice of the Exchange, White gives his King Pawn added protection as is necessary. But he does it in a clumsy way, putting his King Bishop temporarily out of action. Consequently, Black acts in the center and obtains a strong initiative.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Kopetzky			Mendes
Austria			Brazil
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 NxP	N-KB3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	5 N-QB3	P-QR3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6 P-KN3	P-K4

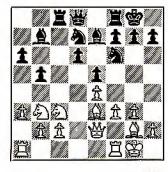
A line belonging to the same group as in column 46 of PCO and 110 of MCO.

7 N-N3	B-K2	10 P-QR3	B-N2
8 B-N2	0-0	11 B-K3	QN-Q2
9 0-0	P-N4	13 Q-K2	R-81

Black has created the possibility of 13 . . . RxN 14 PxR, NxP. This stock maneuver, whether absolutely correct or not, is always dangerous for White and ought to be prevented unless there is a direct refutation for it.

White does indeed prevent 13...Rx N, as does any extra protection of the King Pawn. The text, however, has the drawback of causing interference with White's King Bishop's control of his Q5—of which Black promptly takes advantage.

Better moves are 13 N-Q5, 13 B-Q2 and 13 B-N5.



13 P-Q4!

With the advance of his backward Queen Pawn, of prime importance in this type of variation, Black obtains a superior game.

14 PxP	NxP
15 NxN	BxN
16 KR-Q1	B-K3

The exchanges have clarified the situation, and Black has free lines for all pieces and an extra Pawn in the center.

17 N-B1 Q-B2

Also he has a weakness at which to hit.

18 R-Q2 N-N3 19 P-N3

Q-B6

Else, 19 . . . N-B5 wins. 19 N-Q4

20 N-Q3

Black now has two threats of major import,

21 R-R2

An oversight in a bad position. White's only practical move is 21 R-K1, as will be seen. He must concede 21 . . . BxP.

21 . . . , NxB Resigns

For after 22 QxN, B-QB4, White's Queen is lost (23 NxB, QxQ).

ROUMANIA, 1953 Bucharest International Promising Introduction

Roumania's new champion introduces himself in the following game as a player of great courage and imagination. The inaccuracies which both sides commit are pardonable in view of the fierce and complicated nature of the struggle.

SICILIAN DEFENSE PCO: p. 428, col. 52; MCO: p. 286, col. 110 (n)

Ciocaltea A, O'Kelly Belgium Roumania White Black 1 P-K4 P-Q84 6 B-QB4 P-K3 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 7 B-N3 Q-B2 PxP 3 P-Q4 8 B-K3 N-B3 4 NxP N-KB3 9 0-0 N-QR4 5 N-QB3 P-QR3 10 Q-K2 P-QN4

On this opening, compare these two games, 1952 CHESS REVIEW: Burger— Slater, page 310, October, and Prins—Unzicker, page 370, December.

Simagin, the promoter of White's setup, agrees with the fianchetto of Black's Queen Bishop, disagrees, however, with the early exchange of the White King Bishop.

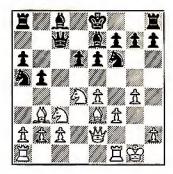
11 P-B3

Necessary. The more thematic 11 P-B4 favors Black because of 11 . . . NxB, followed by 12 . . . P-N5 and 13 . . . NxP.

The passive text is by no means too passive, for it is going to restrict the activity of Black's Queen Bishop, Consider also his next move. Much depends on whether or not Black will be able to enforce a Pawn exchange in the center by means of . . . P-Q4. White ought to prevent that move, unless he can isolate Black's Queen Pawn.

11 B-K2 12 P-N4

White prepares to dislodge Black's King Knight at a good moment, thereby countering . . . P-Q4 and also starting a King-side attack.



12 . . . P-R3

An unnecessary weakening. Better is 12 . . . NxB 13 BPxN, O-O-or 13 RPxN, B-N2! (13 . . . O-O? 14 NxNP!).

As for 12...O-O, this is provocative because of 13 P-N5 after which 13...N-K1 leads to a cramped position and 13...N-Q2 allows the very dangerous 14 NxKP, PxN 15 BxP†, K-R1 16 N-Q5, White then has two Pawns for the piece and a stong attack as well. He can also win the Exchange, if he wishes: 16...Q-Q1 17 BxN, QxB (17...BxB 18 B-N6!) 18 N-N6.

. 13 P-QR3 NxB 14 PxN

Recapturing with the Bishop Pawn fits into White's system, anyhow (cf. the Burger—Slater game).

14 B-N2 15 QR-B1 Q-N1 16 Q-Q2

From here on, both sides must watch closely for the possibility of BxRP. White does so with so much consistency that he finally misses the winning line and sacrifices the Bishop instead.

16 0-0

As of this moment, 17 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{BxP}}$ is insufficient.

17 N/3-K2 P-Q4

Seemingly, Black has scored a hit; for how can White now prevent the exchange of a Pawn in the center?

18 P-K5!

Here is the clever answer: 18 . . . Qx P loses the Queen to 19 B-B4.

18 N-Q2 19 N-N3

An interesting idea. White sacrifices a Pawn rather than play 19 P-B4 which, though offering fair chances, interferes with the sacrifice of the Bishop which he has in mind.

19 QxP

If 19 . . . NxP, then the Bishop sacrifice wins: 20 BxP, PxB 21 QxP and 22 N-R5.

20 KR-K1

20 B-B4 looks strong in view of 20 . . . Q-B3 21 R-B7. Black has, however, a favorable alternative: 20 . . . B-N4!!

20 B-KB3 21 N-R5 QR-B1 22 P-B4

White plans to play P-B5 at the earliest possible moment . . .

22 Q-K5 23 N-N3 Q-N3 24 P-R3 B-R5

. . . which is now.

25 P-B5 Q-B3 26 N-R5 Q-K2 27 R-B1

True, BxRP is still in the air, but White cannot afford 27 BxP, BxR, as White's Queen is then attacked.

> 27 RxR 28 RxR P-K4

† = check; \$ = dbl. check; \$ = dis. ch.

Here Black errs, after making steady headway towards consolidation, in thinking that the time to strike back has come. Correct is 26...R-B1.

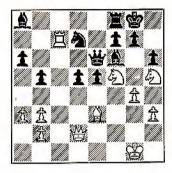
29 P-B6! BxP 30 N-B5 Q-K3 31 R-B7!

Conclusive, but not the way in which White sees it.

31

B-R1

If 31 . . . B-B1, White proceeds as in the game and wins because then Black lacks the saving move, . . . R-B1.



32 BxP

White is obsessed by the idea that he must bring off this sacrifice, and so he misses the winning line: 32 RxN! QxR 33 NxB†, PxN 34 B-B5! with the irremediable threat of QxRP (if 34 . . . Q-B1, first 35 P-N4!)

32 Q-N3†

32 . . . PxB loses to 33 QxRP: e.g., 33 . . . B-R1 34 Q-N5†, K-R2 35 RxN, R-KN1 36 RxP†, QxR 37 Q-R6 mate.

33 K-B1! QxR 34 BxP BxB

Instead of refuting White's combination with 34 . . . R-B1! threatening 35 . . . Q-B8†, Black blunders and loses.

35 Q-N5 Q-B8† 36 QxQ Resigns

ROUMANIA, 1953 Bucharest International

Russian vs. Russian

The following game shows how tournament winner Tolush suffered his only defeat—a good performance on the part of his compatriot. White fails to occupy adequate space in the opening and so starts in trouble. He then becomes exposed to a King-side attack and finally loses a piece.

ENGLISH OPENING

PCO, p. 45, col. 16; MCO; p. 33, col. 14

A. Tolush V. Smyslov
Soviet Union Soviet Union
White Black
1 P-QB4 P-K4

1 P-Q84 P-K4
2 N-Q83 N-Q83
3 N-B3 P-KN3

Here Black varies from what is offered in either PCO or MCO.

4 P-K3

Too slow to give White any initiative. 4 P-Q4, followed possibly by P-K4 is indicated.

	B-N2
P-Q4	

5 P-Q3 leads to a more harmonious development: e.g., 5 . . . KN-K2 6 P-QR3, P-Q4 7 PxP, NxP 8 B-Q2, and White plays the Scheveningen Sicilian reversed.

5 P-Q3 6 P-Q5

6 PxP, PxP 7 QxQ†, NxQ 8 N-QN5, N-K3 is comfortable for Black.

6 QN-K2 7 B-K2

White's last is inconsistent, After P-Q5, he ought to proceed with 7 P-K4. True, this switch to the King's Indian costs a tempo, but that is not serious.

7 P-B4! 8 Q-B2

After 8 N-K5, N-KB3 9 N-K6, BxN 10 PxB, P-B3, White soon loses his advanced King Pawn.

8.... N-KB3 9 O-O O-O 10 R-Q1 P-KR3

Black does not choose to allow N-KN5 forever and prevents it now.

11 P-B5 .

Premature. White opens a file when unable to take advantage of it. 11 P-QN3, followed by B-N2 and N-Q2, is a better line.

11 P-KN4 12 PxP PxP 13 N-Q2 P-B5

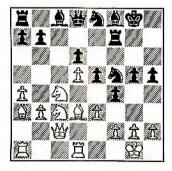
As against White's P-B5, Black's is justified. Black controls enough space on the King-side to be able to start an action there.

14 N-B4 N-B4 15 P-QR4 P-KR4 16 P-QN3 R-B2

Here and in the following, Black handily combines attack and defense,

17 B-R3 B-B1 18 B-Q3 N-K1

Now he threatens to breach White's Pawn front on the King-side, with 19 . . . P-B6.



19 R-K1

White faces serious trouble whatever he plays: e.g., 19 P-K4, N-Q5—or 19 N-Q2, PxP—or 19 B-K2, P-N5—or 19 BxN, BxB 20 P-K4, B-N5, followed after due preparation by . . . P-N5.

preparation by ... P-N5.

The text serves to give extra protection to the King Pawn, thus preparing for 20 N-Q2. But that comes too late.

The comparatively best chances are offered by 19 B-K4.

19 P-B6! 20 PxP

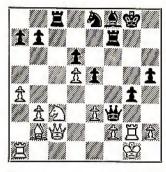
Neither 20 P-N3, P-R5! nor 20 B-KB1, PxP 21 BxNP, N-R5 is any better.

20 N-R5 24 B-QN2 BxR 21 N-Q2 B-R6 25 RxB Q-R6 22 B-KB1 Q-Q2 26 R-KN1 NxP 23 K-R1 27 NxN B-B1 QxN† 28 R-N2 P-N5

Black has obtained a distinct advantage, consisting of positional pressure along both Bishop files and chances for a mating attack,

29 K-N1 ...

The text proves to be hopeless. Instéad, 29 Q-K4 offers chances for a draw: e.g., 29 . . . QxQ 30 NxQ, R-B7 31 B-R3. Black then stands well but has difficulty in making any progress.



29 N-N2!

Decisive, Black threatens . . . N-B4-R5, while 30 Q-K4 now fails against 30 . . . RxN! 31 QxQ, PxQ!

30 P-K4

Parrying the threat—at the expense of a serious weakening. Black gains the square, his KB5, as well as possible communication for his heavy pieces through KB6 and QB6.

32 B-N4 33 R-N3 Q-B3 34 R-Q1 P-R3

Black plans to proceed with . . . P-N4 at a good moment.

35 Q-K2 B-R5 36 R-N2 Q-B6! 37 R-QB1

White now loses a piece, but he lacks adequate defense, anyhow: e.g., 37 QxQ, RxQ 38 R-QB1, B-N4 39 R-B2, P-N4 40 PxP, PxP 41 P-N4, B-B5, followed by 42 . . . R-B5 — or 37 Q-K1, R/2-B2 38 R-B1, B-N4 39 R-B2 (39 R-N3, BxR!), Q-Q6 40 R-K2, B-B5! (40 . . . RxN 41 R-N3!).

3 . . . RxN! Resigns



ARGENTINA, 1953 Mar del Plata International

Fragile System

In the following game, Black chooses a line which has, indeed, been tried by such masters as Alekhine and Capablanca—yet is dubious. It may be that supreme generalship can make it hold up; but its practical difficulties are many. And it is significant here that, after comparatively slight inaccuracies, Black meets with disaster.

RUY LOPEZ

PCO: page 370, col. 107; MCO: p. 231, col. 17

Dr. P. Trifund	vich		c.	Guimard
Yugoslavia			,	Argentina
White				Black
1 P-K4 F	-K4	4	B-R4	P-Q3
2 N-KB3 - N-	-QB3	5	BxN†	PxB
3 B-N5 ' P-	QR3	6	P-Q4	PB3

Black's last move, suggested by S. Alapin, constitutes the crucial line.

Given time, Black might obtain a promising position with these moves: $7 \cdot \dots \cdot P-N3$, $8 \cdot \dots \cdot N-R3$, $9 \cdot \dots \cdot N-B2$, $10 \cdot \dots \cdot B-KN2$, $11 \cdot \dots \cdot Q-K2$ and $12 \cdot \dots \cdot Q-O$.

7 B-K3

So as to answer 7 . . . P-N3 with 8 Q-Q2, preventing 8 . . . N-R3.

Another good continuation is 7 P-B4, P-N3 8 N-B3, N-R3 9 PxP, BPxP 10 B-N5, Q-Q2 11 B-B6, after which 11 . . . B-KN2 loses instantly to 12 NxP! (Barden-Post, Lucerne Christmas Tournament, Switzerland, 1952-3).

7 N-K2

Playable—though 7...P-N3 is still Black's best. Fianchettoing the King Bishop before moving the Knight is a security measure against White's Q-Q2 and B-R6.

8 N-B3

R-QN1

. . . .

A fairly common move which supposedly forces 9 P-QN3, thus seemingly winning a tempo. In truth, however, it loses one, as we shall see.

8 . . . N-N3 is better.

9 Q-Q3!

Indirecting protecting the Pawn as, after 9... RxP, White regains it favorably by 10 PxP, BPxP 11 NxP! (he wins the Exchange if the Knight is taken: 11... PxN 12 QxQ†, KxQ 13 O-O-O†). This combination renders Black's last move useless for the time being.

9	N-N3
10 0-0-0	B-K2
11 P-KR4	B-Q2

A further inaccuracy after which the Black position becomes totally cramped. Instead, White's King Rook Pawn must be stopped by 11...P-KR4. Then Black has good fighting chances in spite of his dangerously weakened King-side.

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12	P-R5	N-B1
13	N-KR4	Q-B1

Black plays for a counter-attack, but 13 . . . P-N3 is a better try.

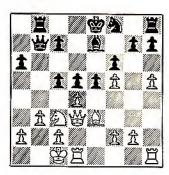
As for 13 . . . B-N5, White replies: 14 P-B3 and, if 14 . . . BxRP, 15 N-B5.

14 N-B5	BxN
15 PxB	P-Q4
16 P-B3!	

White both secures his Bishop Pawn and grips the center more firmly.

16 Q-N2 17 P-QN3 P-B4

Black's last looks strong, for there is no direct defense against the threatened fork: . . . PxP.



18 PxKP!

White escapes victoriously by means of a pretty combination.

Black has no choice now but to press the fork this way.

19 P-R6!

The counter-threat of 20 PxNP does the trick. Black is, one might say, outforked.

19 R-N1

For 19 . . . PxRP doesn't help: 20 Px P. BxP 21 N-K4.

20 Q-B4!

The last point: Black is helpless,

20	Q-N5
21 QxR	QxN
22 K-N1!	PxB

22 . . . QxB makes no difference.

23 P-K6! Resigns

ARGENTINA, 1953 Mar del Plata International

Prophet Abroad

In the following game, tournament winner Gligorich successfully avoids the book lines, outplays his opponent and surprises him with an early combination. The remainder of the game, in which Black drags on with two Pawns down, is of little interest.

Yugoslavian grandmaster Svetozar Gligorich seems to be a prophet only abroad, doing very well in foreign tournaments in contrast to failure at home. At Mar del Plata this year, he triumphed not only in surpassing Dr. Petar Trifunovich, the actual champion of Yugoslavia but also Miguel Najdorf who for long has won this annual contest at Mar del Plata against any opposition.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

S. Gligorich	1		K	. Ojanen
Yugoslavia				Finland
White				Black
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	6	P-Q4	QN-Q2
2 N-KB3	P-KN3	7	Q-B2	R-K1
3 P-QN3	B-N2	8	N-B3	P-K4
4 B-N2	0-0	9	B-K2	P-B3
5 P-K3	P-Q3	10	0-0	

This position can be reached in a number of ways: e.g., via the Nimzovich Attack—PCO: page 322, col. 45; MCO: page 217, col. 23 (g)—or by transpositions from the Reti or the English as here. It comes nearest, however, to being an irregular line of the King's Indian Defense, marked by White's P-K3, instead of the usual P-K4—cf. PCO: page 273, col. 122-124 (i).

The chances are approximately even.

10 PxP

Black proceeds as per the usual King's Indian, but without obtaining the usual counter-play. For with White's Pawn standing at K3, there is nothing to gain on the King file.

Keeping the center and striving for ... P-K5 is a much better plan.

11	NxP!	N-N3
12	QR-Q1	P-Q4

Black aims to liquidate his backward Queen Pawn—a satisfactory plan only if he can avoid having an isolated Queen Pawn.

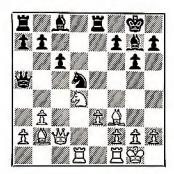
13 PxP	QNxP
14 NxN	NxN
15 B-KB3	

White threatens 16 P-K4, followed by 17 NxP. The immediate 15 P-K4 is met by 15... N-B5 after which 16 NxP loses a piece to 16... Q-N4.

15 Q-R4

Consistent. Black pulls his Queen out from under fire of the Rook yet keeps his Q4 under control and so prevents the isolation of his Queen Pawn: 16 BxN, QxB is safe enough.

So far, Black's view. But White has a surprise up his sleeve.



16 NxP!!

The tactical refutation of Black's strategy.

16	PxN
17 BxB	KxB
18 QxBP	

Three of Black's pieces are loose; one must fall soon.

18 N-B2

Black's only move.

19 R-B1 20 R-B5 R-K2 Q-N5

20 . . . Q-N3 is comparatively better since, after 21 QxQ, PxQ 22 RxN, RxR 23 BxR, R-R2, Black emerges with only one Pawn down.

21 Q-Q6 22 Q-K5† R-Q2 P-B3

Apparently, Black had thought he could retain the piece this way,

23 QxN!

Another surprise: after 23...RxR 24 RxR† and 25 BxR, White has two Rooks and two Pawns for the Queen; and he wins easily, the more so as Black's King's position is weakened.

The rest needs no comment.

23 .		R-N1	36	K-K2	P-KN4
24 6	QR5	B-R3	37	P-N3	B-Q2
25 0	QxQ	RxQ	38	K-Q2	PXP
26 P	CR-B1	K-B2	39	NPxP	B-K1
27 F	R-B7	K-K2	40	K-B3	B-Q2
28 F	₹/1-B6	R-N3	41	P-N4†	K-Q4
29 F	RxR†	KxR	42	P-K4†	K-Q3
30 F	₹xR	PxR	43	K–Q4	B-B3
31 E	3-K4	K-Q3	44	B-B2	B-K1
32 F	P-B4	K-B4	45	P-QR4	B-B3
33 F	P-QR3	B-N4	46	P-R5	PxP
34 F	<-B2	B-K1	47	PxP	K-B2
35 E	3-Q3	P-R3	48	P-K5	PxP†
			49	KxP	Resigns

₩ UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, 1953 Metropolitan Chess League

A "Stonewall" Finish

By name, the Stonewall formation does not sound very aggressive. When the system does work, however, the opposing side is apt to be overwhelmed by pelting rocks as the stonewall bursts open. Some such is the course of the following game in which the ex-collegian Fajans axes the collegian Zimmerman in the annual Met League team championships.

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Stonewall Variation)

PCO: page 323, col. 50; MCO: p. 225, col. 63

Notes by I. A. Horowitz

A. Zimmerman	Harry J. Fajans
Intercollegiates	Marshall Seniors
White	Black

1 N-KB3	P-KB4
2 P-KN3	N-KB3
3 B-N2	P-Q4

Black gives his plan away too soon. Even though he prefers the Stonewall, he ought to jockey into it by playing 3 . . . P-K3 first. For now White can cross him up.

4 P-Q4

White falls into line. A better idea is for him to play for P-K4, with 4 P-Q3. Then Black's preparation to occupy his K5 with a Knight goes for naught, and his two projected Pawns are targets.

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

4	P-K3
5 O-O	B-Q3
6 P-B4	P-B3

Now, by transposition, the typical Stonewall formation has been reached.

7 P-N3	0-0
8 B-N2	QN-Q2
9 QN-Q2	Q-K1
10 Q-B2	

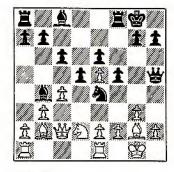
Better treatment of this formation is 10 P-K3, followed by 11 N-K1-Q3.

10 Q-R4 11 KR-K1

Evidently, White readies for 12 N-B1. He voluntarily assumes the defensive, and Black therefore creates something for White to defend.

11 N-K5 is an excellent rejoinder. If 11 . . . BxN 12 PxB, N-N5 then 13 N-B3 defends against the mate threat and protects the King Pawn. And, of course, if 11 . . . QxKP? 12 B-K3—finis.

11	N-K5
12 N-K5	N×N/4
13 PxN	B-N5



14 BxN

14 B-QB1 is essential. The exchange plays right into Black's hands and leads to a typical "Stonewall" finish.

14	BPxB
15 P-QR3	

White is oblivious of what is in store.

15 RxP!

This is it.

16 KxR QxRP†
17 K-K3

If 17 K-B1, then 17 . . . BxN, followed by 18 . . . B-Q2 and 19 . . . R-B1 \dagger , is more than sufficient.

17		QxNP†
18	N-B3	BxR
19	RxB	PxN
20	R-KB1	P-B78

White can safely resign.

21	K-Q2	Q-N7	24	B-Q4	B-R3
22	Q-N1	PxP	25	RxP	Q-N4†
23 PxP	P-QN3	26	K-K1	Q-N8	
				Resigns	

NEW YORK, 1953 Metropolitan Chess League

Seniors vs. Juniors

The Met League season in New York opens with the two Marshall teams pitted against each other—to avoid any play for club sentiment. Should one team be in line to take the title, the other might be suspected of not trying too hard, if

they met at such time. But, staged at the outset, this intra-club match is definitely a dog-fight. Especially so, this year, when the "other" Marshall team was turned over exclusively to junior members—or, should we say, junior masters?

ENGLISH OPENING

PCO: page 48. col. 26; MCO: p. 35, col. 21

Notes by the winner

Fred Turim

Edward Lasker

Marshall Seniors		Marshall	Juniors
White			Black
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	5 PxN	PxN
2.N-QB3	P-K3	6 NPxP	QxBP
3 P-K4	P-Q4	7 P-Q4	P-B4
4 P-K5	P-Q5	8 N-B3	P-KR3

Gruenfeld omitted this last move against me in the tournament at Vienna, 1951.

9	B-Q3	N-B3
10	0-0	B-K2

White's Queen Pawn is poisoned. For after 10 . . . PxP 11 PxP, NxP 12 NxN, QxN 13 R-N1! Black experiences difficulty bringing out his King Bishop which must guard the King Knight Pawn against White's threat of B-N2.

11 Q-K2 0-0

Of course not now 11 . . . PxP, etc., for the same threat of B-N2 prevails after the exchanges.

12 R-N1	R-Q1
13 R-Q1	B-B1

The toxicity of the Queen Pawn, if anything, has increased. Now, if it is captured, White immediately gains material.

14 Q-K4 ...

14 P-Q5 has to be considered here. For, if 14 . . . PxP 15 PxP, RxP, then 16 B-R7 \dagger wins the Exchange. But, after 14 . . . N-K2, White's center Pawns are in a tenuous state.

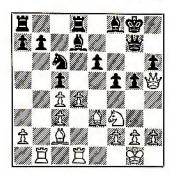
14 P–KN3 15 B–K3

15 B-B2 is more flexible, allowing the options of R-Q3 and either K3 or KB4 for the Bishop.

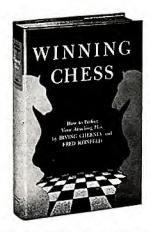
15 Q-N2!

Black prepares to ensnare White's Queen by pushing the King-side Pawns. Such action, however, as White reasons, is premature as Black's Queen-side still remains undeveloped. Hence the following.

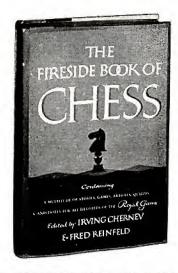
P-B4	16 Q-R4
P-KN4	17 B-B2
B-Q2	18 Q-R5



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Here I said to myself: "All your pieces are in play, therefore Black's offer of the Queen Knight Pawn ought to be refuted, by the sacrifice of the Exchange." For example, 19 RxP, N-R4 20 RxB! RxR 21 N-K5, R-QB2 22 P-B4, after which, if 22 . . . PxBP 23 B/3xP, PxP 24 R-QR, the threat of 25 R-N3 is embarrassing for Black. Or, if 22 . . . P-N5, 23 P-Q5 ought to prove too much for Black.

Alas, why did I not have the courage of my conviction? Ab, youth!

19 N-K1

Black now has the opportunity to equalize.

> 19 . . . B-K1 20 Q-K2

Here Black had only about eight minutes left for the remaining 20 moves. One more reason why I should have risked the sacrifice. With enough time to spare. Black would probably have seen that he could readily equalize with 20 . . . P-B5! 21 P-Q5, PxB 22 PxN, PxP† 23 KxP, BxP 24 QxP†, etc.

Yes, miss the best moves once, and today's youngsters will punish you.

20

Does he think I will leave the Knight Pawn in peace forever?

21	RxP	B-B3	26	B-Q4	Q-B2
22	R-B7	KR-B1	27	PxP	NxP
23	RxR	RxR	28	Q-B4	Q-K3
24	P-Q5!	PxP	29	N-B3	N-B5
25	BxQBP	R-K1	30	QxQ†	NXQ
			31	B-N3	BxN

Too much, such an ending, with only a quarter of a minute left for Black. The two "Janowskis" now rake the board.

32	PxB	P-R3	36	B-Q5	R-Q1
33	R-K1	K-B2	37	P-B4	K-K2
34	R-K5	P-B5	38	B-N6	R-N1
35	R-R5	R-R1	39	RxP	N-N2
			40	R-R7†	K-B3

Not 40 . . . K-K1 41 B-B7 mate.

41 B-Q4†

Resigns

A piece is lost.

A FOREIGN

RUSSIA. 1953 USSR Championship

A Beautiful Fight

4 NxP

This game is a beautiful fight with fierce attack and powerful defense perfectly matching each other. One feels sorry that Black, with the excitement practically over and a draw in sight, eventually blunders.

SICILIAN DEFENSE PCO: p, 425, col. 47; MCO: p. 276, col. 57

V. Byvshev 1. Boleslavsky White Black 1 P-K4 P-QB4 5 N-QB3 P-Q3 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 6 B-KN5 P-K3 3 P-Q4 PXP 7 Q-Q2 B-K2 N-B3

8 0-0-0

9 K-N1

The more usual 9 P-B4 is in PCO and MCO.

> 9 P-KR3 10 BxN

10 B-R4, NxN 11 QxN, NxP! as well as 10 NxN, PxN 11 BxN, BxB! is convenient for Black.

> 10 BxB 11 N-N3

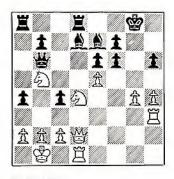
Instead of trying to obtain an advantage along the Queen file, as is frequently done in this variation, White first fortifies his own King position and then starts a Pawn storm against Black's King. In this way, he soon obtains a very strong attack.

11	Q-N3
12 P-B4	P-QR4
13 N-R4	Q-B2

This is how the game was recorded, but hardly how it could have been played. The move actually played must have been 13 . . . Q-R2; for, after 13 . . . Q-B2, 14 QxQP is good for White, whereas it fails after 13 . . . Q-R2 (14 QxQP? R-Q1).

14	P-N4	R-Q1	19	N-N5	Q-N3
15	P-R4	P-Q4	20	N/3-Q4	N-R4
16	P-K5	B-K2	21	P-B5	N-B5
17	R-R3	B-Q2	22	BxN	PxB
18	N-B3	P-R5	23	P-B6	PxP

The game has reached a very critical stage. Black faces a most dangerous attack, but he also has strong counterthreats: e.g., 24 . . . BxN,



24 P-N5!!

Only in this way does White succeed in keeping his attack going.

> BPXNP! 24

Best-as shown by:

- (1) 24 . . . BxN 25 NPxBP: White
- (2) 24 . . . RPxP 25 RPxP: White wins because of the double threat of 26 NPxP and 26 Q-R2;
- (3) 24 . . . PxKP 25 P-N6!! (not 25 PxP? K-R1!): White has a winning attack: e.g., 25 . . . PxN or BxN 26 QxP or 25 . . . PxP 26 QxP, B-K1 27 R-N1. threatening 28 RxPt-or 25 . . . B-KB1 26 PxP†, KxP 27 Q-B2†, K-K1 28 R-B1;
- (4) 24 . . . P-B4 25 P-N6! B-KB1 26 R-KN3, BxN 27 P-N7: White wins.

Not 25 . . . PxP because of 26 Q-R2 and not 25 . . . BxP because of 26 R-N1, threatening 27 RxB†.

After the text, Black threatens 26 . . . QxN as well as 26 . . . RxN,

B-Q83

Black now threatens 27 . . . B-K5† after which he holds his King-side securely.

27 Q-B4! 28 R-R2 P-R6 RxN

Black's last is a wise measure, securing counter-play. Without this sacrifice, he may lose: e.g., 28 . . . BxP 29 R-N1, K-B1 30 RxB (30 NxP†? K-K2!), B-K5†! 31 QxB, PxR 32 Q-R7.

29 PxR	BxP
30 R-N1	K-B1
31 RxB!	



31 B-K5†!

The saving counter-combination.

32 Q×B

Forced. 32 K-R1 fails against 32 . . . PxP† 33 RxNP, RxP†!!—and mate follows. If 32 K-B1, Black obtains a winning counter-attack with 32 . . . PxP† 33 RxNP, QxP.

32 PxR 33 Q-B3!

White threatens to win a Rook: 34 R-R8†, K-K2 35 Q-B6†, K-Q2 36 QxBP†, K-B3 37 QxKP†, K-N4 38 QxQ†, etc.

33 Q-R7 is met by 33 . . . QxQP, while now (33 Q-B3) . . . QxQP still loses the Rook: 34 R-R8†, K-K2 35 QxNP†, Q-Q2 36 QxQ†, etc.

33 R-Q1! 34 Q×RP†

This capture relieves White of the constant mating threat against his King . . .

34 K-K1 35 Q-R4† K-K2 36 Q-R3† K-K1

... so White plans to resume action on the King-side, winning Black's King Bishop Pawn by force. He then has only approximate equality, yet that is all he can achieve.

37 Q-KB3

RXP

Now Black commits a gross blunder. He loses since his King cannot find refuge on QB1. Correct is either $37\ldots K-Q2$ or $37\ldots QxQP$.

38 R-R8† K-Q2 39 QxBP† K-B3

See last note: 39 . . .K-B1 (with his Rook at Q1, that is) is necessary.

40 QxKP† K-N4 41 P-R4†! Resigns

Black must have overlooked this Pawn check which wins his Queen,

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl, check; \S = dis. ch.

Solitaire Chess

SACRIFICE THE OPPONENT'S PIECES!

BOUQUETS of the chessboard to the romantic classicist, who parts with his men with ease and abandon. Thorns to the infernal iconoclast. So it goes. Yet the latter's lot is not a happy one. Here villainous Dr. Nedelkjovich (White) takes the thorny path—and everything thrown at him. The game, a Gruenfeld Defense by Soluch at Vienna, 1953, begins with 1 P-Q4. N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-KN3 3 N-QB3, P-Q4 4 B-B4, B-N2 5 P-K3, O-O 6 PxP (a).

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's 6th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue so to end of game.

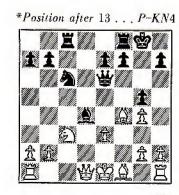
COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
		6 NxP		
7 NxN	3	7 QxN		
8 BxP	8	8 N-B3		
9 N-K2	5	9 B-N5		
10 P-B3	6	10 QR-B1 (b)		-
11 N-B3	6	11 Q-K3		
12 B-KB4	5	12 BxQP (c)		
13 PxQB	6	13 P-KN4*		
14 BxP	5	14 KR-Q1		
15 Q-B3	6	15 BxN†		
16 PxB	3	16 , . , . Q-K4		
17 B-K2	5	17 QxP†?(d)		
18 K-B2	5	18 N-K4		
19 Q-K4	5	19 R-Q7		
20 KR-Q1	5	20 R-B5		
21 QxNP	5	21 R-N7		
22 QxKP	5	22 R-B1		
23 R-Q8†	5	23 R×R		
24 QxR†	3	24 K-N2		
25 B-R6†!	9	Resigns		
Total Score	100	Your percentage		-

SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair.

Notes to the Game

- (a) Heading for a speculative Pawn grab.
- (b) 10...BxBP 11 PxB, QxBP 12 R-KN1, QxP is a double-edged gamble—but favored for Black by *PCO*.
- (c) In a game. Lasker—Fine, New York, 1940, Black tried 12... NxP. After 13 PxB, KR-Q1 14 K-B2. White's position was better.
- (d) 17 . . . QxB 18 O-O, N-K4 19 Q-B4, Q-N2 is a likely draw.





POSTAL SCRIPTS

Postal Chess Ratings

We have—somewhat reluctantly—decided to list ratings only semi-annually. The publication of ratings can be thus reduced without affecting postal play, and a semi-annual listing may highlight them—for incidental honorary effects—even better than quarterly listings.

At any rate, we are virtually compelled to cut down the number of listings yearly. The increasing number of postalites (it runs to about 3500 now) makes for mounting costs, in time for tabulating ratings and in expense of printing them. And our printing costs are rising quite independently. On these counts, our choice is forced.

In addition, non-postalites pour in with complaints after each rating issue, on the fewer pages devoted to the interests of chess-players in general in such issues. And it has curiously little effect on them when we suggest that they, too, take up Postal Chess and so turn the rating pages into personal interest for themselves.

So there seems good point in converting two of the quarterly rating listings into material of more interest for all. And, if it can be managed, we think we

	-		
	RATING	CHART	
Col.	1 Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4
0	50	50	0
20	48	52	2
40	46	54	4
60	44	56	6
80	42	58	8
100	40	60	10
120	38	62	12
1.10	-36	64	14
160	34	66	16
180	32	68	18
200	30	70	20
220	28	72	22
240	26	74	24
260	24	76	26
280	22	78	28
300	20	80	30
320	18	82	32
340	16	84	34
360	14	86	36
380	12	88	38
400	10	90	40
420	8	92	42
440	6	94	44
460	4	96	46
480	2	98	48
500	0	100	50

have a fine compromise between the postalite and the non-postalite interests. That is, if Jack W. Collins can spare the time for it, we shall devote the pages gained to extra space for Postal Chess games with his excellent annotations. The general reader will thus have more games material to peruse, and the postalite greater chance to see his own or his postal rivals' games in print,

The ratings then to be listed will be in the August issue, to sum up the halfyear ending on June 30th, and in the February one, to give the year-end ratings by the time they can be calculated and published on games reported during the previous December.

How We Compute Ratings

For the newcomers to Postal Chess, the rating system is quite simple but needs to be explained. See Rating Chart.

Postalites can compute their ratings only approximately at best. For we calculate ratings on each result in the order in which we receive them, using ratings as they stand as of that moment for the two players concerned.

The basic change is 50 points, plus for winner, minus for the loser — for players rated within 10 points of each other. See top line of rating chart.

When a player at 900, as an example, engages one at \$12, we figure their difference in ratings, for column 1, as \$0, and follow that line out. If the higher wins (col. 2), we give him 42 points, deduct 42 from his opponent. If he loses (col.3), we deduct 58 and add 58 to his opponent's rating. On a draw (col. 4), we deduct \$ points from the higher, add \$ to the lower player.

Assigning Tournaments

For now, we shall continue to assign tourneys on ratings published in February. Next month, we shall explain how they will be assigned in the future.

RETURN POSTS

Old timers who return to Postal Chess after some lapse of time and ratings may request new ratings if they feel that their old ones no longer represent their present abilities. A number of those listed above under "New Postalites" are such,

Otherwise, as for the following who restarted play during March, they resume with those ratings at which they left:

L. W. Beaudry 346, A. L. Bowen 560, D.

L. W. Beaudry 346, A. L. Bowen 560, D. Burg 1220, D. D. Fish 584, H. Flo 798, K. A. Funk 900, H. R. Gordon 836, E. J. Healey 830, J. R. Heberling 1004, H. V. Knight 1004, C. V. Moose 894, W. A. Nyman 1100, L. C. Olmsted 1500 and J. W. Ritter 1194.

NEW POSTALITES

The following players started Postal Chess play during March, with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300; G. M. Banker, Dr. V. Berzzarin, O. L. Brantley, F. Casault, W. J. Couture, R. Dorsey, G. Hutchinson, W. H. Janes, Dr. H. Kaman, J. Mager, W. S. Motts, Capt. M. Pakadaman, M. M. Schaffer, B. Schiller and L. L. Wood;

Class B at 1200: A. Addelston, L. T. Douglass, M. Goldgell, R. B. Hall, E. E. Hite, C. L. Inman, Mrs. R. A. Karch, I. Kolotkin, J. C. Mallory, P. L. Marjon, M. Mester, L. J. Miller, W. H. Miller, H. P. Murray, G. K. Newell, O. Ostrum, Dr. A. H. Seering, J. H. Snyder, W. J. Strauss, B. Susskind, C. S. Weikel and Dr. G. M. Wood;

Class C at 900: O. D. Abington, W. S. Allyn, R. W. Amidon, B. Arbogast, M. Athencous, D. Artley, W. F. Bailey, C. A. Barlow, F. J. Blum, E. H. Bristol, E. D. Brown, R. E. Burry, R. M. Burt, F. L. Clawson, H. H. Coggeshall, A. Cummings, M. Danon, F. E. Darmer, Mrs. I. M. Davison, J. Doan, R. M. Dudley, J. T. Farrington, Mrs. E. P. Fowler, J. D. Frame, F. L. Gibby, M. E. Gibson, D. I. Gildenberg, C. F. Goldbach, D. Goldsmith, R. J. Greendonner, T. D. Hall, E. Hanin, G. T. Hedges D. S. Hoopes, L. F. Horne, R. W. Howering, F. H. Johnson, J. Kubu, B. A. Lang, R. M. Larson, Sfc. H. J. Leeson, A. Levitt, E. Lichtenstein, H. Linnabury, J. C. Longstreet, E. L. McCartney, E. F. McCloskey, J. R. McLoughlin, J. E. McNutt, W. C. McPherson, P. Michaels, H. D. Miller, J. Nowak, L. E. Olsen, M. M. Paris, H. T. Prentzel, Capt, S. Reamey, E. Romm, E. N. Rubin, A. R. Ruehl, J. S. Sackman, P. Schwart, E. C. Swanwick, R. J. Tondinson, J. W. S. Van, E. R. Van Hise, J. Voight, A. Wallack, D. A. Wenzel, T. Weston (Sr.) and T. H. Yates;

Class D at 600: Mrs. K. Albert, C. Antcliff, J. Anthony, Mrs. J. Bailhe, R. C. Baker, T. J. Benson, V. J. Bottino, G. Brodsky, P. Brodsky, H. Burke, D. R. Chapman, R. Clark, G. Cook, G. DeCleer, W. J. DeMordaunt, H. Derksen, G. Diehling, E. C. Edmonds A. S. Engel, A. Franks, C. R. Freeman, A. T. Gibbons, W. K. Gibson, W. Harding, W. D. Hulsizer, H. H. Hunter, L. Jacobsen, Joan E. Johnson, B. M. Keeny, C. Keesling, W. A. Knoll, J. Krawitz, E. C. Kreiger, C. Lakin, W. E. Lanam, R. Lucas, R. C. Lynch, R. E. Lynch, P. McGrail, Mrs. S. B. McGrail, J. Middleton, H. Miller, Sr., C. C. Morris, H. G. Morse, C. H. Owen, T. Y. Parrish, Virginia Partain, W. Plummer, Margaret T. Prendergast, R. E. Price, J. Rene, M/Sgt, R. J. Roberson, M. Rosenblum, R. Royer, H. M. Ruhlman, J. C. Sherbno, R. K. Skipworth, J. Silberberg, D. J. Smalley, Jos, M. Sussman, L. Towle, R. Trent, M. W. Vozick and C. Wahl,



POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received during March, 1953

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game-but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4-man sections, state ilso if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

52-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek () (1st) 52-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2) 52-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins. 0. In these, the year (52), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 52-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1952) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfelt with-

out rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit roundclosing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report if in any doubt.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date; e.g., if your game began June, 1951, your request must be mailed in May, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in May, 1951, must be so reported and in the mail before June 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date; (2) diagram of the position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear Win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-160: 56 Coker conks Nicholas, 62 Schultz masters Mendel, \$3 Gage bests Schwerner, 92 Huffman balts Landa, 107 Connell, Morse tie. 108 Foote, Summers-Gill tie. 112 Howen halts Gingold; Wyller whips Hall, Smith. 114 Bass bows to Grieder. 116 Pintarch tops Lehrer, Fahnline; Lehrer licks Wallach, 117 Hutson stops Steger, 119 Smith smites Pico, 121 Sperling downs Davies, 127 McAninch bows to Wyller, ties Keith. 132 Clark, Cushman tie, 135 Tremear trips Smith, 137 Vano licks Lucas, 138 Wolf bests Gage, 141 Miller conks Keith, 142 Lapham, McClung, Connor, Aikman mob Gray; Lap-ham licks Wyller, 143 Dishaw downs Wyller, 150 Skarsten stops Sellner, 153 Ermidis ties Sciarretta, bows to Bass, 154 Warriner wal-lops Johnson, 155 Austin stops Marston; Loose licks Wyller, 157 Faircloth clips Bokma.

Tourneys 161-173: 161 Larsen masters Mara, 162 Rea rips Robinson, 163 Carmean conks Reddy, 167 Call bests Vollmer; King whips Williams, 168 Gode halts Hawley; Forbes, Gode tie, 171 Cory bests Bokma,

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tournaments ought to be finished. If yours are not, urge your opponents to reply promptly, then report if they do not! Check your results, report any that you may have forgotten to report or that otherwise have not been published.

Tourneys 1-100: 22 Evans overcomes Petrovich (2), Gregory, 28 Borowiak tops Ladd twice, 36 Carmean bests Bass, 42 Williams bows to Smith, bests McWhiney, 61 Marshall masters Yost, 62 Seeley chops Cham-berlain (2), Leake, 64 Latnik licks Alexander (2), loses to Bochm, 74 Kalleberg bests Pressman, bows to Mitchell; Gatehouse halts Kalleberg, Mitchell, 76 Faber fells Savage, ties Brown, 81 Clark tops (1a) Balzac, 84 Sheehan downs Downing (2), 91 Schwerner tops (la) Murray.

Tourneys 101-200: 107 Arnold defeats Dulicai. 108 Fahnline fells Alley. 122 Ley licks Eikrem. 128 Fagan rips Rainson. 129 McCoubrey bests Burton (2), 133 Jenkins tops, then ties Keith. 135 Garrison, Rothman rip Tuggle, 136 Dan(zler downs Landon, 140 Tarr tops Grady, 144 Killian conks Topka, 148 Levy licks Cunningham, 151 Viazmitinoff bests Burns (2); Burns tops Talla. 152 Baker beats Gibson, 156 Faber fells, then ties Topka, 158 Taylor halts Howen, 161 Benz bests Latnik, 163 Maxwell whips Albert, 168 French tops (2) Glusman, ties Sciarretta, 171 Baildon downs Albert, 174 Henderson halts Bannon, 181 Graves nicks Nickel, 184 Rajczak, Trucis tle, 185 Bingham, Ayres each best Breithaupt twice. 189 Williams whips Eby, Hoffman, 191 Faber fells Dille, 193 Hance halts Indrieri, 195 Walsh whips Eldridge, 197 Hickenlooper, (2) McCurdy fell Faber; Roth rips McCurdy.

Tourneys 201-235: 201 Thordsen defeats Gifford. 203 McInturff tops Beard (2), Taylor (2); Taylor bests Beard (2), 204 correction; Leonard tied one game with Schroeder, 206 Wingard nips Nathan, 207 Blackler bows ties Gelfand, 211 Hanshaw, Ryan split two. 212 Okraszewski tops, then ties Wingard; Wingard halts Hanshaw, 213 Ghetzler bests Broderson, 216 Caroe tops (2a) Hicks, 217 Broderson. 216 Caroe tops (2a) Hicks. 217 Braveman rips Rabinowitz. 218 Marshall bows twice to Roizen and to McIntosh; McIntosh rips Roizen; Callaghan withdraws, 220 Huffman halts Sampson. 223 Wingard conks Calhamer. 224 Brown halts Harrisch. 225 Moehrman bows to Paananen, bests Pratt, 226 Miller whips Weibel, 231 McLellan licks Schooley, 232 Shumsky tops (2f) Headrick, 233 Russell bows to Bock, bests

Tourneys 236-265: 236 Cooley conks Goe, Indrieri; O'Connell overcomes Goe, Indrieri; Goe downs Indrieri. 237 Aron halts Dalsimer, Haussling, 238 Graf bests Brodeur, 239 Germain cracks Kramer, 240 Buchanan bests (2) Grunzweig, 243 Hunt halts Sherbert, 244 Gill loses two to Rideout and to Namson; Fort fells Rideout, 245 Skeris bows to Hunt, bests Bleakley. 246 Breithaupt bows to Conway (2), Gray, Shumsky (2), 248 Zaas clips Clutter (2). 250 Ros rips Hammond, Rand; Hammond halts Rand. 256 Kirschner splits with Linn, loses to Topka. 257 Drago downs Bloomfield, 258 Gifford masters Muecke. 259 Healey (2), Petronke down Drago. 260 LeClerc tramples Trimmer (2). 262 Smith smites Gregory. 261 Bass bests Taliaferro.

Tourneys 266-300: 266 Frankel bests Mills twice. 267 Quane tops Hanson, Uberti; Uberti halts Hanson, 270 Corson conks Del Bourgo, 273 Piotrowski bows to Gregory, tops Willens, ties, then loses to Kolody, 274 Graves bests Graham, 275 Roecker jolts Jewett, (2) Williams; Jewett conks Culpepper. 280 Johnson, (2) Wildman overcome Oeder. 281 Clark clips Keniston; Lilling Marschner. 288 Raduazzo licks Levine. 289
Mayer masters Price. 290 Hornbuckle bests
Savary (2), 291 Lang and Owers each top

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Vandertuin twice, 292 Billman, Johnson split two, 296 McInturff tops Ogilvie, 297 Coupal, Davis down Mills, 298 MacMillan smites Smith, 299 Anderson bests Greenberg; Steen stops Anderson, Downs, 300 Reid rips Dishaw; Fagan withdraws,

Tourneys 301-362: 301 Gelfand loses to Stuppler, (2) Reich, McCoubrey; McCoubrey stops Stuppler, 302 Burgess bests Hedrick, 306 Portala splits with Vicinus, loses (2) to Cravener, 307 Smead smites Porbes, 309 Freeman downs McDaniel, 311 Cunningham hits Bancroft, 318 Gelder tops Marshall (2), Lynch, loses to Cammen, 320 Gordon, Hirsch split two, 331 Kidwell overcomes Alter, 332 Rains rips Mayes (2), 324 Rains routs Call, Mueller (2), 335 Lewis licks Basham France, Turrill, 337 Bindman bests Bryant (2), 338 Kindle conks Keith, 346 Hooper halts Bergamo, 355 Glusman tops Cameron, 356 Montgomery licks Lee, 361 Howarth, Szold tie,

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tourneys 1-81: 4 Magee masters Williams, 19 Chapman rips Rubin,

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now, Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report,

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date; e.g., if your game began June, 1951, your request must be mailed in May, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in May, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before June 1st, 1953.

For adjudication give (1) full record of the moves to date: (2) diagram of the position reached: (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-149: 43 Lubell, Trull tie. 52 Baraquet tops Thompson, Garver, 61 Rains, Smith tie. 66 Holmquist, Rolo tie. 72 Baptist tops (2f) Burns, bows to Gotham, 79 Bochm bests Bauer, 81 Rider rips Schultz, 88 Ohmes whips Wengraf, 89 Appelman tops Reynolds twice, 117 Soly splits two with Vosloh, ties with Giasson, 138 Southard tops Peterson, 140 Clark, Nordin tie, 144 Sprenger tops Ardizzone, 146 Newman, Jungwirth nick Suysker

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tourneys ought to be finished. If yours are not, urge opponents to reply to move promptly, report if they do not so reply. Also check your results, report any which you may have forgotten to send in or which have otherwise not been published. And, if in doubt as to results reported, send in list of all as a final report for your part in the tournament.

Tourneys 1-100: 3 Athey, Ottinger tie, 4 Werner whips Secord, 5 Barber bests Black, 16 Dittman, Johnson tie, 24 Appelman clips Cleere, 29 Harvey, Markoff tie, 39 Wall whips Roberts (2); Bloomer downs Duncombe, 42 Kelley halts Herring, 43 Baraquet bests Warren, 48 Baxter beats Petonke, 49 Arnow nips Murphy, 50 Smith smites Armstrong, 51 Butterworth fells Fenner, 54 Hayes halts Gargan, 58 Cushman withdraws, 60 Berry bests Richter, 63 Denham, Raymond split two; Kreisler cracks Raymond, 65 McClellan halts Hume, 78 Hull, Spade tie, 86 Mayo withdraws, 84 Greene downs Oeder (2), 86 Irwin withdraws, 87 Halliwell tops Gage, Powell, 88 Van Brunt ties Ornstein, loses to Fries, 89 Collins bests Silver, bows to Haggett, 91 Leverone withdraws, 92

Boehm beats Galvin, 95 Landon downs Soper, 96 Seabrook bows to Englehardt, (2)

Fleming. 100 Campbell conks Cowan.
Tourneys 101-136: 102 Holbrook defeats
Fouquet. 104 Bachhuber bests Harmon (2),
Kinnaman; Kinnaman (2), Ogard halt Harmon. 105 Krucke cracks Reardan. 106 Berman bows to Lekowski (2). 107 Stanley
stops Ellenberg. 110 Fiedrich jolts Johnson.
111 Bleakley whips Wilmarth. 116 Mauer ties
Maslow, loses two to Scelsi. 119 Burbank
bests Mattern. 121 Garner halts Howen, Wilmarth. 122 Mayo withdraws. 126 Greenbank
bests Hedrick, 127 Rubinstein splits two
with Macormac, loses two to Secord. 128
Zaas bests Kohout, Petty; Van deGriff defeats Petty. 129 Stanford wins from Yopp,
loses to Day. 130 Baker bests King. 131 Ribowsky clips Clareus, Macormac. 132 Manny
ties Williams, splits two with Raimi, 135
Heino halts Baker. 136 Jacobs Jolts Smoron.

Tourneys 137-170: 137 Krajkiewicz tops Watson twice, Wurl. 139 Grosz conks Pliskoff, 141 Mattle masters Koffman, 142 Leigh hows 10 Caldwell, bests Miller, 143 Sommer masters Mayer; Holbrook halts Druet, 144 Mayo withdraws, 145 Priebe bests Bullockus; Agnello tops (1a) Seidler, 147 Coleman conks Packard, 148 Matz, Beautieu defent MacDonough; Beautieu halts Hannold (2), 149 Roberts rips Jolly, 150 Lieberman bests Bass, 151 Connor wins two from Strader, 153 Babcock bests Satterlee (2), 154 Schoerner tops Tully, 155 Raimi (2), Contoski stop Stout, 156 Thomas tops Laine, 157 Williams whips Appelman, 159 Walrath downs Dodge, Hayes, 162 Fauver tops Aston: Lubetsky licks Fauver, (2) Aston, 165 Raimi bests Billman, 167 Rodriguez rips (2) Ferrandiz, 170 Stark stops Ferrandiz.

Tourneys 171-207: 171 Rider rips Chapman. 173 Mitchell bows to Holmquist, bests (2) Monroe, 174 Grosz downs Davenport, 175 Miskalajunas withdraws, 179 Lyon licks Bloomer, 183 Lane bests Seewald, Day, 188 Estrada, Olsen (2), Kumro top Thompson; Estrada downs Kumro, 189 Distefano, Bryant best Beer; Mayo withdraws, 190 Humphrey halts Pierce, 192 Baird bests Wittemann, 193 Epperlein licks Borowiak, 197 Silver fells Ferrandiz, 200 Mayo withdraws, 204 Lane (2), Witteman nip Neisser; Irwin withdraws, 206 Miskin masters Matzke.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tourneys 1-46: 1 Lane licks Schneider. 2 Joseph tops (2f) Ham. 18 Bullockus bests Lee.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

3rd Annual Championship—1947–8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 29 Hohlbein bests Monet. 31 Langfelder, Mali tie. 32 Millard tops Potter.

4th Annual Championship—1949

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 49-Ns))

Sections 1-47: Tournament round closes, with double-forfeits on all unreported games: 16 Casey, Golden df. 38 McGraw, Rothenberg df. 41 Morrison tops (f) Coven. 45 Maxwell tops (f) Greenberg, 47 MacGrady with drawn.

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 12 Holmes halts Bruce. 13 Yerhoff downs Adams, 14 Wallgren, Werner tie. 17 Bender bests Levi.

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 22 Hansen halts Rosenblum. 32 Taber tops Cotter. 33 Manchester, Wright tie, 35 Zander tops Thomas. 36 Shaw licks Luprecht, 37 Coss conks Alger. 41 Rice rips Millman, Pasternak; correction: Semb won (a) from Buckendorf.

FINALS (Key 50-Nf)

Sections 1-14: 2 Staffer stops Myers; Klugman rips Rosenblum, Myers, 3 McClure conks King, 4 Maclean masters Coss, 6 Daly downs Froemke; Ley licks Pilawski, 7 Ilyin tops Wisegarver, (a) Buckendorf; Lazarus bests Peale, 9 Reeve rips Braun; Harrison balts Walch.

6th Annual Championship—1951

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 51-N)

Notice: All sections have run over-due, exrept for some games running on extensions time, granted earlier.

Sections 1-85: 62 Favre fells Morley. 64 Gordon nips Namson. 71 Pavlak loses to Namson, Sherwin, Hinkley, Black, 85 Wildt whips Zeller,

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Notice: When your games have run to eighteen months since date section was assigned, kindly report on progress, including how soon you expect to finish.

Sections 1-32: 4 Birsten, Veguilla tie. 8 Wisegarver downs Duchesne; Weiss whips Eash, 9 Hornstein bows to Smith, bests Clark. 11 Gibbs, Wood tie. 12 Gault, Oakes tie. 13 Farber, Baxter, Johnson beat Turpin; 14 Bosik bests Trull. 15 Kaufman whips Wayne; Thomas withdraws. 16 Lateiner licks Henderson, 17 Norin nips Smith. 19 Skema halts Huffman, 20 Burdick downs Martin. 21 Weberg bests McLain; Warner whips Blasius, Maclean. 22 Mills masters Fulium. 24 Daly downs Hansen, Moser; Barasch, Yascolt tie; Arendt halts Hansen. 25 Becker bests Alger. 26 Vassilakos, Johnson jolt Pilawski; Lenz licks Johnson. 27 Payne conks Cowan. 28 Marschner, Shaw tie. 29 Fowler fells Mattern.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-4: 1 Gonzalez bests Sarett. 4 Kretzschmar replaces Marschner.

7th Annual Championship—1952—3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-20: 1 Veguilla. Wildt down Donnelly; Wendt, Wildt tie, 2 Sommer bows to Hanson, ties Matzke, 3 Jungwirth whips Yascolt; Simirenko halts Van deGrift, Hedgcock, ties Fonner, 4 Buerger bests Moser, 5 Secord, Gayden top Wood; Bundick downs 'opp, Dietrich, 6 Willas whips Van deGrift; Hoeffin halts Sommer; Richter rips Zaas, 7 McCoubrey, Stephens stop Aston, 8 Wood wallops Waring, 9 Baron, Greenberg best Hikade; Benedicto fells Fullum, Landon; Greenberg licks Fullum, Landon, 10 Turner bests Martin, bows to Faber, 12 Matthews masters Young, 13 Kahn, Ingraham trip Triassi; Ingraham tricks Trucis; Callaghan withdraws, 14 Harvey halts Arrowood; Richter tops (a) Warren; Meiden masters Huffman, 15 Fuchs, Rudolph tie, 16 Bleakley whips Werth, 17 Lynch bests Batsel, Levi, Marples; Levi bows to Hall, bests Batsel, 18 Willens halts Hoglund; Cramer cracks Hayward, 19 Homer rips Braveman, Ross, 20 Wisegarver nips Namson.

Sections 21-50: 21 Dimond downs Kaye, Thompson; Thompson tops Milana, Kaye; Joseph joits Milana, 22 Poole loses to Goodman, licks Huffman; Oliver nips Naas, 23 Johnson joits Yopp, 25 Garver tops Bleakley, 26 Weisbecker, Teegarden bests Offenberg. 27 Weil tops Putsche; M. Harris bests Baird, ties Hayes, 29 Toleman bows to Anderson, bests Williams, 30 Ernst tops Athey. 31 Greenbank bests Schroeder; Danielson downs Billman, 32 Melton masters Berman, 35 Zalys sinks Silver; Liebman whips Wilkinson, 36 Daly downs W. Harris, Winn; Belz bests Bass, W. Harris, 37 Houk halts Wilkinson, 38 Richter rips Potter, 40 Wilbur tops Willams; Kidwell halts Haliburton, 41 Curtis stops Hikade, Stephens, 42 Birsten bests Collins, Craig; Craig Collins halt Harper; Egbert beats Collins, Harper, 43 Cunningham conks Gayden, 45 Daly downs Keith, Harris, Johnson, Willett, 46 Morningstar jolts Josephson, 47 Cleveland clips Jakstas, Self. 48 Schmitt tops Smith, 50 Peddicord halts Fleming, Howard.

Sections 51-127: 51 Dudley downs Smead; Healy rips Randolph, 53 Northam nips Hornbuckle, 55 Klugman clouts Doelling; Betz licks Lekowski, 57 Barnhiser, Macek, Cleveland, Gode best Batson, 58 Kontoutas snips Snowman, 60 Haines halts Lee. 61 Fagan withdraws. 62 Beck bests Johnson, 64 Coleman conks Christman, 70 Stevens stops Smith, 92 Yanis bests Attie,

TOURNAMENT NOTES Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

No new results, so far as Finals sections completing play goes, this issue. The prospective list of cash prize winners, therefore, stands as:

PRESENT LEADERS*

· ILEGENI	LEXDERS.
L. Stolzenberg.46.2	M Antunovich .35.15
Dr S Lewis45.7	J C Williams35.15
R Oren45.1	EE Underwood 34.95
B Frank44.7	M U Gureff34,65
R H Olin44.7	L Kilmer34,65
A D Gibbs43.95 K Kraeger43.95 C Wehde43.95	N Janison34.55 C Weberg ,34.55
B Owens42.85 F Yerhoff42.85	B D Thompson 34.5 Dr I Farber34.15 C M Harris34.1
C N Fuglie42,35	R D Bruce34.0
A H DuVall42.0	H B Daly33.9
Dr H L Freitag41,95	P Johnson33.9
J F Heckman .41.75	J W Harvey33.55
B Hill41.7	J A Faucher33.4
G E Hartleb .41.35	C Gillespie,33.05
A Ambrogio40.7 Dr L Sarett40.65 F M Branner .40.25	Col L J Fuller 33.05 T Peisach32.8
H M Stevenson40.2 J H Staffer39.6	G L Kashin32.75 R E Pohle32.75 R Deacon32.4
N H Hornstein 39.5	P M Lozano32.4
B Albert40.1	1 Rivise32.4
E A Capillon, 38.85	B Brice-Nash 32.25
O Shack38.6 J A Hyin37.95 R E A Doe37.5	 R. Morris32.2 K. Ouchi31.9 E.F. Haendiges 31.8
W Prosser37.35	C Henderson31.8
R E Martin37.2	A Dwyer31.75
R J Zoudlik37,2	V Wildt31.25
F J Valvo36.9	Dr H M Coss , 31.2
M L Mitchell36.65	F R Stauffer , 30.8
R E Knight36,25	J H Ricard30,65
Dr S Greenberg36,2	W B Long30,6
M R Paul36,1	A McAuley30,55
M H Wicksman35.3 R E Hodurski 35.25 L A Weiss35.25	K Runkel30.55 A F Maurer30.5

4th Annual Championship-1949 .

As a result of current Postal Mortems, R. W. Holloway and D. W. Morrison have qualified for assignment to the Finals.

We now have to assign the 3½ point winners from the Semi-finals in the order of their highest ratings to fill out the last Finals section in the 1949 Golden Knights.

5th Annual Championship-1950

J. F. Rice is the sole qualifier to the Finals on current Postal Mortems, But we do not have enough qualifiers on file to fill out a 7-man section as yet.

6th Annual Championship-1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: J. Gibbs, W. A. Norin, I. Lateiner, Dr. N. Hornstein, E. A. Smith and D. Burdick.

Also, the following qualify to the Semi-finals: H. Gordon, C. Namson and R. L. Black.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

As a result of current **Postal Mortems**, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: Col. F. D. Lynch, R. L. Benedicto, O. Birsten, S. Homer, H. B. Daly and E. R. Ernst.

POSTALMIGHTIES! Prize Winners

The following Postalites have won prizes in 1951 and 1952 Prize Tourneys as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems.

0	. operes	CHILLETT	· OBLUI	INIOI CEITIGE
Tourney	Play	ers	Place	Score
51-P 61	E Hoeflin		1st	5 -1
51-P 66	O M Rolo		1st	5 -1
51-P 72	A S Baptis	t	1st	5 -1
51-P 81	C W Rider		lst	42-13
52-P 24	P N Appel	man	1st	6 -0
52-P-43	M S Lubel	1	1st	53- 3
52-P 50	J R Smith		1st	6 -0
52-P 96	E F Schort	man	1st	5 -1
52-P 106	J A Lekow	ski	1st	6 -0
52-P 128	D I Zaas		1st	6 -0
52-P 129	D Day		1st	51- 1

Certificate Winners

The following Postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951 and 1952 Class Tourneys as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems, Kindly note: certificates cannot be sent until all tourney results have been reported as they contain a cross-table of all tournament scores.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C 46	R J Read	1 et	5å- å
	F W Westwood .	2nd	5 -1
51-C 62	Dr S Mendel	1st	5 -1
	W J Magee	2nd	45-15
51-C-107	W W Connell .	9-1	31-21
	D V Morse	9-4	31-21
	V Paananen	9 4	
51-C 153	M J Kasper	Test	35-25
	R R Bass	9	5 <u>å</u> - <u>å</u>
51-C-159	R R Bass	1.0	5 -1
100	S Glusman	1.0	45-13
	D Sciennetti	1-3	15-15
51 (2.121	D Sciarretta	1-3	42-13
59 (3-09)	J R Cary	····lst	6 -0
32-C 02	L Gorfy	1st	31-21
52-C 67	R A Chermside	1st	5 -1
52-C-84	J L Rubin	1-2	5 -1
40 44 400	J R Sheehan	1-2	5 - 1
52-C 136	C E Cravener	1st	4 -2
52-C-168	H G Ruckert	1-2	45-15
	D Sciarretta	1-2	42-13
52-C 181	R L Graves		41-13
52-C-183	D Heit	1et	6 -0
52-C-212	G Okraszewski	1st	5월- 월
52-C 245	W Hunt	1st	6 -0

Rule 14

In reference to time complaints (see editorial, page 123, April issue), Rule 14 is a handy device for any postalite who is plagued by slowpokes.

The main point for such a postalite is that he doesn't have to undertake the work of filling out data per Rule 13 but does get two objectives accomplished.

First, the delay is investigated, and the game is therefore more surely resumed than if the postalite tried another mere postcard to his delinquent opponent. If there was a miscarriage of mail before, a postcard may miscarry again, for the same reason: e.g., an unreported change of address. The investigation, first class, will carry more surely.

Second, the Postal Chess Editor has a record of the report and, if the opponent turns out to be a habitual staller, there is a beginning of the record established toward proving that fact.

But remember: a Rule 14 report is not by itself sufficient for a claim for forfeit.

^{*} Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 point per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

—— annotated by JACK W. COLLINS

A New Move?

Whether or not Black's sixth move is something new or something borrowed, it brings on a rash of possibilities not covered in the standard works on opening theory.

DANISH GAMBIT

PCO: page 31, col. 8; MCO: p. 21, col. 6

David Day F. B. Ferrandiz
White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-Q4 PxP 3 P-QB3

White's last move is the mark of the Danish, trades Pawns for time and space.

3 PxP 4 B-QB4 PxP 5 BxP P-Q4!

Black's last is Schlechter's move, a good one. Black returns one Pawn to free his pieces.

6 KBxP

B-N5!†

Standard play is 6... N-KB3 7 Bx P†, KxB 8 QxQ, B-N5† 9 Q-Q2, BxQ† 10 NxB, P-B4 11 KN-B3, R-Q1, after which Black's Queen-side Pawns constitute a slight end-game advantage.

Ferrandiz' check is provocative. The chances are that it is sound; but analytical proof exceeds the bounds of this department.



7 K-B1

On 7 N-B3 (or 7 B-B3), Black plays 7 ... BxN† (or BxB†), following with 8 ... N-KB3, intending 9 ... NxB, after which it is unlikely that White has a Pawn's worth.

7 N-KB3 8 B×P†

White's last move is a miscalculation which loses a piece or allows a mate, as will be seen.

First, however, we must consider if White has an adequate continuation. As matters stand, White has a Pawn minus and an unsafe King; and so it is safe to say he must herewith react precisely and forcefully. Mere developing moves are not, on principle, sufficient as Black

threatens to consolidate his advantage both by castling and by swapping down with 8 . . . NxB.

In this light, 8 Q-R47—and no other move apparently—may or may no; be the forceful reaction needed. And judgment of 8 Q-R47 involves tactical finesses, a double Rook sacrifice and an assessment of a remote ending!

For example, 8 Q-R4†, N-B3! 9 BxN†, PxB 10 QxP† (10 QxB?? Q-Q8† 11 Q-K1, B-R3†--and Black mates as in the game), Q-Q2! 11 QxQ† (11 QxR?? Q-Q8 mate), KxQ! and Black stands better.

Or, in this line, 10 N-K2, B-R3! 11 QxP† (11 QxQB?? Q-Q8 mate—or 11 Qx KB? Q-Q8†, etc), Q-Q2! and, as before Black must secure the better ending by 12 QxQ†, KxQ (not 12 QxB?? Q-Q8 mate nor 12 QxR†? K-K2! 13 QxR, Q-Q8 mate).

Or, from the last line, 11 QN-B3, Bx QN 12 QxP† (if 12 QxB, BxB wins for Black; and, if 12 BxB, Black holds his extra Pawn after 12 . . . B-N4), Q-Q2! and Black comes out ahead in the numerous variations possible as follow:

We may knock off (1) 13 QxQB, BxB (2) 13 QxKB, NxP and (3) 13 QxR†? K-K2 14 QxR, BxN† 15 KxB, Q-Q7† 16 K-B1 (15 K-B3 is no better in view of 16 . . . Q-Q6†!), NxP—and Black forces mate.

The best and an interesting try is (4) 13 QxQ†, KxQ 14 R-Q1†, K-K3 15 BxB, NxP 16 BxP, KR-KN1 17 B-Q4, P-QB4! 18 P-B3 (if 18 B-K3, N-B6! 19 R-Q2, QR-Q1 and Black wins—and, if 18 B-N2, QR-N1 19 B-R1 or better 18 B-R1 directly, then Black has 18 . . . RxP! 19 KxR, BxN 20 R-K1, R-N1† 21 K-R3, NxP† 22 K-R4, R-N5† 23 K-R5, R-K5\$ and surely wins), BxN† 19 KxB, RxP† 20 K-B1 (if 20 K-Q3, N-B7† 21 BxN, RxB, Black wins the end-game easily), RxQRP 22 PxN, PxB 23 RxP, R-QN1! and Black wins with ease.

Actually, Black has probably an even stronger move than 16 . . . KR-KN1 in the line above, that is, 16 . . . KR-Q1!—as a sketchy analysis will indicate:

(a) 17 RxR? RxR, and White is helpless against the threat of 18... R-Q7 (18 K-K1, R-QN1! or 18 P-N3, R-Q8† and ... BxN); (b) 17 K-K1? RxR† and 18... NxP†; (c) 17 R-QB1, R-Q7! and, if 18 R-B6†, K-Q2, threatening 19... R-Q8 mate, 19... RxN and 19... Kx R

Also, 14 R-Q1† earlier in the same line, though it gains a clear tempo, is not so good; for the Rook is left in a target position (that is why 16 . . . R-Q1 is so good for Black in the last line mentioned and why 18 . . . RxP and 19 . . . BxN make an effective combination in the line mentioned just before). So White can try: 13 QxQ† KxQ 14 BxB, NxP 15 BxP, KR-KN1 16 B-Q4, P-QB4! 17 P-B3 (the point is that, if 17 . . . B-K3, N-B6 wins the pinned Knight-and, if 17 B-N2, QR-N1 also wins, as White's Bishop must soon abandon the critical diagonal and so permit . . . N-B6 to win the Knight), N-Q7† 18 K-K1, PxB 19 Kx N, RxP 20 QR-K1, P-Q6, and so Black wins, anyway.

These variations may not, of course, be conclusive; but they do indicate that even the energetic 8 Q-R47 is not satisfactory and that an adequate answer to 6 . . . B-N57 remains to be found.

8 KxB 9 Q-N3† B-K3

Black's last is the flaw in 8 BxP†.

10 QxB

Else Black stays a piece up.

10 Q-Q8†

But the rest is murder.

11 Q-K1 B-B5†
12 N-K2 BxN†
13 K-N1 QxQ mate

Felicitations, Ferrandiz! And PCO and MCO take note!

Bold Knights

Unsuspecting Black makes too many Pawn moves and falls a victim to the jocular White Knights before one could say Jack Battell.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. Augustus Kahn R. S. Callaghan, Jr. White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 B-B4

White threatens 3 Q-R5 (or 3 Q-B3) and 4 QxP mate. More seriously, the text, played somewhat later, used to be popular against the Sicilian but succumbs to a well prepared and well timed . . . P-K3 and . . . P-Q4. Even so, it sets unusual problems for the habitual Sicilian defender.

2 P-K3 3 N-QB3 P-QN3

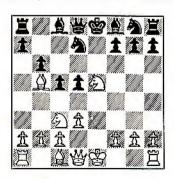
Wiser is 3 . . . N-QB3.

4 N-B3 B-N2 5 P-Q3 P-Q4 6 B-N5† N-Q2

The Bishop interposition is more discreet.

7 PxP PxP 8 N-K5 B-B1

Absolutely correct is 8 . . . KN-B3.



9 NxQP

The Charge of the Knight Brigade.

9 . . . , P-QR3

Black kicks the hat (with the brick under it).

10 N-B6! Resigns Or 10 . . . Q-R5 11 N-B7 mate.

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

- Do you win your rightful share of games?
- Do you know the secret of successful opening play?
- After you've developed your pieces, can you think ahead according to a scientific battle plan?
- Can you work out an attack easily, soundly, logically, from the first step to the final mate?

If your answer is "no" to any of these questions, then this book is for you!

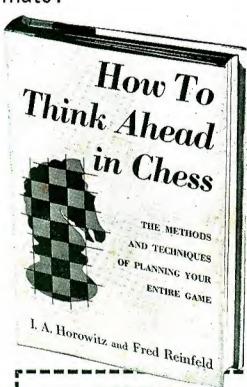
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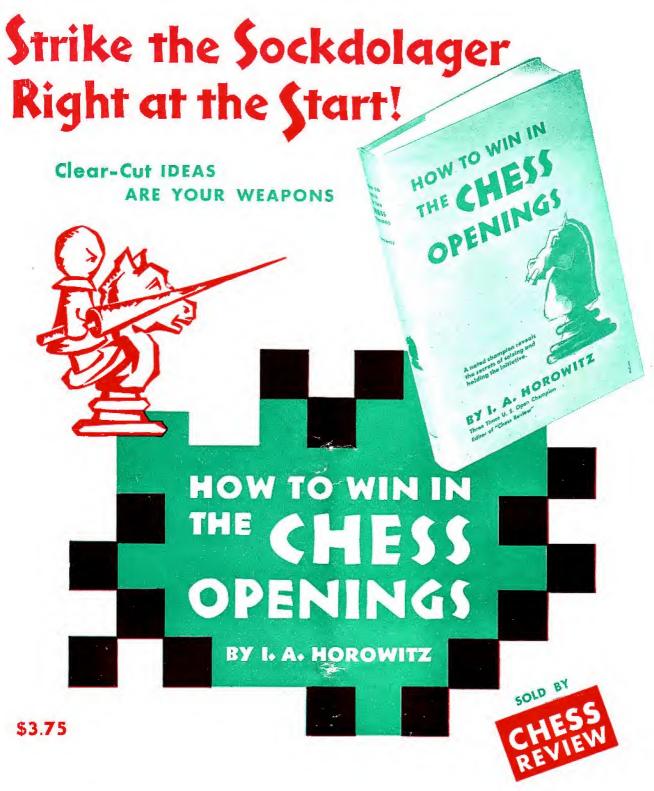


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CHESS THEORY has advanced to the stage where the difference between good and bad opening play means the difference between victory and defeat. Never before in the history of the game has it been so important to know why some opening moves are good, why others are bad.

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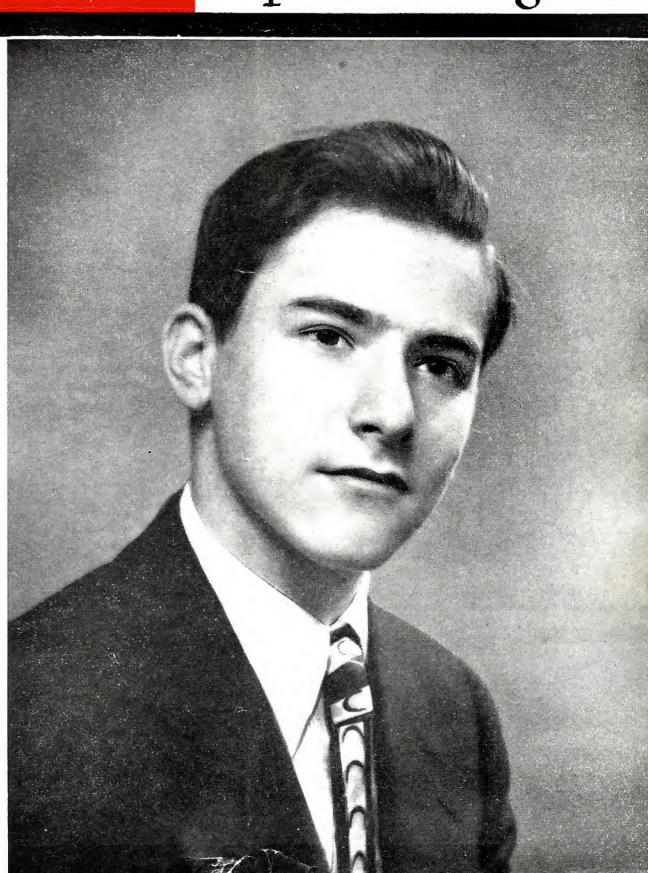
JUNE 1953

YOUTH TO THE FORE AGAIN

(See Page 163)

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Chess Corner

When Experts Fall Out — 2

THE MOST IMPORTANT GAME of the great international tournament at New York in 1924 was the epic struggle between Lasker and Capablanca in the fourteenth round. The players were fighting for first place—and more! Their prestige was involved! Lasker was exchampion of the world and anxious to regain his laurels. Capa wanted to show that he was not only the rightful holder of the title, but also champion of Lasker.

The game was a thriller and naturally was quickly pounced upon by the eagle eyes and eagle claws of the critics. That they did not always agree on the finer points is no cause for wonder, but that two of them should differ so violently on the meanings of various moves, on the motives of the masters at critical stages and on the feasibility of alternate lines of play is certainly curious and worthy of notice.

So here are the comments of Mieses and Alekhine, clarifying the strategy for their readers, as well as an occasional shriek from your present commentator.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED Slav Defense

Havui Cape	Dianica	Di. Linandei	Lugitor
White			Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6 B-B4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-B3	7 P-K3	B-K2
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	8 B-Q3	0-0
4 PxP	PxP	9 0-0	N-KR4
5 N-B3	N-B3	10 B-K5	P-B4

If 10 . . . P-B3, 11 N-KN5! would follow (Mieses).

After 10 . . . P-B3! 11 N-KN5 would not have sufficed on account of 11 . . . Q-K1: e.g., 12 NxRP (12 BxP†, K-R1 13 Q-N1, P-B4), PxB 13 NxR, BxN 14 N-N5, Q-B2 and White will not be able to obtain any compensation for the material sacrificed (Alekhine).

11 R-B1 N-B3 12 BxN PxB

Had he recaptured with his Bishop, Black could not possibly have lost the game. But Lasker wanted very much to win and hoped to have attacking chances on the open Knight file, a somewhat risky style of play (Mieses).

Best: after 12 . . . BxB (12 . . . RxB 13 N-K5), White could have played 13 N-QR4 and then to B5 with advantage. Now, however, in order to prevent an offensive formation on the part of the opponent on the King-side (. . . K-R1, . . . R-KN1, followed by . . . Q-K1 and

... Q-R4, etc.), he is obliged to take the initiative himself, whereby Black is given the necessary time to complete his development (Alekhine).

13 N-KR4	K-R1
14 P-B4	R-KN1
15 R-B3	B-Q2
16 R-R3	B-K1
17 P-R3	

A waiting move; White does not yet seem to know how to continue the play (Mieses).

Clearly, White wants to move Q-B2 without being bothered by . . . N-N5 in reply. But wasting time in such an important game, and against Lasker? Capablanca (the perfect chess machine) not knowing how to continue the play? (Cherney).

A subtle positional move, which secures the square, QB2, for his Queen. If, for instance, 17 . . . Q-Q2, 18 Q-B2! with the powerful threat of NxBP, etc. (Alekhine).

17 R-N2

A better move is 17 . . . B-B2 (Mieses). An excellent defensive move. Aside from 18 Q-B2, Black had to bear in mind also the possibility of N-R4 and N-B5, which for instance could have been played advantageously after 17 . . . B-B2 (Alekhine).

18 R-N3	RxR	21 Q-B3	N-B5
19 PxR	R-B1	22 Q-K2	N-Q3
20 K-B2	N-R4	23 R-KR1	N-K51
		24 BVN	DDVD

If 24 . . . QPxB, 25 P-Q5 with advantage for White (Mieses).

lf 24 . . . QPxB, 25 P-KN4 (Alekhine).

25 Q-N4 P-B4

With this move, Black provokes the following Knight sacrifice, clearly with the belief that it will not be adequate. This, though, is an error (Mieses).

There was nothing else left as, for instance, 25... R-B3 would no longer suffice on account of 26 P-B5, PxP 27 QxBP, etc. (Alekhine).

26 N×BP P×N 29 P-N5 K-N1 27 Q×P P-KR4 30 N×QP B-B2 28 P-KN4 R-B3 31 N×B† Q×N 32 P-KN4 P×P

This is the decisive error. With 32 . . . B-N3. Black forces the draw after 33 Q-Q5†, B-B2 34 Q-KB5, B-N3. If White tries to evade this (after 33 Q-Q5†, B-B2) by 34 Q-K5, then 34 . . . QxQ 35 QPxQ, PxP and the ending is favorable to Black inasmuch as 36 P-B5 is smashed by 36 . . R-B4 (Mieses).

It is indeed doubtful if, after the plausible 32...B-N3 33 Q·Q5†, B-B2 34 Q-K5, QxQ 35 QPxQ, PxP 36 P-B5, R-B4 37 K-N3, RxP 38 KxP, etc., although White would have obtained thereby only two Pawns for his piece—he (Lasker) would have commanded quite such easy drawing chances as in the actual game, for in that case the weakness of his King Pawn, as well as the entrance of the Rook to the seventh row, would have caused him fresh troubles (Alekhine).

33 Q-R7† K-B1 34 R-R6 B-N1

After 34... RxR 35 QxR†, followed by 36 P-B5, the Black position seems untenable (Mieses).

Black might have safely taken this Rook (Alekhine).

3	35 Q-	B5†	K-N2	43	K-B4	B-B7
3	36 Rx	R	PxR	44	K-K5	K-B2
3	37 K-	N3	Q-K3	45	P-R4	K-N2
	38 Kx	P	QxQ†	46	P-Q5	BxP
1	39 Kx	Q	B-Q4	47	P-Q6	P-84
4	10 P-	N4	P-R3	48	PxP	B-B3
4	11 K-	N4	B-B5	49	K-K6	P-R4
4	2 P-1	35	B-N6	50	P-B6†	Resigns

This is the only game lost by Lasker in the New York tournament (Mieses).

Alekhine does not attempt to refute this (Chernev).

Buenos Aires, 1952

From the lightweight division, a sparkling miniature.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED by transposition

Cases		Pia.	zzini
White		E	lack
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	6 P-K3	0-0
2 N-QB3	P-K3	7 Q-B2 I	P-84
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 PxQP	NxP
4 N-B3	B-K2	9 NxN	BxB
5 B-N5	QN-Q2	10 P-KR4 Q	-R4†
		11 P-N4! .	



11 PxNP

On 11... Q-Q1, 12 PxB wins a piece as Black must not touch the Knight. After his actual move, Black gets the shock of his young life:

12 QxP†! KxQ 13 PxB§ K-N3 14 N-K7 mate

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH
I warne yow wel, it is no childes pley.
---Chaucer

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

CHESS

Volume 21

FEATURES

Came of the Month

Number 6

June, 1953

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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eaders forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

NO DICE

Why all this fuss about playing chess with dice (Reader's Forum, November, 1952 and February, 1953) when hundreds of years ago that was the only way chess was played. The name of the game in those days was "Chaturanga" and it was played by four persons, each one controlling one side of the board with eight men.

ELOY ESTRADA Chicago, Ill.

BALI CHESS?

Might as well cut off my right arm as to give up CHESS REVIEW, even though I have little or no time available for chess playing!

CHARLES G. SCHROEDER Garden Grove, Calif.

· It's in Bali, we think, that players stake a finger, a toe and finally an arm on a game of chess. We trust Mr. Schroeder isn't too literal in his statement.—ED.

FOR THESE-MUCH THANKS!

Your magazine is excellent. I especially appreciate the tremendous amount of work you have put in on Postal Chess. The paper work entailed in rating players and keeping your many tournament sections straight must be a "labor of love."

I hope to renew my subscription for many years to come,

> JOHN R. MORSE Beverly, Mass.

Be assured that I shall always value my subscription to CHESS REVIEW, Since I am not in a position to get out and play very often, I must depend very much upon a few friends and even more on CHESS RE-VIEW in order to further enjoy chess. My copy each month provides me with the best means, so far, of keeping up with and improving my game.

> Patrick J. Bonomo New York, N. Y.

HISTORICAL ARTICLES?

I would like to take this opportunity of saying how much I enjoy your magazine. As a feature of added enjoyment, I suggest special bistorical articles in greater quantity (q.v. Reinfeld's Hastings 1895 article. "Between Two Yawns," etc.).

RONALD H. ROSEN Cleveland Hgts., Ohio

WORTHWHILE AMERICAN GAMES?

Congratulations on your fine magazine. which is surely the best chess publication in this hemisphere, The one improvement which I should like to see in it is more space for games, not necessarily annotated, as was your practice a few years ago. In the January. 1953, issue, for instance, Games from Recent Events had not one game played outside of Europe. It is hard to believe that America does not produce at least one worthwhile game each month. Please a few more games per issue?

> LAWRENCE LIPKING Cleveland Hgts., Ohio

 We publish any and all worthwhile American games which are submitted or which we can get .- ED.

WE APPRECIATE:

Firstly, I want to comment on the wonderful work you're doing in sending news of chess to the millions of enthusiasts that there are in this and other countries. It gives one a good feeling inside to know that we have a periodical which we can proudly call "our own,"

Second, I want to become a "Postal

Chess player"....

MARK WOLK Pittsburgh, Pa.

For about the first week after CHESS REVIEW arrives, I avidly gobble up all the articles, all of which have a lasting merit and an easy, comfortably goodhumored instructional quality that is somewhat unique in chess journalism. Your magazine is unquestionably the finest chess periodical I have seen.

LT, ALPHONSE F, NICKL, USMA Kings Point, N. Y.

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Vol. 21, No. 6

JUNE, 1953

The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Championship of the West

The makings of a great rivalry may be said to have started at the major international tournament at Amsterdam, 1950. Meeting in the first round, Miguel Najdorf of Argentina and Samuel Reshevsky of the United States drew, (See photo.) Both went undefeated through the rest of the tournament; but Najdorf drew fewer games and edged out Reshevsky by 15-4 as against 14-5, to take first place.

A half-year later, they were at it again—in the Wertheim Memorial Tournament. New York, 1951. There Reshevsky took first at 8-3 while Najdorf tied with Dr. Max Euwe for second at 7½-3½. Again, the two tied in their individual game.

And, less than a year later, they met once more in a major international tournament. Havana, 1952. Here again, they drew their individual game and drew also at 18½-3½ each for first place.

After such a record, it was but natural that they should have a match, and a match they had for the "unofficial championship of the West," In eighteen games, Reshevsky won handily; after nearly sweeping the eight games (7-1) in New York City, he skidded (1-4) in Mexico City and regained (3-2) in San Salvador for an 11-7 tally.

Such is the history of the great rivalry. But now history is in the making anew.

After a lengthy and elaborate correspondence between Reshevsky's manager, Al Bisno, and Enrique Ibanez, President of the Club Argentino de Ajedrez, in Buenos Aires. Argentina, an eightzen game return-match has been arranged and is now under way in Buenos Aires, this time for the championship of the West. (Somehow, with no quotes and no "unofficial.")

As we go to press, six games have been played, and Reshevsky leads.

In the first, Reshevsky (White) offered a draw early, and Najdorf refused it. Then Najdorf offered a draw which Reshevsky refused. Finally after some exciting play and under time pressure. Reshevsky won.



FIRST GAME

Re	shevsky				Najdorf
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	22	R-R3	N-B5
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	23	N-R2	Q-N3
3	N-QB3	B-N2	24	RxP	RxR
4	P-K4	P-Q3	25	BxR	P-R4
5	B-K2	0-0	26	B-K3	B-R3
6	N-B3	P-K4	27	P-B3	B-K3
7	0-0	N-B3	28	P-QR4	Q-B3
8	B-K3	N-KN5	29	P-R5	P-N5
9	B-N5	P-B3	30	BPxP	PxP
10	B-B1	N-R3	31	BxP	Q-R5
11	PxP	BPXP	32	Q-KB2	NxP†
12	B-N5	Q-Q2	33	PxN	QxP
13	N-Q5	K-R1	34	Q-B6†	K-R2
14	P-QN4	N-B2	35	QxB	QxQB†
15	B-K3	N/3 - Q1	36	K-R1	R-N2
16	Q-Q2	N-K3	37	B-B5†	K-R1
17	KR-Q1	P-B3	38	Q-K8†	R-N1
18	N-B3	Q-K2	39	QxN	R-N2
19	QR-N1	P-KN4	40	Q-B8†	R-N1
20	P-KR3	Q-B3	41	Q-B7	B-N2
21	R-N3	R-KN1	42	Q-R5†	B-R3

At this point, Najdorf (Black) resigned without waiting for White's move. If nothing better, White has 43 Q-R3 or Q-B3, to remain two pieces ahead.

The opening was the King's Indian Defense which Najdorf has played frequently against Reshevsky's Queen Pawn debut, notably during their first match and also when they met in the International Team Championship at Helsinki, Finland, 1952 (CHESS REVIEW, page 337, November, 1952) where Reshevsky won.

Reshevsky offered the draw after his 19th move; Najdorf after his 28th.

Najdorf came back strongly to win the second game against a Nimzo-Indian Defense in 57 moves. The fifth was drawn while the third and fourth stood adjourned. Then Reshevsky won the third, and the fourth was drawn. So was game 6. Score to date: 3½-2½.

Coming Contest!

The latest word, or words, as we go to press, on the prospective match between the USSR and the USA is that the date has been agreed upon for July 15-23, that the Russians are now planning to send afteen players but that no word has been received as to the State Department approving visas for the Russian team.

In addition to those named in our last issue (page 131), the Russians are sending: B. Boijko, Igor Bondarevsky, A. Kemenov, A. Kukolevsky and V. Ragozin, As the match is still to be on 8 boards, those now named are either additional reserves or advisers. It is to be a four-round match; so there is ample scope for consultation on choice of openings and on adjourned games in the usual Russian team-style.

So far, we have no word on the choice of players for the United States team.

Americans in Italy

Premier honors in an international tourney at the Milan Chess Club in Italy were shared with 5½-1½ each by A. E. Santasiere, itinerant American master playing in his first European event, and J. Primavera of Italy. Primavera lost to Santasiere and the latter bowed to N. Engalicev of Russia.

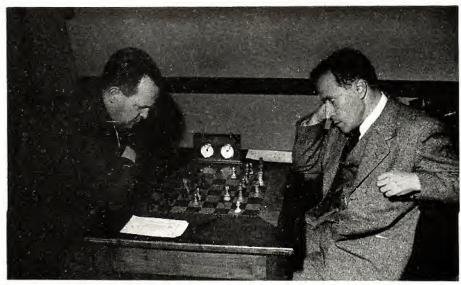
Third and fourth prizes were divided between Engalicev and C. Kottnauer, each 5-2. In fifth place was E. Paoli of Italy. 2½-4½, while in sixth with 2-5 was another visiting American master, Olaf Ulvestad of Seattle, who, though unable to hit his stride, brought about the only defeat incurred by Engalicev.

Pilgrims' Progress

Experiencing ups and downs in about equal measure, the wandering chess team of San Fraucisco, headed by George Koltanowski, is continuing its informal tour of Europe. Arthur Bisguier recently joined the group, but in his first appearances failed to play up to his full strength. Koltanowski, on the other hand, seems to be in top form. In a match with the Swiss master Henry Grob, the American won by 3½-1½, and in his first eight blindfold exhibitions, involving play against a total of 65 boards, he won 41 games, drew 21 and lost only 3,

The tour was a strenuous one, as Hayden mentions (page 178), and involved some varied events by individuals from the group, besides Koltanowski's own. But here is a brief listing from Kolto: (the US team's scores listed first) Luxenbourg 3-1; Strassburg 3½-½; Dusseldorf 1-3; Frankfort 1½-2½; Saarbruecken 2-2; Schaffhausen 2-2; Milan* 3½-½; Venice* 1-3 and 0-4; Nice 3-2; Barcelona 1-4; Paris ½-4½.

*Bisguier played 1st board, during the Koltanowski—Grob match, lost both games to Szabados at Venice.



E. Paoli of Italy defends against Anthony E. Santasiere of the Marshall Chess Club of New York in international tournament at Milan Chess Club, Italy.

UNITED STATES

REGIONAL

Penn-Jersey Interscholastics

In the Penn-Jersey Interscholastic Chess League, four Pennsylvania schools, Allentown, Easton. Quakertown and Nazereth, and one Jersey school, Phillipsburg, compete regularly, with memberships of from 15 to 35 players each. From these, they draw a 7 man team for a home and home series with each of the other teams. Nazareth has won the championship for the past two seasons, losing but one match, 4-3 to Easton High.

This year, Dennis Gurski of Allentown High School swept the field for the first individual championship of the League, held at Nazareth High. He defeated Arthur Reph of Nazareth in the finals. The other semi-finalists were James Tarbell of Easton, who lost to Reph, and Dave Kieffer of Easton, who lost to Gurski, Allen Frantz of Nazareth won the Consolation Tournament.

Bell Telephone System Postal Chess

Chess Queen for 1953 in the Bell Telephone System is Miss Lillian C. Morrissey, an operator in New Rochelle, New York, who—as the lone woman finalist—has swept aside all competition in the System's Postal Chess Championship.

She rose from a player of average standing in 1950 to champion in 1953 and was rewarded by a special trophy and a luncheon in her honor at the head-quarters building of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at 195 Broadway. New York.

As the only woman competitor in four tournament sections, Miss Morrissey has exploded the myth that members of her sex never make good chess players. She scored 27 wins, three draws and no losses.

In the recent championship, she defeated six opponents, drew with one, and the eighth dropped out. Her most western opponent corresponded from Omaha. Nebraska, as the championship final came down pretty much to players in the eastern half of the country.

Some 800 employees in the System compete regularly, including about 30 women, and from all parts of the country and Canada. Only one other from the New York Company, however, Edward G. McGinnis, a Manhattan installer, was entered in the championship. Others were from Wheaton and Chicago, Illinois, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Millburn, Dover and Paterson, New Jersey.

(See photo, page 164)

CONNECTICUT

In the 1953 Combined Connecticut State Championship and "B" Tournament. a 24 man Swiss, Bolton annexed state honors with 7½-½ while Avery was the "B" winner with 4-3. Second and third in the standing went respectively to Strazdins and Friedenthal, each 6-1, with the first-named in possession of the better S.-B. showing.

ON THE COVER

As mentioned last issue, James T. Sherwin has been selected to represent the United States in the tournament to be at Copenhagen, Denmark, for the Junior Chess Championship of the World

Sherwin has had an active record, plays on the Columbia University chess team, captained the Junior Team for the Marshall Chess Club this year (see "New York," page 164), has scored well in the Marshall Club Championship and in the last U. S. Open (where he tied, before the play-offs, for the U. S. Speed Championship) and won the New York State Championship in 1951.

CHESS REVIEW, JUNE, 1953



Chess Queen of Bell Telephone System: Miss Lillian G. Morrissey receives trophy from tournament director, Robert Bruce, at AT&T headquarters in New York. In background, left to right: Miss Helen Wetherell, chief operator in New Rochelle, Miss M. A. Kennelly, tournament official, and Ralph A. Decker, district traffic superintendent in New Rochelle. See story, page 163,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A round robin with S.-B. tie-breaking rules for the District title was won by M. C. Stark ahead of Hans Berliner when their equal scores of 8-1 were resolved in favor of Stark on S.-B. points. Stark, also the winner in 1952, thus put himself in position to retire the I. S. Turover Trophy with a third consecutive triumph next year. Stark has won the District of Columbia championship more often than any other player, his current victory being his sixth since 1935.

H. Avram, formerly of New York, finished third with 51/2-31/2.

GEORGIA

Repeating a victory over Atlanta gained earlier in the year, the Athens Chess Club recently nailed down its claim to the state team championship by scoring an 8-4 success in a 6 board, double-round match. The best showing on either side was made by Morris and Froemke of Athens with 2-0 apiece.

KANSAS

Bert Brice-Nash, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, was winner of the 18 player Swiss tournament held at the Wichita YMCA for state honors. Next was Carl Weberg, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, followed by Hugo Teufel and James Callis, each 4-2, with Teufel as the better man on S.-B. scoring. Henry Amsden and Ray Meister made equal scores of $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, a slender S.-B. lead giving the nod for fifth place to Amsden.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

A field of chess players 24 strong converged on Concord to engage in a 5 round Swiss for the state title. Robert Hux, student instructor at the University of New Hampshire, tallied a winning 5-0. Second to fourth on S.-B. points with equal 4-1 game scores were Gerth, Morse and Sadowsky, in that order, The sponsor of the event was the New Hampshire Chess and Checker Association.

NEW JERSEY

Winner of the Individual Intercollegiate Championship was O. Popovych of Rutgers University with 4½-½. Second and third went to representatives of Newark College of Engineering, L. Blonarovych, 4-1, and A. P. Kvederavicius, 3-2. Seven players took part in the 5-round Swiss.

NEW YORK

In the "A" Division of the Metropolitan Chess League of New York City, the Manhattan Chess Club has scored a long run of triumphs. And it added to its record by winning again this year. But not without some opposition which featured an "almost" story.

The Marshall Chess Club entered two teams as it has in recent years, but it made its "other" team an all-junior affair this year instead of merely a so-called "Reserve" team, The Juniors split the strength of the Marshall sadly—as may be seen in the result of the first-round meeting of the Marshall Seniors and

Juniors, It was a tie—although the outcome seemed to favor the Juniors till the last adjourned game was played off.

A few rounds later, the Marshall Juniors encountered Manhattan, and again adjournment found the Juniors leading. In fact, they should have lost, but twe "won" games for Manhattan turned comically to draws. Abe Turner stepped into a triple repetition against Allen Kaufman, and Manhattan proposed a draw in the final and deciding game—which was a clear win! So the Juniors drew.

When the Marshall Seniors met the champion Manhattans, therefore, they stood all-even; but, if they drew, the Marshall Juniors could make history in a triple tie for first never before achieved.

That final match was almost a stand-off, while the Juniors watched with mounting hope. With six of eight games finished, the score was tied, Horowitz winning for Manhattan and Mengarini for Marshall. Then one adjourned game was tied—but, finally, Simonson lost to Pavey—and Manhattan retained its longheld title.

In an incongruous anti-climax, the Marshall Juniors then played off a postponed match with the Intercollegiate Team—and lost! When Junior meets Junior, the outcome is unpredictable.

The final standings are incomplete as a decisive game is still to be played off between the Academy of Chess and the London Terrace Chess Clubs, But, with that match uncounted, the results are:

Manhattan 6½-½: Marshall Senior: 5½-1½; Marshall Juniors and Intercollegiates 4-3; Academy of Chess and London Terrace 1-5; and Jamaica 0-7.

In the "B" Division of the Met League, two sections were contested. In the first the Manhattan C. C. "B" team won in a 4 match sweep and $19\frac{1}{2}\cdot6\frac{1}{2}$ in games, ahead of Sunset Park of Brooklyn 3-1 in matches and 18-9 in games. The Lithuanian C. C. at 2-2. Jamaica "B" at 1-3 and Log Cabin "BB" of New Jersey at 0-4 were the other teams.

In the second section, the Brooklyn C, C, at 4-1 and 26½-9½ tied with the Marshall C, C, "B" team, 4-1 and 27-10, but won a play-off, 4-2, after losing to Marshall in the regular season 6½-1½, Other teams were Staten Island 3-2 and 16½-19½; Queens 2-3 and Log Cabin "BC" 2-3; and Westchester-Bronx 0-5.

In the sectional play-off, Manhattan and Brooklyn tied 3-3 and were declared cochampions.

NORTH CAROLINA

William E. Chapman, a senior at Duke University, from York, Pennsylvania, won the North Carolina State Championship this year. He is a mathematics and physics major, and a Phi Beta Kappa and has played at or near 1st board for the Durham C. C. during his college career. He scored $4\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}$.

A close second was Dr. Arthur G. Ashbrook of Charlotte, North Carolina, who lost only to Chapman, scoring 4-1. A clear third was Douglas A. Kahn of Charlotte, who drew with Chapman, lost to Ashbrook, to score $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$.

The next three places were taken by Dr. G. C. Harwell of Durham, Dr. Norman Hornstein of Southport and Sam A. Agnello, CHESS REVIEW correspondent, of Durham, Each scored 3-2, but placed according to the Carolina-favored "Solkoff" tie-breaking system.

Others in order were W. J. Peters of Durham. 2½-2½; Dr. J. U. Gunter of Durham and Ephraim Solkoff of Raleigh, 2-3: David T. Rogers of Durham 1½-3½; R. L. Hubbard of Chapel Hill, 1-4; and Karl Bitzer of Durham, 0-5.

The tournament was held at Durham, a 5 round Swiss System, May 1-3.

WISCONSIN

Once again, Richard Kujoth of Milwaukee has won the Wisconsin State Championship. Somewhat rusty after a half-year lay-off, Kujoth had some narrow escapes, according to Averill Powers' Milwaukee chess column, but survived in all but one game, a loss to John B. Grkavac, and clinched the title with a brilliant effort against Mark Surgies, a former state champion. Kujoth's play, as usual, was both original and bizarre: he castled, for example, only twice in his seven games.

Some sixty competitors took part, and, in apparently 7 rounds of play, not all the leaders met each other. We give the scores of the first ten (resolved in case of ties by the S.-B. scores) but cannot explain the point system:

Richard Kujoth of Milwaukee 6.0295; Nicholas Kampars of Milwaukee (a recent Latvian arrival who did not get to play Kujoth) 5.5225; Mark Surgies of Milwaukee 5.0225; James Weidner of Racine 5.020; H. Maclean of Sturgeon Bay 5.020; Dr. Leonard Lieberman of Milwaukee 5.0197; R. B. Abrams of Milwaukee 5.0197; Frank J. Cabot of Sturgeon Bay 5.0192; Dan Clark 5.0162; and F. P. Young of Appleton 5.0157.

Mrs. L. Schuetze of LaCrosse, placing highest of the women players, won the state's women's championship.

Ernest Olfe directed the tournament which was held at Fond du Lac.

A BREVITY with an unusual finish is almost irresistible reading. The following is from the "Napier Memorial Tournament" of the Brooklyn C. C.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

J,	Stuppler			н.	Farkas
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	6	P-QR3	PxP
2	P-QB4	P-K3	7	PxP	B-K2
3	N-QB3	B-N5	8	P-QN4	P-QN3
4	P-K3	P-B4	9	P-Q5	N-K4
5	KN-K2	N-B3	10	P-Q6	B-B1
			11	N-N5	Resigns

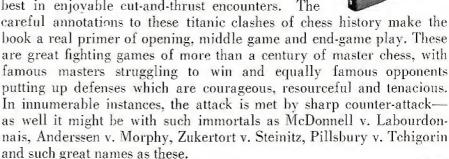


From the North Carolina Championship, we have the photo above sent in by Sam A. Agnello: left to right: William E. Chapman (the picture of complacency) 1953 State Champion; Dr. Arthur G. Ashbrook, runner-up; W. J. Peters (manfully shaking hands) President of the NCCA; Dr. G. C. Harwell, past President and 4th place winner; and Douglas A. Kahn who won 3rd place.

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COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—\$\$ Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

July 3—6: Southern Chess Association's Annual Championship Tournament for 1953 at Wade-Hampton Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina; starts 10 AM, July 3; trophies; write to J. B. Holt, via Sarasota, Long Beach, Florida, or to Prof. L. L. Foster. 2535 Stratford Rd., Columbia, S. C.

July 18—20: Colorado Open Championship at Denver: 7 rd. SS Tmt open to all: EF \$5 plus USCF membership: write to Merle W. Reese. Box 84. Capitol Hill Station. Denver, Colorado.

August 3—8: U. S. Junior Championship at Kansas City, Missouri; open to USCF members under 21: 10 rd. SS Tmt: no EF. Two rotating & five permanent trophies. Players may room at YMCA at \$1 per night. Entries close 2 P M, August 2 but should be mailed one week in advance, giving name, address, date of birth and if USCF member or not: write to C. W. Graham, YMCA Chess Club, 404 E. 10th, Kansas City 6, Missouri.

August 10-21: U. S. "Open" Championship (note change of dates) at Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

Aug. 29—Sept. 7: 75th Annual New York State Championship at Cazenovia Seminary, 9 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$10. 1st prize \$100; open to all. Also Experts' Tournament: EF \$5. 1st prize \$50. Susquehanna Cup Matches for 5 man teams from any NY state CC. Rapid Tourn. Sept. 4 evening. Entries & fees for Championship must be postmarked no later than Aug. 21. Mail to H. M. Phillips, 258 Broadway. New York, N. Y.

Sept. 4--7: 15th Penn State CF Annual Tournament at Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa. 7 rd. SS Tmt; trophy & \$\$: open to Pa. residents, members of Pa. chess clubs, Rapid Tourn. Sept. 4 evening. Write to J. C. Bortner, 31 South Duke Street, York, Pennsylvania.



RICHARD KUJOTH Wisconsin Champion—See page 165

LOCAL EVENTS

California. With the good score of 8-1. Walter Holmes captured the 1953 round robin for the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club title. Tied for second and third were Walter Broner and Dr. Bruce Collins, each 7-2.

At the Fresno Chess Club. Phil D. Smith went undefeated through a 16 player. 10 round Swiss to emerge first with 8½-1½. S. Poulsen. 8-2. was second.

The finals of the second annual Los Angeles High School Tournament were credited to Peter Meyer of Van Nuys High School, 3-0. representing victories over section winners George Soules, Larry Kraus and Carl Maltz,

In the Los Angeles high school competition. Van Nuys High School was victorious with a 1 point lead over the runner-up, Fairfax High.

A match between the Palo Alto Chess Club and the San Jose State College Spartans resulted in a 3½-3½ standoff.

Illinois. Harold C. Stanbridge is new champion of the Irving Park YMCA Chess Club in Chicago by virtue of a 15½-3½ victory in an unusually large turnout of 20 players. The other prize winners were Kenneth R. Jones and E. Levy, each 15-4.

Indiana. A triumph was secured by players on the South Bend YMCA team when they scored 12.3 in club competition with Kalamazoo (Michigan), Gary and Richmond. Kalamazoo, 10½-4½. was runner-up. The South Bend group was composed of Donald Brooks, L. Richardson. Jack and Dan Ricker, Robert Hewes and Joseph Andrasiak.

In inter-collegiate chess, Purdue University was credited with a pair of decisions over Wabash College and Earlham College by 4½-1½ and 6-0 respectively. The Purdue players were Baron, Cruise, Kaplan, Rankin, Rose, Ruben, Scott and Van Blarcom.

Iowa. A play-off in the Quad-City Challengers' Tournament resulted in favor of John Freund of Davenport, who bested Clyde Gray, a fellow townsman, by 1½-½. Both had scored 5-1 in the regular play. The result entitles Freund to a title match with Karl Wiegmann of Rock Island, Quad-City champion.

Kentucky. In a convincing demonstration of power, Jackie Mayer, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, broke a triple tie between himself, George Anderson and Joseph Older for the Lexington Chess Club championship. Each of these had scored $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ previously.

Louisiana. Alexandria defeated Natchitoches by $6\frac{1}{2}\cdot3\frac{1}{2}$ in a 5 board. double-round match. Best scorers for the former were Jones, 2-0, and Luneau. $1\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$.

Michigan. Samuel Reshevsky on his tour played his usual rugged game in simultaneous exhibitions. In Detroit, Sammy heaped up 38 wins and 2 draws. In Battle Creek, he won 35 games and drew 2, with Henry Miefert of Kalamazoo and William Morris of the Lansing C. C.

Missouri. With a score of 5-1 and the best Swiss showing in a 30 player tournament for the Kansas City Open Championship. H. M. Wesenberg captured first prize ahead of Virgil W. Harris Jr., also 5-1 but with only enough S.-B, points for second place. Third to fifth on Swiss tallies were Philip W. Morrell, Ross H. Latshaw and L. E. Graham, in that order, The tournament was widely publicized by the Kansas City Star and the Kansas City Times.

In the Greater Kansas City Speed Championship, success crowned the efforts of Virgil W. Harris Jr. when he piled up a winning score of 9-1, Second was Henry J. Georgi, 8-2.

New Jersey. A 10-0 slam won the North Jersey title for Edgar T. McCormick, C. Parmelee was second with 9-1, while third place went to G. Partos, 7-3.

It was the turn of a United States team to pocket a border match when the Niagara Falls Chess Club of New York drubbed the Canadian St. Catharines Chess Club by 8½-3½. Swelling the totals for Niagara Falls were wins by H. Balliett, A. J. Case, W. Ekloff, W. Marsden, B. Martin, J. E. Sarius and G. Slainman: for St. Catharines, full points were credited to C. Bowers and E. Freier.

Ohio. Winning 45 games out of 51 in a simultaneous exhibition at Cleveland. Samuel Reshevsky starred as usual in this form of chess entertainment. Emerich Roth, Ronald Rosen. Alfred Robboetoy

and Rudolph Pitschak defeated the grandmaster, while Dr. I. E. Halperin and Al Ohralik drew. It was a field day for Rosen in that he had previously distinguished himself by beating Reshevsky in a rapid transit game, which was one of two that Sammy had conducted simultaneously and blindfolded.

Cleveland downed Toledo by 11½-½ in a match that was more stubbornly fought than indicated by the one-sided score. Cleveland winners were Tom Ellison (2-0), Alec Selenoi, Carl Apthorp, Frank Haban, Elliott E. Stearns, Curt Garner, Herb Weise, Jesse Owens, Herb Fleming and William Mahoney. Emil Rosthler of Cleveland yielded a draw to Maxwell.

In another club set-to, the Cleveland Juniors outwitted East Cleveland by 3-2. A. Zachlin and A. Guschwan were Junior victors, while M. O'Brien scored a point for East Cleveland.

The Cleveland Scholastic League championship went to Cathedral Latin High.

An interesting feature article in the Columbus Citizen recently described a terra cotta chess set designed and molded by sculptor Arnold Epp. Instead of symbolizing royalty and military forces, the Epp pieces chiefly portray the artist's conception of family life. The King is a hollowchested, timid-looking husband suggesting a "henpecked head of a household"; the Queen is a "buxom, domineering washerwoman"; the Rooks are their young sons, suggesting "square, stocky boys"; the Bishops are agile little girls; and the Knights represent babies on hobby horses. Only the Pawns deviate from the family pattern. The psychological motif is retained, however, in that the Pawns take the form of newsboys-because Pawns, like newsboys, move about early, "take a lot of abuse and are considered expendable"! Also, a Pawn reaching the eighth rank may be likened without too violent a wrench to the imagination to a self-made man who started out in life as a lowly but hustling newsboy, a la Horatio Alger,

Pennsylvania. Successfully coping with a powerful field, A. DiCamillo, 11½-½, made off with the championship of the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia. Saul Wachs, 9½-1½, placed second after drawing with the titleholder and losing to G. Marcus. R. Sobel, 8-3, finished third, while K. Tullus and B. Winkelman divided fourth with 7½-3½ each.

In two clashes with York, the Red Rose Chess Club won and drew by $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4.4 respectively.

South Dakota. A 6 player, double-round-robin for Rapid City Chess Club supremacy was annexed by M. F. Anderson, 9½-½, ahead of E. M. Welling, 8-2, and S. M. Brownhill, 6½-3½.

Utah. The championship of East High School of Salt Lake City went to Bill

NATIONAL CHESS RATINGS

THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION has announced its rating list for the term ending with the Spring of 1953. It still publishes ratings half-yearly but has moved up the dates to cover the winter chess season, as here, and the summer—through Labor Day—for its next listing.

Many of the current ratings cover performances abroad. For example, Robert Byrne has moved up to the fourth highest ranking in the current list as a result of his excellent score in the International Team Tournament at Helsinki, And Bisguier, despite a poor performance there, has climbed to tenth place because of his winning the international tournament at Vienna. It seems incredible that all foreign players involved in such ratings can have been accurately rated—in addition to all United States players!

Since he is not listed in the appropriate category, we mention here that Elmars Zemgalis of Seattle. Washington, has a "provisional" rating of 2626, "Provisional" as it represents performance in only one tournament, And, as Dr. Paul Schmidt of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has had very little chance to display his prowess in the United States as yet, we mention his 2441 rating on the side also, Both of these very strong masters came to this country recently and may prove to deserve very different ratings. Dr. Schmidt, in particular, seems to be underrated; and for both, there is definite need for further data.

The ratings published represent the highest score attained by each player—the highest semi-annual rating—over the past two and one-quarter years. That is, for example, this year's actual rating for any one of them may be lower. So, after the lapse of a rating period during which that player has been inactive or has not improved his rating, his next, published

rating may be lower. And, if he is inactive long enough, his rating is not published. All rated here have participated in rating tournaments since January 1st, 1951.

As a matter of national interest, we are publishing the ratings of all who rank as master or higher.

GRANDMASTER (2700 points and up)

Samuel Resbevsky, Brooklyn, N. Y	. 2751
SENIOR MASTERS (2500 to 2699) Dr. Reuben Fine, Flushing, N. Y. Larry Evans, New York, N. Y. Robert Byrne, Brooklyn, N. Y. George Kramer, U. S. Army 1, A. Horowitz, New York, N. Y. Arnold S. Denker, E. Rockaway, N. Y. Max Pavey, Brooklyn, N. Y.	. 2676 . 2660 . 2601 . 2561 . 2545 . 2538 . 2502
MASTERS (2300 to 2499) Arthur B. Bisguier, New York, N. Y., Arthur W. Dake, Portland, Oregon Donald Byrne, Brooklyn, N. Y. Isaac Kashdan, Tujunga, Calif. Alex Kevitz, Yonkers, N. Y. Herbert Seidman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.2475 $.2465$
Saac Kashdan, Tujunga, Cali. Alex Kevitz, Yonkers, N. Y. Herbert Seidman, Brooklyn, N. Y. John W. Collins, Brooklyn, N. Y. Herman Steiner, Los Angeles, Calif. A. E. Santasiere, New York, N. Y. Eliot S. Hearst, New York, N. Y. A. DiCamillo, Phil., Pa. Eugene Levin, Los Angeles, Calif. Albert Sandrin, Chicago, Ill. D. H. Mueridge, Washington, D. C.	0900
Albert Sandrin, Chicago, III, D. H., Mugridge, Washington, D. C. Abe Turner, New Rochelle, N. Y. Sidney S. Bernstein, Brooklyn, N. Y. Louis Levy, New York, N. Y. Carl Pilnick, New York, N. Y. Milton Hanauer, New York, N. Y. James T. Sherwin, New York, N. Y. Albert A. Simonson, New York, N. Y. Dr. Harold Sussman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Lause, R. Cherry Clerobles Calif.	.2359 .2358 .2356 .2356 .2356 .2352
Dr. Harold Sussman, Erooklyn, N. Y. James B. Cross, Glendale, Calif. M. Turiansky, Chicago, Ill. Edward Lasker, New York, N. Y. Hans Berliner, U. S. Army Irving Rivise, W. Los Angeles, Cal, Walter Shipman, New York, N. Y.	. 2319 . 2315 . 2345 . 2342 . 2340 2334
Walter Shipman, New York, N. Y. R. J. Martin, San Monica, Calif. Jack Moskowitz, New York, N. Y. Dr. A. A. Mengarini, New York, N. Y. Bernard Hill, New York, N. Y. Albert S. Pinkus, Brooklyn, N. Y. Herman Y. Hesse, Bethlehem, Pa. Edward Schwartz, New York, N. Y. Saul P. Wachs, Phil., Pa. George Shainswit, New York, N. Y. W. B. Suesmun, Providence, R. I. Weaver W. Adams, Dedham, Mass.	.2332 .2331 .2330 .2329 .2323 .2313
Edward Schwartz, New York, N. Y. Saul P. Wachs, Phil., Pa. George Shainswit, New York, N. Y. W. B. Suesman, Providence, R. I. Weaver W. Adams, Dedham, Mass. Herbert Avram, New York, N. Y.	.2310 $.2309$ $.2308$ $.2307$ $.2305$ $.2304$

Webbert with a score of 6-0 in an 18 player Swiss. Howard Olpin Jr., 41/2-11/2, was runner-up.

Washington. As the most regular team players for the Tacoma Y Chess Club, Vernon Holmes, Leslie Coubrough, Victor Hultman and Robert Collins were chiefly instrumental in bringing home the bacon in the Puget Sound League. The Tacoma group swept their matches by 6-0, finishing I point in front of the Seattle YMCA. Third was the University of Washington, 4-2

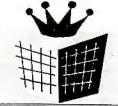
Gordon Cornelius won the Spokane city championship with a score of 5-1 and a better S.-B. record than Morris Finelieb, also 5-1. Eighteen players participated.

Olympia and McNeil Island battled to a standoff, 21/2-21/2, For Olympia, the victors were Mulford and Harmeson; for McNeil Island, they were Weinbaum and Cralle. Dave ReVeal of Olympia drew with Raya.

The Yakima High School proved superior to the Franklin Junior High School by a score of 3-1.

Wisconsin. Tallying 5-2, Rudy Kunz gained the Racine city title for the tenth time in thirteen years of competition. In second and third places on S.-B. points with equal scores of 4½-2½ were R. E. Rigg and H. C. Zierke. respectively.

An encounter between Racine and Elmhurst ended in decisive success for the former by 7½-1½. Art Domsky and H. C. Zierke scored double wins for Racine, while their teammates, R. E. Rigg. David Arganian and John Olsen, captured a game apiece, F. Seidel was the winner for Elmhurst.

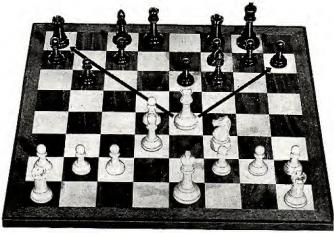


How to win in the Middle Game

DOUBLE ATTACK

The powers of the pieces, by their very nature, are such that each man attacks in at least two different directions. Each move, consequently, involves a simultaneous assault on two or more squares (and whatever happens to be upon them). The single exception is the puny Rook Pawn, whose scope is limited by the board. Hence it attacks only one square at a time. The double attack, technically, is one which jeopardizes two or more hostile men. The definition may be stretched, however, to include critical squares as well as hostile men.

Because simultaneous attack is intrinsic with the chessmen, the double attack is a common tactical motif. The most frequent double attacks occur with the most powerful pieces, for they range over the greatest portion of the playing field and their geometric proclivities lend themselves to this motif. Thus the double attack is more apt to occur with a Queen in the setting than with any other man. A Pawn, on the contrary, is the least likely to be engaged in this motif. Because checks and mating threats must be



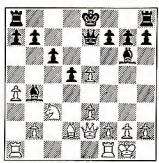
A double attack complex: The White Queen, unsupported, threatens Black's Queen Rook, and, backed by the Bishop, threatens QxRP. But the attack on the square, KR7, is para mount—threatening mate to the King.

respected, the King is often one of the butts of double attacks. And, since material is the physical essence of the game, double attacking raids on loose, unprotected men offer abundant prey.

Check and Double Attack

The possibility of the double attack is present in nearly all positions. When everything appears to be adequately defended, even then its specter hovers over the board. Particularly is this true when there is a direct pipe line to the enemy King. That is the moment to beware.

Black's position in the following diagram presents a picture of solidarity. All is well guarded, yet...



White Wins a Pawn

1 NxP!

. . . All is not what it seems! This temporary, forking sacrifice breaches the bastion and exposes the King. It is the more powerful here, since the Knight move unmasks White's Bishop at Q2 for a straightforward attack on Black's Bishop. This auxiliary motif is known as the discovered attack.

PxN

Forced. Otherwise Black loses a piece.

2 Q-N5†

The double attack, with the King a focal point.

2 3 QxB Q-Q2

3 QXB

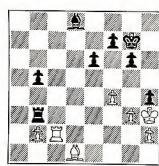
White has netted an important Pawn.

Double, Double.

The double attack is indeed a powerful weapon. It is not necessarily, however, the be-all and end-all of the game. Many, many other indispensable ideas and attributes make up a chess game.

Black is a Pawn to the good in the position below. He may reasonably expect to win, but only after much re-

sistance by his opponent as the Bishops of opposite colors may introduce drawing chances. He observes that White is threatening a double attack (double, discovered attack) by playing his Rook to Q2, after which White's Rook charges the adverse Bishop and White's Bishop, the adverse Rook.



Black to Play and Win

1 . . . PxP!
Black is impervious to the threat.

2 R-Q2

The double (discovered) attack.

2 PxP§

Creating a setting for a counter, double attack.

3 KxP

If 3 K-N2, R-KR6, threatening to promote the Pawn, gains time to save both pieces. Now how does Black save a piece?

B-B2!!

3 Resigns

The secret is out. If 4 BxR, BxP† forks King and Rook. With three Pawns behind, White's chances are hopeless.

Here we have examined the mechanism of two double attacks. One failed; the other succeeded. Failure may not be attributed to the lack of force of the double attack so much as to the desperate plight in which White found himself before engaging upon this last resort. Success by Black, on the other hand, deserves the crowning reward. In White's case, the double attack was a set-up. In Black's, it had to be created. It required basic knowledge, fertile imagination, a clear conception and faultless execution.

A Royal Double

Whenever the King enters into the reckoning of a combination, all fundamental values momentarily change. So long as checkmate is in the offing, the chessmen are no longer themselves. A Queen may be just another piece of wood. And a lowly unit, plus a mate in sight, may assume great proportions. Checkmate needs no further accounting.

When the King is the target, as in the diagram below, the attacker can afford to be generous with his forces—if he is reasonably certain the onslaught will succeed. If he is uncertain, or if the attack will not succeed, he must bear in mind that he will be called upon for a strict accounting.

Here the attacker uses a mating threat as a lever to pick up material, employing, as it were, pinning and double attacking motifs.



White to Play and Win

1 B-B7!!

A tricky, devastating move, attacking the Knight Pawn and unmasking a concealed Rook battery, now facing the opposing Rook. Even though Black's Rook is actually defended, it is affected by the initial, double attack, which unfolds.

1 KxB

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

Black's choice is wide but sad. If 1 . . . RxR, for example, White has 2 Qx P†, K-B1 3 Q-NS†, K-K2 + Q-KS†, K-Q3 5 Q-K6 checkmate.

If 1... QxB 2 RxR, White has gained the Exchange. For Black's Bishop is pinned.

2 RxR

QxR

Black's Bishop suffers from an absolute pin, Ergo the text.

3 Q-N7†

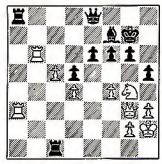
The second double attack. Black's Rook must fall. The game continued:

3	K-N1
4 QxR	P-K5
5 R-K3	B-Q5
6 RxP	Resigns

An Intangible Target

It is a common failing over the chess board to think only in terms of immediate material gain. Rarely does one invest a sizeable principal to yield a definite but intangible dividend, which can be converted to something real. Yet opportunities of this kind abound in nearly every game.

The following position is a case in point. Material is even and Black hopes to swap off a pair of Rooks and maintain the balance. The moment, however, is at hand for action.



White to Play and Win

1 NxPI

The reason for this sacrifice is not apparent for some time.

.... Kx

Forced, as White threatens to capture the Queen with check and also to shatter the King's barrier.

2 RxR

QxR

Transitory moves to arrive at the anticipated setting.

3 Q-K3!!

The double attack. Why double, however, when only the Rook is at stake?

It is double because not only is the material Rook attacked but also the intangible square, K5. Black's vulnerability on this square is the cause of his defeat.

3 . . . Resigns

Odd, indeed, is the resignation. Superficially, White's threat is unclear. A scrutiny of the position, however, discloses that there is no defense. For example, if 3 . . , R-R8 4 Q-K5 \dagger , K-K2 5 R-N8, White threatens 6 RxQ as well as 6 Q-N5 \dagger , K-Q2 7 Q-Q8 \dagger , K-B3 8 Q-Q6

checkmate. And Black cannot contain the threat. For example, if 5...Q-R5, 6 R-N7† and Black is mated shortly. So at the juncture of resignation, Black had to lose his Queen and resigned in deference to the ability of his opponent.

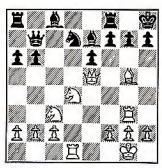
DISCOVERED ATTACK

One move at a time is axiomatic in chess. When one move, however, does the work of two or more moves, it is per se a vigorous, offensive weapon. Such is the discovered attack. It is the discharge of a battery of two or more men standing in a straight line. The front man, moving—and checking, capturing or threatening—unmasks the action of the rear man (or men) which may strike from any of various possible directions. Thus, like buckshot, their potent sting bites on a number of targets simultaneously. And, as a rule, only one target can be defended at a time.

Simplicity is the Keynote

The discovered attack need not be a labored effort. In the following example, it works like a charm.

White's Queen is subject to capture.



White to Play and Win

1 B-R6

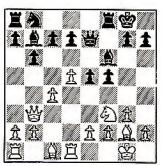
Unmasking the Rook for a concerted attack against Black's King Knight Pawn. Now, there is no way to defend against the triple attack on the Pawn.

1.... Resigns

For, if 1 . . . NxQ, 2 BxP†, K-N1 3 BxN§, followed by checkmate. The mating net is the auxiliary motif.

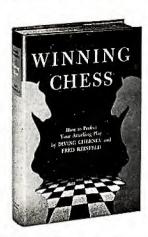
Stock Attack

This type of position occurs time and time again and, as such, is a stock attack

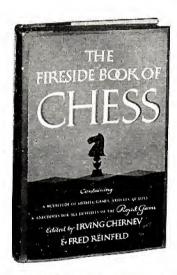


White to Play and Win

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CHESS REVIEW

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When two opposing Bishops are fianchettoed, as in the preceding diagram, the stage is set for the discovered attack. That the position appears innocuous because two White men intervene between the Bishops is only an illusion. The "interventionists," as a matter of fact, are part and parcel of a nefarious scheme to conceal the latent danger.

1 N-R4

Clearing one piece out of the path of the opposing Bishops. By doing so with a threat on the Bishop Pawn, White makes the subsequent, menacing discovered attack all the more forceful.

1

BxN?

Best is $1 \dots P-Q3$, conceding the loss of a Pawn.

2 P-Q6!

The discovered attack in operation. The Pawn advances with a peremptory threat on the Queen and leaves the Bishops vis-a-vis. Now White must gain material.

2 3 BxB

PxP Resigns

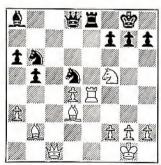
The Rook must fall.

It is to be noted that the auxiliary motif here is the trapped Rook at the tail end of the discovered attack. The discovered attack, however, is the primary motif.

Combined Operations

When a number of men are lined up on a diagonal, with the front man shielding the rear one, the position has the makings of a discovered attack. Such potentialities are rife in the following diagram. White's Knight and Rook, for example, mask the action of White's Bishop at Q3 in the direction of the enemy King. His Pawn at Q4 masks the action of his Bishop at N2. Black's Knight at Q4 eclipses his Bishop at R1.

But it is White's move.



White Mates in Seven!

1 Q-N5!

Threatening 2 QxP mate.

1

P-N3

Of course not 1 . . . QxQ 2 RxR mate.

2 Q-R6

Having forced a hole in the opposing Pawn array, White penetrates. Mate is now threatened on N7.

2

PxN

Forced, Having served its purpose, the Knight is expendable.

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

Now Black's Pawn at KB4 and White's Rook limit the scope of White's valuable King Bishop.

. . . .

3 R-N4†

The discovered attack. The Rook moves, attacking in one direction, unmasking the Bishop, which attacks in another direction.

.... PxR

Forced, but clearing the Pawn out of the way.

4 BxP† K-R1 5 B-N6§

Discovered check, a subsidiary of discovered attack.

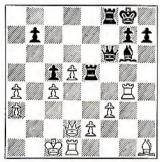
5 K-N1 6 Q-R7† K-B1

7 Q-B7 checkmate.

In the seven moves, possibly a dozen tactical motifs were used to arrive at the final solution. Paramount, however, was the discovered attack.

Attack on a Square

The goal of a discovered attack is gain —material or otherwise. Even a vital square is considered gain. In the following diagram, for example, material gain is of secondary consideration. But it is of sufficient import to link itself directly with the positional considerations.



Black to Play and Win

1.... RxKP!

The discovered attack. The Rook move frees the Black Queen to reach out on the long diagonal in the direction of the White King.

 1... RxQP would work even better except for 2 QxR check,

Resigns

For, if 2 QxR, Q-B6† 3 Q-B2, QxQ mate; and there is no other defense at all adequate: 2 RxB, Q-R8† 3 K-B2, RxQ†, etc.

Tactics are Ideas

With an ever increasing repertoire of tactics at your command, be certain to employ them at all times under favorable circumstances. Use them again and again and again until they are, so to speak, second nature. In this way, you will fortify your ability and establish a bullish confidence in yourself—a necessary attribute of good chess. On the other hand, do not let your imagination run riot. Contain it. Do not try "to discover America." Remember, Columbus got there first.

THE POWERFUL BISHOP

An Attempt at a New Classification of Opening Ideas

By DR. S. G. TARTAKOVER

THE PRESENT, ADVANCED STATUS OF CHESS KNOWLEDGE is no longer satisfactorily classified by the simple division into opening, middle game and end-game. There is needed rather a grasp of the inner essence of the chess scene, that is, of the chess forces, which can help us to a better understanding of opening variations and a finer execution of chess planning.

Such synthetic themes can include: the formation of advance posts by N-K5; the development of the attack in the center by P-K4; the counter-bind by B-QN5, etc. The theme which I have chosen for the following, model article—White's fianchettoed King Bishop—is especially interest-

ing and exciting because it typifies the present trend.

This fianchetto, as we know, aims for far-reaching, strategic objectives, through control, for example, of the central square, Q5. Though it is particularly adaptable for closed games, it has also proved its vitality and power in open games with 1 P-K4, P-K4, as will be apparent from the following compilation.

PART I. In Open Games

1 VIENNA GAME

Since this sound opening unfolds no immediate attacks, the development of White's King Bishop at N2 is in order.

1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-QB3, N-QB3

After 2 . . . N-KB3, 3 P-KN3 is less to be recommended, particularly because of 3 . . . P-Q4!

3 P-KN3! B-B4 4 B-N2, P-Q3 5 N-QR4 Or 5 P-Q3, P-KR4 6 P-KR3, B-K3 7 N-KB3, Q-Q2 8 N-KN5, N-Q5 9 B-K3, N-K2 10 Q-Q2, P-QR3 11 NxB, NxN 12 O-O-O, etc., with advantage for White.

5 N-KB3 6 N×B, P×N 7 P-Q3, O-O 8 N-K2, B-K3 9 P-QB3, Q-Q2 10 O-O, B-R6 11 P-KB4, B×B 12 K×B

And White maintains the initiative.*

2 FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT

In this opening in which Black seeks to take over the attack, the fianchetto maneuver plays the part of a Scotch shower bath which dampens his ardor for forceful operations.

(A) For one example:

1 P-K4, P-K4 2 P-KB4, P-Q4 3 KPxP, P-K5 4 P-KN3

The last move is hardly weaker than the usual 4 P-Q3.

4....N-KB3 5 B-N2, B-KN5 6 N-K2, B-QB4 7 P-Q4! PxP e.p. 8 QxP, O-O 9 QN-B3, R-K1 10 B-Q2, Q-K2 11 P-KR3. BxN

Or 11 . . . B-Q2 12 O-O-O, etc., with advantage for White.

12 NxB, QN-Q2

Or 12 . . .N-KR4 13 K-Q1, etc. 13 K-B1

*While we'd like to agree with the good doctor, 12 . . . QR-Q1 seems to give Black too strong a game.-Ed.

And White has now, without any apparent danger, held his Pawn plus.

(B) A similar plan of consolidation can be seen to good effect in the following variation, with the usual 4 P-Q3:

1 P-K4, P-K4 2 P-KB4, P-Q4 3 KPxP, P-K5 4 P-Q3, PxP 5 QxP! N-KB3 6 N-QB3, B-QB4

Or 6 . . . B-QN5 7 B-Q2, O-O 8 O-O-O, QN-Q2 and now 9 P-KN3! instead of 9 B-K2, N-N3 10 B-B3, etc.

7 B-Q2, O-O 8 O-O-O, QN-Q2 9 P-KN3! N-N3 10 B-N2, B-KN5 11 N-B3, QNxP 12 P-KR3, NxN 13 QxN BxN 14 BxB, Q-Q3 15 Q-N3 etc.

With an overwhelming position for White.

(C) Or, if Black varies from the line just given, we have:

1 P-K4, P-K4 2 P-KB4, P-Q4 3 KPxP, P-K5 4 P-Q3, N-KB3 5 N-Q2

As recommended by Keres.

5....P-K6

Against other replies, also, such as 5...QxP, 5...B-KB4 or even 5... PxP 6 BxP, this variant leads to advantage for White,

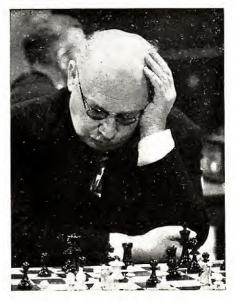
6 N-B4, NxP 7 NxP! NxBP 8 P-KN3, N-N3 9 B-N2, B-Q3 10 N-KB3, O-O 11 O-O, N-QB3 12 K-R1, P-KB4 13 N-B4! P-B5 14 NxB, PxN 15 BxP.

With advantage for White.

(D) At this point, due respect for history bids us recall the famous game, Charousek—Pillsbury, Nuremberg, 1896:

1 P-K4, P-K4 2 P-KB4, P-Q4 3 KPxP, P-K5 4 P-Q3, N-KB3 5 PxP, NxKP 6 Q-K2.

The later researches of the Russian master Alapin, the Swiss analyst Dr. A. de Cloparede and other experts have confirmed as the best continuation for



DR. SAVIELLY G. TARTAKOVER

both sides: 6 N-KB3, B-QB4 7 Q-K2, B-B4! 8 N-B3! Q-K2, with approximate equality.

6...QxP 7 N-Q2, P-KB4 8 P-KN4 This sharp thrust worked like a charm in that classic era.

8..., B-K2

In a later game, Pillsbury improved the defense by an intermediate maneuver: 8..., N-QB3! 9 P-B3 and now 9..., B-K2.

9 B-N2, Q-QR4 10 PxP, N-KB3 11 N-KB3, O-O 12 O-O

And White has the play. As is well known, Pillsbury had to find an inspired resource to draw in that game.

3 CUNNINGHAM GAMBIT

Paradoxically, in a King's Gambit Accepted—where the natural square for the King Bishop is QB4, in order to attack the point KB7—our little move can be utilized.

1 P-K4, P-K4 2 P-KB4, PxP 3 N-KB3, B-K2

Now the usual continuation is 4 B-B4; but a French amateur, Chaude,** recommends the astonishing line which follows:

4 P-KN3, PxP 5 PxP, P-Q4 6 P-K5

With an enduring attack for White.

4 THE OPEN FIANCHETTO

In order to conclude our cavalcade of open games in proper fashion, we give a miniature game which illustrates the dynamic character of an opening which may be called "The Open Fianchetto."

1 P-K4, P-K4 2 P-KN3, P-KN3

Instead of this symmetrical reply, the following suggests itself but offers little for Black: 2... P-Q4 3 PxP, QxP 4 N-KB3, Q-K5† 5 B-K2, N-QB3 6 N-QB3, Q-N3 7 O-O, etc.

** Bernard Chaude—husband of Madame Chaude de Silans, women's champion of France—who is a worthy expert in his own right,—S.G.T. And Black gets no easy game after 2 . . . N-KB3 3 B-N2, P-Q4 4 PxP, NxP 5 N-K2, etc.

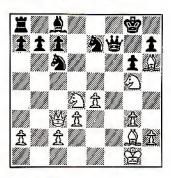
3 B-N2, B-N2 4 N-K2, N-K2 5 P-Q3, ON-B3

QN-B3
"Enough of symmetry!" says Black.

6 O-O, O-O 7 P-KB4, PxP 8 BxP! BxNP 9 N-Q2, BxR 10 QxB, P-KB3 11 B-R6, R-B2 12 RxP, Q-K1 13 N-KB3, RxR 14 QxR, Q-B2 15 Q-B3, P-Q4

Black makes quite natural moves but overlooks the diabolic finale.

16 N-N5, P-Q5 17 NxQP



17 Q-B3

After 17... NxN 18 QxN! (not 18 NxQ?? N-K7† and 19... NxQ), N-B3 19 Q-B5! Black's plight continues to be precarious: e.g.,

19 . . . Q-K1 20 Q-Q5†, K-R1 21 N-B7†, K-N1 22 N-Q8§, K-R1 23 NxN, PxN 24 Q-Q4†, K-N1 25 Q-N7 mate;

Or 19 . . . Q-K2 20 Q-Q5[†], K-R1 21 N-B7[†], K-N1 22 N-Q8[§], K-R1 23 B-N5!! Q-B1 24 P-K5! P-KR4 25 B-B6[†], K-R2 26 NxN, PxN 27 QxP, and White wins.

By the text move, Black hopes to avert the worst, but the outcome is otherwise.

18 NxN!! Resigns

For 18 . . . QxQ 19 NxN†, K-R1 20 N-B7 mate. (Soyka--Kolta, Vienna, 1924).

Conclusion to Part I.

I hope that this panoramic review of various openings has been no strain on the reader and has, perhaps, given him a new, instructive point of view.

Next we shall take up the half-open games.

PART II. In Half open Games

1 CLOSED SICILIAN

1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-QB3, N-QB3 3 P-KN3, P-KN3

This counter-fianchetto is considered the best answer to White's closed plan of development.

4 B-N2, B-N2 5 P-Q3, P-Q3

Or, in order to develop the King Knight without obstructing the line of the Bishop, 5... P-K3 6 B-K3, N-Q5 7 Q-Q2, Q-R4 8 P-KB4, N-K2 9 N-B3, N/2-B3 10 O-O, O-O 11 P-K5, and White has a definite advantage since he controls more space.

6 KN-K2, N-B3

Or, to exploit his counter-attack on the Queen-side, 6... R-N1 7 O-O, P- QN4 8 N-Q5, P-K3 9 N-K3, KN-K2 10 P-QB3, P-N5 11 B-Q2, O-O 12 Q-K1, and White stands better,

7 O-O, O-O 8 P-KR3, N-K1

Or 8 . . . B-Q2 9 B-K3, N-K1 10 P-B4, N-Q5 11 P-KN4, and White has the initiative.

9 B-K3, N-Q5 10 P-B4, P-B4 11 K-R2, R-N1 12 P-QR4, N-B2 13 PxP, NxP 14 B-N1

And White's underlying drive is far superior.

2 OPEN SICILIAN

1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, P-Q3 3 P-Q4

White opens the Queen file but permits counter-action on the Queen Bishop file.

3.... PxP 4 NxP, N-KB3 5 N-QB3, P-K3

The famous Scheveningen Variation which is characterized by . . . P-K3 and . . . P-Q3, holding back Black's center. 6 P-KN3

This is the usual continuation: 6 B-K2 has equal strategic value.

6....N-QB3 7 B-N2, B-K2 8 O-O, O-O 9 N×N

Another, purely passive line would be 9 P-QN3, B-Q2 10 B-N2.

9....PxN 10 P-K5, PxP 11 QxQ, RxQ 12 BxP, R-N1 13 KR-Q1, RxR† 13 NxR, N-Q4 15 B-R4

And White's position is overwhelming.

3 NEO-SICILIAN

1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, P-Q3 3 P-Q4, PxP 4 NxP, N-KB3 5 N-QB3, P-QR3

By this waiting move, Black reserves the possibility of the Scheveningen Variation (... P-K3), the Dragon Variation (... P-KN3) or the Crocodile Variation (... P-K4), the last having found many adherents recently—but not $5 \dots P-K4$ 6 KN-K2 with advantage for White.

6 P-KN3

If 6 B-K2, the preferred line is 6 . . . P-K4, as introduced by Opocensky into tournament play in 1946. It gives Black various practical chances as, on the one hand, 7 N-KB3 hinders the powerful P-KB4 and, on the other hand, 7 N-QN3 puts the Knight somewhat out of play.

Against 6 P-KB4, N-QB3 is best.

6....B-KN5

To provoke 7 P-B3 and retire 7 . . . B-Q2 after the scope of White King Bishop (when fianchettoed) is thus cramped.

7 Q-Q3

First played by Reshevsky, against Najdorf in Amsterdam, 1950, this move gives White a good game.

4 PAULSEN CONTINUATION (against the Sicilian)

After 1 P-K4, P-QB4, the Paulsen continuation with 2 P-KN3 is much better than its reputation, as is illustrated in the following game, Tartakover—Winter, Hastings Christmas Tournament, 1935-6:

1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 P-KN3, P-Q4!

Or in symmetrical fashion: 2 . . . P-KN3 3 B-N2, B-N2 4 N-K2, N-QB3 5 P-QB3! P-K3 6 N-R3, and White controls both long diagonals.

3 PxP

Also of interest is the gambit line: 3 B-N2, PxP 4 N-QB3! P-KB4 5 P-B3. PxP 6 NxP, N-QB3 7 Q-K2 (to stop 7 ... P-K4), N-B3 8 P-Q3, N-Q5 9 NxN, PxN 10 N-Q1, and Black has not yet overcome all his opening problems.

3.... QxP 4 N-KB3, B-N5 5 B-N2, N-QB3

If 5 . . . Q-K37, White has the better of it after 6 K-B1, N-QB3 7 N-QB3.

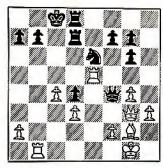
6 P-KR3, B-R4 7 0-0, N-B3 8 P-KN4, B-N3 9 P-Q3, P-K3 10 B-KB4 White threatens 11 N-K5.

10 . . . Q-Q2 11 N-B3, B-Q3 12 BxB, QxB 13 N-KR4, O-O-O 14 Q-B3, Q-B2 15 Q-K3, N-Q5 16 QR-B1, N-Q4 17 NxN, PxN 18 KR-K1, N-K3 19 P-QN4! R-Q2 20 PxP, QxP 21 Q-N3, KR-Q1

On 21 . . . Q-Q3, 22 R-K5.

22 P-QB4! P-Q5 23 R-N1, Q-KN4 24 N×B, RP×N 25 R-K5, Q-B5

Black hopes to nip the attack in the bud. If 25 . . . Q-K2, then White has 26 R/5-N5, P-N3 27 Q-B3 with a decisive attack.



26 R-B5†! K-N1

Apparently, Black has survived the worst.

27 BxP!! Resigns

The coup de grace, and it is administered by the powerful King Bishop!

For, if $27 \dots QxQ^{\dagger}$, 28 B-N2\$—or, if $27 \dots RxB$, then White has 28 RxR † , KxR 29 Q-N2 † , K-N1 (best) 30 R-N5 † , K-B2 31 Q-N7 † , K-Q3 32 R-Q5 mate.

5 FRENCH DEFENSE

(A) Here also 2 P-KN3 is a useful weapon which I have introduced into tournament play, against Hans Mueller at Kecskemet in 1927.

1 P-K4, P-K3 2 P-KN3, P-Q4 3 B-N2

3 N-QB3 at once also merits consideration.

3 PxP 4 N-QB3

Or simply 4 BxP, N-KB3 5 B-N2, N-B3 6 N-K2, B-Q3 7 QN-B3, O-O 8 P-Q3, P-K4 9 P-KR3, with a slight advantage for White.

4 B-Q2!

Only in this way can Black contain the fury of White's King Bishop.

5 NxP, B-B3 6 P-KB3

And White now has solid pressure in the center.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

(B) After 1 P-K4, P-K3, Tchigorin's 2 Q-K2 in conjunction with a speedy fianchetto is quite playable.

1 P-K4, P-K3 2 Q-K2, P-QB4

One of Black's best replies.

3 P-KB4

More energetic than 3 P-KN3 at once. 3 N-KB3 4 N-KB3, N-B3 5 N-B3

Or 5 P-Q3, B-K2 6 P-KN3, P-Q4 7 B-N2, N-Q5 8 Q-Q1, etc.

5....P-Q4 6 PxP, NxP 7 P-KN3, N/4-N5 8 P-Q3, N-Q5 9 NxN, PxN 10 N-Q1



And, in spite of the obvious gain of a Pawn, by 10 . . . NxRP (if 11 RxN, Q-Q4), Black has not yet overcome the opening difficulties.* (Keres-Bogolyubov, Dresden, 1936).

6 CARO-KANN DEFENSE

1 P-K4, P-QB3 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 N-QB3, PxP 4 NxP, N-B3

Black's last is more forceful than 4 ... N-Q2 or 4 ... B-B4.

5 NxNt, NPxN

On 5 . . . KPxN. White proceeds most energetically with 6 B-B4.

6 P-KN3

In addition to other lines: e.g., 6 B-B4 and 6 N-K2, or more passively 6 P-QB3, this positional continuation is also in order.

6 Q-Q4 7 N-B3 B-B4

Black threatens 8 . . . Q-K5† and 9 . . . QxBP.

On 7 . . . B-N5 8 B-N2, Q-K3† 9 Q-K2, White should exchange Queens at once, with an eye to his superior Pawn structure.

8 B-K3, N-QR3 9 P-QB3, O-O-O 10 B-N2

And White has a strong position.

Conclusion to Part II.

In these half-open games, the fianchetto of the King Bishop is, perhaps, more familiar; but, I trust, this review has served to key its thematic place in the openings and to add a few ideas for the reader's repertoire.

In our next part, we shall investigate the fate of the fianchetto in the closed games. In these debuts where strategy dominates over tactics, this fianchetto unfolds its magic on the squares: K4, Q5 and QB6. The effects of this maneuver in various closed games are so significant and so far-reaching that they can be termed the modern panacea.

* Once again, we must beg leave to disagree: it seems rather White who has more problems ahead,--Ed,

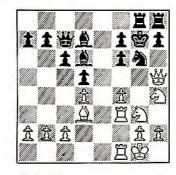


PARIS, 1878

One shrewd thrust topples Black's seemingly impregnable position.

FRENCH DEFENSE

G. Mackenzie		J.	Mason
White			Black
1 P-K4 P-	K3 9	BxN	PxB
2 P-Q4 P-	Q4 10	N-KR4	K-N2
3 N-QB3 N-K	B3 11	Q-R5	R-R1
4 PxP P	xP 12	P-84	P-B3
5 N-B3 B-	Q3 13	R-B3	N-N3
6 B-Q3 O	-0 14	QR-KB1	Q-B2
7 O-O N-	B3 15	N-K2!	B-Q2
8 B-KN5 N-K2	2?? 16	N-N3 Q	R-KN1



17 Q-R6†!!

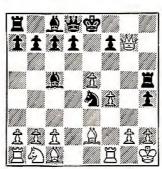
White announced mate in five moves: 17 . . . KxQ 18 N/4-B5†, BxN 19 NxB† K-R4 20 P-N4† KxP 21 R-N3† K-R4 22 B-K2 mate!

ST. PETERSBURG, 1902

Black sets a beautiful trap for his opponent, who promptly falls into it. Both sides played this one blindfold.

RUY LOPEZ

K.	von Bar	deleben		ı	_ebedev
1	P-K4	P-K4	8	Q-N4	N-N4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	9	P-KB4	P-KR4
3	B-N5	N-B3	10	Q-N3	P-R5!
4	0-0	B-B4	11	Q-N4	B-B4†
5	NxP	N×N	12	K-R1	N-K5
6	P-Q4	B-K2	13	QxNP	R-R4?!
7	PxN	NxP	14	B-K2??	



14 N-N6†!
15 PxN PxP§
16 BxR Q-R5 mate

† = check: ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

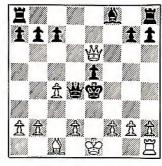
NEW ORLEANS, 1858

Morphy's relentless King hunt leads to a hilarious finale.

EVANS GAMBIT

(Remove White's Queen's Rook)

					,
Ρ,	Morphy				Amateur
1	P-K4	P-K4	8	N-B3	N-Q5?
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	9	BxN†	K-Q3
3	B-B4	N-B3	10	Q-B7	B-K3?
4	N-N5	P-Q4	11	BxB	NxB
5	PxP	NxP	12	N-K4†	K-Q4
6	NxBP?!	KxN	13	P-B4†	! KxN
7	Q-B3†	K-K3	14	QxN	Q-Q5?



15 Q-N4† K-Q6 17 P-Q3§! KxB 16 Q-K2† K-B7 18 O-O mate!

BUCHAREST, 1952

Black allows a breach in his King-side Pawns with disastrous results.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Palterer				Falcan
1 P-K4	P-K3	7	Q-N4	Q-B2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	8	B-Q3	PxP
3 N-QB3	B-N5	9	N-K2!	PxP
4 P-K5	P-QB4	10	QxNP	R-N1
5 P-QR3	BxN†	11	QxRP	QxP
6 PxB	N-K2	12	B-KB4	Q-B3
		13	P-KR4!	



Now the plausible 13..., R-R1 will not do at all: 14 B-KN5! RxQ 15 BxQ and Black's King Rook is trapped—or 14 B-KN5! Q-K4 15 P-B4! RxQ 16 PxQ and the formidable King Rook Pawn decides the issue.

13	QN-B3	16 P-B4	Q-B3
14 B-KN5	RxB	17 R-R6	N-N3
15 PxR	QxNP	18 BxN	PxB
		19 RxP	Resigns



Game of the Month

ROSSOLIMO has celebrated his re-entry into the European chess scene in gala fashion. Only shortly after his re-immigration from the United States, he participated in a Christmas tournament in Paris which he won, ahead of Dr. Tartakover among others. And now he stands on record as winner again, this time of the 1953 Hoogover Tournament at Beverwijk, Holland, with at least as strong a field as in preceding years. And here Rossolimo won by a large margin, without need even of that aid which Dame Fortune so often bestows on tournament winners.

The Netherlanders were the ones to suffer most at Rossolimo's hands. While Holland was represented by very nearly its peak strength, six players and among them, one grandmaster and three masters, we scored altogether only one trifling half-point—for which the honor goes to H. Bouwmeester. The rest of us were defeated without exception and each one in a different manner—an impressive testimony to the versatility of the French grandmaster. H. Kramer lost by overlooking an end-game finesse. N. Cortlever overdid himself by pushing too hard, then had to break off a violent King-side attack for lack of material, after Rossolimo had helped himself copiously to gains on the other side. T. D. van Scheltinga schemed to catch the Frenchman in the opening, setting up a threatening demonstration with Queen, Bishop and Knight, but Rossolimo came up with an unpretentious, but carefully calculated combination which copped the Exchange. J. H. Donner defended himself positionally against Rossolimo's Italian attack (the Giuoco Piano), but committed an irreparable mistake against a "maneuvering" action which was charged with venom throughout. Your writer intended, after an early exchange of Queens in a Hungarian Defense against the same Giuoco Piano, Rossolimo's specialty, to steer into a comfortable draw; but he discovered speedily that Rossolimo's ingenious style works quite as well without Oueens as with them.

Rossolimo is an artist, appropriately so in conformity with his conception of the game of chess. He seats himself behind the board with the inspiration of the painter, the receptivity of the poet, the abandon of the virtuoso and the purposeful determination of the sculptor.

"We are artists," Rossolimo is wont to say, and that this is no idle phrase-making is illustrated by the following game from the sixth round. For a game without Queens, the plentitude of tactical and strategical themes is imposing. At worst, one may find, after playing over the score, that that little word, "we," is somewhat too all-embracing.

	BEVERWI	JK, 1953		
	HUNGARIAN	DEFENSI	E#	
N,	Rossolimo	Dr.	Μ.	Euwe
Fr	ance		Н	olland
W)	hite			Black
	1 P_K4	P.	-K4	

*PCO: p. 105, col. 6; MCO: p. 134, col, 1-Ed.

2 N-KB3

N-QB3

3 B-B4	B-K2
4 P-Q4	P-Q3
5 PxP	

This simplifying continuation is more dangerous for Black than is generally taken for granted.

5		PxP
6	QxQ†	BxQ

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; \$ = dis. ch.

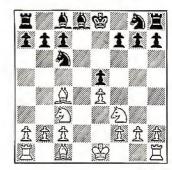


Dr. Max Euwe

7 N-B3

Here Black already faces a serious problem which theory has hitherto completely by-passed. The consensus of opinion alludes merely to an easy equality for Black, but it does not indicate how Black is to attain it. At San Sebastian, 1912, Leonhardt and Schlechter played 7 B-K3, B-K2 8 N-B3, N-B3 9 N-Q5, B-Q3; but one asks why White does not, with 9 N-QN5, force Black's King Bishop to retreat.

It is plausible, therefore, to leave that Bishop temporarily at Q1 until all danger to Black's QB2 has passed.



.... P-B3

Primarily to be considered is the problem of White's Bishop at QB4, and the text move signifies the introduction of a plan intending to render this Bishop harmless. It threatens first 8... N-QR4. The sequel shows, however, that Black has no success with his plan. In fact, by the text move, he induces a considerable enhancement even of that Bishop's activity along the QR2—KN8 diagonal.

Just what should Black play? On 7 ... N-B3, there follows 8 B-QN5, directed against the King Pawn. On 7 ... B-N5, White has 8 B-K3 and 9 O-O-O. And 7 ... N-Q5 8 NxN, PxN 9 N-N5 costs a Pawn (9 ... P-QB4? 10 N-Q6† and 11 NxBP). After the game was over, 7 ... B-K3 was suggested; but, if Black must indeed make this concession, leading to doubled Pawns, it means that the soundness of the Hungarian Defense is questionable.**

8	P-QR3	N-R4
9	B-R2	P-QN3
10	B-K3	N-N2

Black had intended 10 . . . B-R3, but then 11 N-Q2! follows and White already threatens to win a piece by 12 P-QN4, etc.

11 0-0-0

N-Q3

. . . .

Black has lost time, and White is thus ready to regroup his pieces to good purpose.

12 N-Q2

To control QB4 and prepare also for P-KB4.

12 N-K2 13 N-B4

To be considered is 13 P-B4 to which Black's best reply is 13 . . . N-N3.

13 NxN

A small error. Black ought to play 13 . . . N-B2 for "over-protection" of the central K4 square which becomes important if White continues with P-B4.

14 BxN P-B3 15 N-K2 ...

15 P-QN4 merits consideration, with the threat of 16 P-N5, in order to dominate Q5. The text move, however, has much in its favor.

15 B-B2 16 P-R3

White deprives Black's Queen Bishop of its KN5: White's Knight is meant to go to QN5.

16 B-Q2

Black perceives correctly that 17 B-B7†, KxB 18 RxB yields nothing substantial at present (after 18...QR-QB1 and 19..., KR-Q1). But this possibility lingers on and soon does much harm,

(See move 20.—Ed.)

17 N-N3!



Now White threatens 18 N-R5; and after 17... P-N3, he wins the Exchange by 18 B-KR6—a convincing proof of the power of White's King Bishop at QB4. Or, after the plausible line: 17... R-Q1 18 N-R5, K-B1 (to drive the Knight away with the subsequent ... B-K1), there follows the charming denouement: 19 R-Q2, B-K1 20 NxBP! PxN 21 B-R6 mate

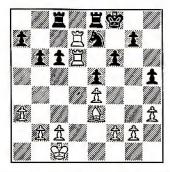
17 P-KR4

Practically forced.

18 B-B7† KxB 19 RxB QR-QB1 20 N-B5!

This last, unpleasant move makes unfeasible Black's project (see note after Black's move 16) for opposing his King Rook at Q1.

20	KR-K1
21 KR-Q1	K-B1
22 N-Q6	BxN
23 R/1xB	



White has gained a decisive, positional advantage: the open Queen file and the seventh rank. In the long run, Black cannot avert the loss of Pawns,

23 R-R1 24 P-QR4

White now bolsters the action of his Bishop. Black is completely helpless.

24 P-QB4 25 R-K6 K-B2 26 R/6-Q6

Also good is 26 R-B6, followed eventually by doubling on the seventh rank. But White perceives an even better scheme.

26 K-B1 27 K-Q2!

One of the advantages of White's position is that his King has easy access to almost all squares. For that matter, P-R5, at the right moment, will also be very strong.

27 R/K1–B1

28 K-B3 N-B3 29 K-B4 N-Q1

If 29 . . . N-Q5, 30 P-QB3.

30 P-QB3

Like a cat playing with a mouse.

30 . . . N-B2 31 R-Q2

Under time pressure, the safe way. But 31 R-K6 is much stronger.

> 31 K-K1 32 K-N5 R-Q1

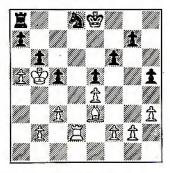
** Why not simply 7 . . . KN-K2, followed by . . . O-O?—Ed.

At long last, Black can oppose on the Queen file, but it is already too late as the White King is too far advanced.

33 RxR† N:

If Black permits the exchange of both Rooks, his Queen Rook Pawn falls.

34 P-R5



White has a fine position.

34 R-N1 35 PxP RxP†

At the cost of a Pawn, Black is now able to free himself somewhat. On 35 . . . PxP, 36 R-Q6 is of course decisive.

36 K×P N-N2†
37 K-Q5 R-R3
38 P-QN4 K-Q2
39 K-B4\$ N-Q3†
40 K-N3 K-B2

If 40 . . . K-B3, then 41 P-QB4.

41 P-B3

The time pressure is past, and it is clear that White continues to have a won game. Black's seeming counterchance: 41... N-N4, fails, namely, against 42 R-Q5.

In continuing, Rossolimo chooses the surest, albeit by no means the shortest route. We give the remainder of the score without further comment:

41		R-R8	55 R-N7†	K-N1
	B-B5	N-K1	56 PxP	RxP†
43	K-N2	R-R3	57 K-Q5	R-K1
44	R-Q1	K-B1	58 P-B6	R-K7
45	K-N3	N-B2	59 R-N7†	K-R1
46	P-QB4	N-K3	60 R-R7	K-N1
47	B-K3	N-B5	61 R-N7†	K-R1
48	P-N5	R-K3	62 R-KB7	K-N1
49	BxN	PxB	63 RxBP	RxP
50	R-Q5	P-N3	64 R-B8†	K-B2
51	P-B5	K-B2	65 R-B7†	K-N1
52	K-B4	R-K1	66 R-N7†	K-R1
53	R-Q6	P-B4	67 R-R7	R-N4†
54	RxP	PxP	68 K-Q6	Resigns





From the "Amenities and Background of Chess-play" by William Ewart Napier

The Colden Age of Chess

12. The Melodramatic Period (concluded)

Thirty-two Years After

A young Mr. Calthrop of Bridgeport. Connecticut, turned up late at the First American Chess Congress in 1857. Morphy, Paulsen, and company graciously accepted him as a post entry. Young Mr. Calthrop made no score to write home about.

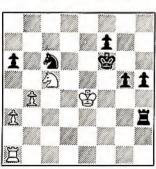
Years elapsed.

The Reverend Mr. Calthrop again reported for duty, this time at the New York State Tournament of 1889. He was paired with the stalwart Lipschuetz.

And he played a game which well deserved writing home about!

From the Philadelphia Times, 1889 SCOTCH GAME

		300101	, 47	171	
Li	pschuetz				Calthrop
W	hito				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	20	B-KB4	B-Q3
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	21	R-K1	BxB†
3	P-Q4	PxP	22	KxB	K-B3
4	NxP	Q-R5?!	23	P-QR3	N-R4
5	N-N5!	B-B4	24	N-Q4	N-B3
6	Q-B3	N-B3!	25	N-N5	P-R3
7	NxP†	K-Q1	26	N-Q6	R-QN1
8	Q-B4!	QxQ	27	B-Q3	P-KN3
9	BxQ	NxP	28	P-B4	PxP
10	NxR	NxP	29	BxBP	BxB
11	R-N1	R-K1†	30	NxB	R-Q1
12	K-Q2	N-K5†	31	N-K3	R-Q7
13	K-Q3	BxR	32	P-QN4	R-R7
14	B-B7†	K-K2	33	N-B4	RXNP
15	KxN	P-Q4†	34	N-Q6!	P-N4†
16	K-B4	B-K3	35	K-K4	RxP
17	N-Q2	RxN	36	NxNP	R-R6
18	N-B3	B-QB4	37	R-QR1	P-KR4
19	K-N3	R-QB1	38	N-B5	



† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

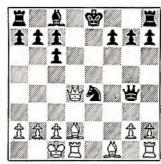
38		N-N1!	42	N-Q3	P-N6
39	R-Q1	RxP!	43	N-B4	P-R5
40	R-Q8	P-N5	44	K-B5	R-KB6
41	RxN	K-N2	45	K-N4	RxN†
	And Blac	k wins.			

Check and Double Check

This aged theme is always amusing. The game is culled from Field, Turf and Farm—the opening, the same as Calthrop's dubious but energetic tour deforce.

Paris, 1864 SCOTCH GAME

Ma	aczuski				Kolisch
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	NxN	QPxN
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	B-Q2	BxN
3	P-Q4	PxP	9	BxB	NxP
4	NxP	Q-R5?!	10	Q-Q4	Q-K2
5	N-QB3?	B-N5	11	0-0-0	Q-N4†
6	Q-Q3	N-B3	12	P-B4	QxP†
			13	B-Q2	Q-N5



14 Q-Q8†!! KxQ 15 B-N5‡ K-K1 16 R-Q8 mate

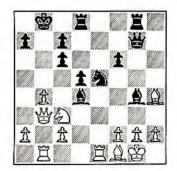
Increased Stature

Gossip, patient compiler of chess books, must have been of unusual height. I never saw him, but it is related that he made a fuss about the lowness of the chairs.

And so they perched him on an unabridged Webster. It was magic! Forthwith in that environment, he wrought massacre in the game which follows. Steinitz praised it highly in the book of the tournament.

Sixth American Congress, 1889 SCOTCH GAME

Sh	owalter			Gossip
W	hite			Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	13 Q-R5	0-0-0
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	14 BXNP	P-B3
3	P-Q4	PxP	15 B-R4	Q-N2
4	NxP	N-B3	16 B-R6†	K-N1
5	NxN	NPXN	17 B-N3	KR-N1
6	B-Q3	P-Q4	18 Q-Q1	N-N5
7	P-K5	N-N5	19 B-B1	N-K4
8	0-0	B-QB4	20 P-N4	B-N5
9	B-KB4	P-N4	21 Q-N1	B-Q5
10	B-Q2	NxKP	22 Q-N3	P-KR4
11	R-K1	Q-K2	23 QR-N1	P-R5
12	N-B3	B-Q2	24 BxP	



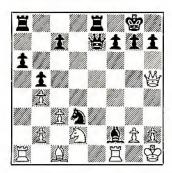
24	N-B6†!	27 PxQ	RxPt
25 PxN	QBxP§	28 K-R2	BxP
26 B-N3	QxB†	29 B-R3	RxB†
		Reciane	

Mate with Minor Pieces

The first brilliancy prize was awarded to this fanciful game. It won unstituted praise from Steinitz, whose love of lyrics survived his creation, a modern school.

Sixth American Congress, 1889 RUY LOPEZ

Wei	59				Pollock
Whi					Black
	P_K4	P-K4	10	Q-K4	B-K3
2 N	I-KB3	N-QB3		NxP	NxN
3 B	-N5	P-QR3	12	QxN	N-N5?
4 E	3-R4	N-B3	13	0-0?	NxQP
5 F	-Q3	P-QN4	14	Q-R5	BxB
6 E	8-N3	B-B4	15	PxB	R-K1
7 F	P-B3	P-Q4	16	N-Q2	Q/K2
8	PXP	NxP	17	P-QN4	BxP†
9 0	-K2	0-0	18	K-R1	



18		Q-K8!	23 K-N4	N-K7
19	P-R3	NxB!	24 N-B1	P-N3
20	RxQ	RxR†	25 Q-Q5	P-R4†
21	K-R2	B-N8†	26 K-N5	K-N2!
22	K-N3	R-K6†	27 NxR	P-B3†
			28 K-R4	B-B7†

And Black mates next move.

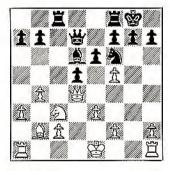
Elegant and Pat

In Victorian times in England, the Church gave generously to chess, for at least five clergymen, all masterly players, ornamented that period—Reverends Owen, Wayte, Ranken, Skipworth and valiant McDonnell.

1887

ZUKERTORT OPENING

Re	v, John	Owen		Amo	s Burn
Wł	nite				Black
1	N-KB3	P-Q4	8	P-KN4	BxN
2	P-Q4	B-B4	9	PxQB	B-Q3
3	P-K3	P-K3	10	PxBP	BxBP
4	N-B3	N-KB3	11	P-N4	B-Q3
5	P-QR3	P-B4	12	B-N2	R-QB1
6	B-N5†	QN-Q2	13	Q-Q4	0-0
7	N-K5	B-Q3	14	BxN	QxB



15 NxP!!

N-K

Or 15 . . . PxN? 16 QxN! PxQ 17 R-N1†, K-R1 18 BxP mate.

V-1/1 19 DXL mate.	
16 N-B6†	PxN
17 R-N1†	K-R1
18 QxP†	NxQ
10 RyN mate	

The Cyrano of Chess

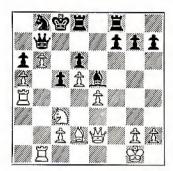
Lipschuetz is a very enjoyable memory of mine. I remember a frail, little man, with gentlemanly mien and manners, and an extravagantly long, pointed nose. I remember, too, that Napoleon said, "When I want any good head-work done, I always choose a man, if otherwise suitable, with a long nose."

Lipschuetz qualified both ways as a field marshal!

Tenth Match Game, 1887

STEINITZ GAMBIT

Lipschuetz			Ma	ckenzie
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14	K-N1	KR-B1
2 N-QB3	N-QB3	15	B-Q2	Q-N3
3 P-B4	PxP	16	P-QR4	P-B4
4 P-Q4	Q-R5†	17	P-R5	Q-B3
5 K-K2	P-Q3	18	P-Q5	P-B5
6 N-B3	B-N5	19	Q-K2	Q-R3
7 BxP	BxN†	20	R-R4	N-Q2
8 KxB	N-B3	21	R/4xP	P-QB4
9 B-QN5	0-0-0	22	P-QN4	B-B3
10 BxN	PxB	23	P-N5	Q-N2
11 Q-Q3	Q-R4†	24	P-N6	P-QR3
12 K-B2	B-K2	25	R-R4	B-K4
13 KR-KB	1 Q-R4	26	R-N1	N-N1



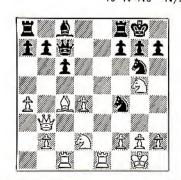
27	N-N5!	K-Q2	32	RxB	R-K2
28	N-B7	K-B1	33	Q-N4†	N-Q2
29	R-KB1	P-R3	34	QxP	RxP
30	R-R3	R-Q2	35	R/1xP	R-Q1
31	B-B3	BxB	36	$R \times N$	Resigns
I	f 36	RxR, 37	Q-BS	† and	38 Q-B5†.

Master Schiffers

An old friend, and true evergreen.

Frankfort Congress, 1887 GIUOCO PIANO

_					
Sc	hiffers			Ha	rmonist
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	8	QNxB	P-Q4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	9	PxP	KNxP
3	B-B4	B-B4	10	Q-N3	N/3-K2
4	P-B3	N-B3	11	0-0	0-0
5	P-Q4	PxP	12	KR-K1	P-QB3
6	PxP	B-N5†	13	P-QR4	Q-B2
7	B-Q2	BxB†	14	QR-B1	N-B5
			15	N-N5	N/2-N3



16	R-K8!!	RxR	22	Q-N8†	K-K2
17	BxP†	K-R1	23	BxN	PxB
18	BxR	N-K7†	24	QxP†	K~Q1
19	K-R1	NxR	25	Q-B8†	K-Q2
20	N-B7†	K-N1	26	N-K4!	Q-Q1
21	N-R6+	K-B1	27	Q-Q6†	K-K1
			28	N-B6†	Resigns

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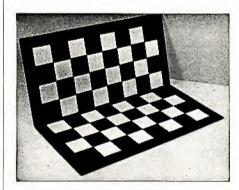
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MAD MOON

OR YE MERRIE MONTH OF MAY

by BRUCE HAYDEN

I T'S been a whacky month. Sure enough, whenever I meet San Francisco's George Koltanowski something screwy has to happen. The first time was at a simultaneous exhibition—he holds the world's record for playing 271 games all at once—when a man who did not even know the moves stepped in out of the street and won a game from him, as I have recounted in a previous issue (page 71, March, 1952).

I've just met George once again. He has completed a lightning chess tour of Europe, though a graph of the journey on the map would look more like a Knight's Tour. He's



BRUCE HAYDEN

been hopping about by train and plane between the cities and towns of the various countries he's visited, giving those blindfold exhibitions for which he is famous and for which he held another world's record in simultaneous games—as if one such world's record weren't enough. And his tour just naturally brings up a tale or two.

To TRAVEL ALL NIGHT by train, steamship, then train again, then to arrive heavy-eyed in the middle of the following day, knowing that, within an hour or so, you have to tackle blindfold a group of strong players, is a terrifying thought.

This is what happened to George in London, where a group of eight out of town champs had converged at the British National Chess Centre where he was to give battle.

Sympathizers asked the tired one whether he would like a catnap of a couple of hours beforehand.

"Let me at 'em," he replied. "The minute I close my eyes and start to play, I shall feel fine. Chess wakes me up!"

Now it came to pass that the teller of the moves was Harry Vernon of towering stature. His height is well over six feet, and he has the majestic stance of a London bobby, or a member of the Brigade of Guards.

The players took their seats at the boards, the kibitzers, who had paid their money, grouped around, and George went way over to a chair in the far corner, closed his eyes, buried his face in his hands and sitting crouched over a table with his back to the crowd, started singing out the moves.

Meanwhile. Vernon pursued a stately course from board to board, making the blindspieler's moves. Then arrived a little kibitzer who is late. "Is this Koltanowski's simultaneous?" he asks. breathlessly. Then, going inside, he spots the majestic mien of Harry Vernon.

"What's this?" exclaims our late arrival. "That's not Koltanowski, I met him twenty years ago, and I've heard he's put on a little weight since then, but he hasn't grown that tall! I want my money back."

We all shushed and pointed and closed our eyes and held our hands over our faces in dumb show.

THE TERROR OF THE SIMULTANEOUS EXhibitor is the "hangnail" who won't give up until he's mated or is convinced that it's mate next move.

In Spain, Koltanowski spent the end of a blindfold display with a player who had lost his Queen but didn't resign. Imbued with the spirit of Wellington, Stonewall Jackson, Wolfe on the heights of Abraham and Horatio at the bridge, he continued to hang on with grim determination.

When his Queen vanished, so had the kibitzers, but Kolto still had to work out the moves, and the time came when this seemed to take a long effort for the motionless figure, seated at the table with his head buried in his hands.

Yes, it certainly seemed a tough one, and the master certainly seemed worried. The minutes ticked by, and the hands of the clock moved around.

Perhaps, after all, the Queen hadn't been lost. Perhaps, it was a deep sacrifice. Perhaps——

Back came the kibitzers and crowded round the board of the Queenless player. But no move came from the master's lips.

Yes, what was that?

The spell of the silent room was broken by just a leetle, teeny snore.

There's no doubt about it, though. One certainly has to keep in trim to play good chess. This month, I entered for a hard competition, and I realized that cutting down my smoking, earlier nights to bed, more fresh air, and such like was the right approach for the gruelling battles,

Well, I must have left all this until too late because, one morning with a really tough game ahead of me, I rose with a queer lightness in my head. Oh, well, thought I, a strong cup of tea will help me shake it off. But no, I still didn't feel normal, and I began to get worried as the day wore on.

So a checkup with the doctor was better first than last—and off I went to get him to give me a tonic.

I told him about my lightheadedness, but he seemed far from satisfied and decided to give me a good going over. Out came the stethescope, then he tapped me all over. I said the stock 99 at intervals, coughed when he told me to and went through the rest of the ritual, such as having my blood pressure measured—and so on.

Then came the end and, as I was putting on my clothes, the doctor sat back.

"Do you feel like this very often?" he asked.

"I've never felt this way before in my life," I replied, panic-striken. "Is it anything serious?"

"Oh, no," he said. "You're feeling well. That's all."

YES, AS I HAVE JUST STATED, this certainly has been a screwy month.

In the London League competition, my old comrade-in-arms, Daniel Castello, plays on the Athenaeum Club team—but he also puts in good work, too, for the cause as match captain of the Lud-Eagle team.



Recently, when the two clubs played off their round, Lud-Eagle Match Captain Castello won the toss which gave him the Black pieces as a player for the Athenaeum. As Match Captain for Lud-Eagle, he chose the Scottish Champion. J. M. Aitken, to play him on board 3. The result was that Castello glumly reported to his match captain that he had lost his game for the Athenaeum, but cheered up when, as Lud-Eagle Match Captain, he notched up a point for his club for the game he had lost as an Athenaeum player and—

Oh, well, if I haven't explained it clearly, take the day off and work it out.

A CHESS CONGRESS to celebrate the Corlonation has just been staged at the little colored-calico-and-flowers seaside town of Bognor Regis on the English south coast, and there the Pritchard family went into action.

The feminine half of this young couple, I must tell you, is the former Elaine Saunders, who was British Women's Champion and who used to floor the big boys when she was still a little girl of thirteen.

David, her husband, is a strong player, and he has written one popular book on the game; but these days he doesn't get much time off from being an RAF pilot to keep in practice at chess.

Well, they had to meet in the sixth round of the Premier Reserves Tourney, and it was certainly a dour fight, lasting all day. The end came as a surprise when the former Woman Champ turned over her King on the 39th move.

David came in for a lot of ribbing afterwards about "beating" his wife; and, when he was asked how he managed to win, he replied, humorously: "I told Elaine before the game started that, if she beat me, I wouldn't give her the house-keeping money."

The little lady twinkled. "And I told him after the game that, if he beat me next time, I wouldn't spend it on him," she replied, quick as a flash. And off they went, laughing, arm in arm.

Do you collect Alibis? I do, My collection of "the reason I lost" excuses ranges from the weather, the noise, the lighting, bad health and so on.

One alibi which I have not collected so far but of whose existence I learned from a story of the English master Gerald Abrahams is the other man's——

But wait. The story, as I heard it, was that G. A. was playing an opponent who sat obscuring the board over which he would bend his large head, and, in addition, move his head from one side of the board to the other.

Having made his move, he would then look up and glare at the master with features which were not remarkable for their attractiveness.

On the master being asked if he was giving the unpleasant one odds, Gerald replied: "Yes, his face."

That story may easily be fictitious, as Abrahams, a great wit, has the Sam Goldwyn faculty of attracting stories to himself, But I am waiting for someone to attribute a lost game to his opponent's face.

The most unusual alibi for losing, however, that I have ever heard, was presented to me at Bognor. Whether it is eligible for my collection. I am undecided.

Henry Gross, currently California State Champion, was playing in the master section. He had just completed an exhausting tour of Enrope (mostly with Koltanowski), with much travelling and much hard chess. So he finished way down the score table. Henry early on made himself very popular with everyone at Bognor, and I was soon to learn why.

On being asked why he had done so badly, these are the words he uttered: "The other players played too well for me."

Honest, that's what he said. I was there when he said it.

MEANWHILE I am in desperate need of some good moves which please forward right away.

In the Counties' Correspondence Championship. I play for Sussex and was drawn to play a senile old boy from Lincolnshire. At least, he wrote in a tremulous hand writing in which even the o's looked like squashed w's. He must be very old, I thought, so . . . oh, oh, snitch! as Rowson would have said, I played a gambit!

But, though his handwriting was wavering, his moves were strong and direct.

Things had got a bit worrying by Christmas when I received a note in his spidery handwriting, wishing me the "Compliments of the Season," But the move, accompanying it, crashed into the score with the power of the memorable German bomb which destroyed the local school and killed the caretaker.

Since then his moves have been thudding through the letter-box with the force and regularity of heavy artillery. How he could expect me to have the "Happy New Year!" which he wished me in his unsteady script I really don't know.

At home, my mother has taken to saying that she notices I am getting haggard and white lately and that I seem worse after receiving one of those letters with the shaky address on the envelope, Probably, she thinks I am in the hands of a blackmailer who has emerged from the past with menacing demands.

Anyway, I am in a desperate position and am getting more desperate. I need good moves as a starving man needs those deficient vitamin B's. Or perhaps even those are of no use to me now.

I don't sleep nights anymore, and every day becomes a nightmare.

Excuse me there's the postman at the door again.

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MATE IS QUITE THE QUIETUS

THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS are taken from Fred Reinfeld's Elements of Combination Play in Chess, sub-titled: "Winning Ideas and how to use them." For this quiz, search for the winning idea—some are quite easy—then determine the number of moves required to mate, 10 correct solutions rate excellent; 8, good; 6, fair. Answers are on page 190.



Example 31 White to move

Here you have an opportunity to match a win by Anderssen. The mating idea is or should be familiar—in its general outlines, that is—but it has one cute, additional wrinkle to add to its charm. You'd do well to check twice before satisfied that you have the actual mate, and right count.



Example 67 White to move

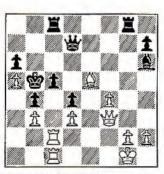
Yet again, Black can avoid an immediate mate by the ruinous concession of material, in reply to White's star first move. But you really ought to "see" that first move, to get credit for the mating idea.

So, supposing Black to reply "normally," in how many moves can you mate?



Example 37 Black to move

Here first we must reveal that Reti played 1... B-KR6!! and Euwe answered 2 QxR. For White'd avoid immediate mate by some ruinous sacrifice such as 2 QxP† or even by 2 P-KN3. But. after 2 QxR, the mating idea is sharp. How do you mate?—and in just how many more moves?



Example 75 White to move

The theme of this position is a truly exceptional one. It could qualify almost as a problem, but it occurred in an actual game by Dr. Tarrasch.

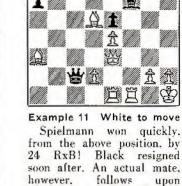
To make the move-count somewhat simpler. let us rule . . .RxNP† out of consideration. How many moves then to mate?



Example 1 White to move

Black has counter-attacked futilely; so White can now win easily. Your problem is not just to win, but to mate most quickly. How many moves? "You will be helped by your knowledge that there is some forceful continuation." as Reinfeld remarks in his preface.

For scoring, see example 11.



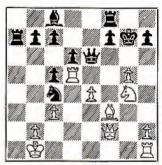
Black's reply, 24...PxR.
Counting 1 RxB, you have
to find (1) the winning idea
and (2) how many moves to
male

1 & 2 each count half credit.



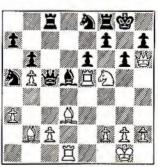
Example 46 White to move

From the position above. Steinitz (White) terminated the hostilities with a beautiful combination, He played 15 NxP, N-K2 16 NxN! leaving his Queen en prise. Black might now simply lose, but ungraciously, by 16 . . . P-QB3. Instead, he tried 16 . . . QxQ. It's then mate in how many?



Example 58 Black to move

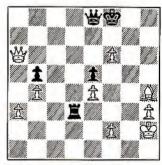
Here again, we must reveal the cream of the concoction: 1...QxR!! 2 PxQ. For White might avoid immediate mate for a slower loss by not recapturing the Queen. Given those moves, however, you can announce a forced mate. But be sure to toll off the correct number of moves.



Example 78 White to move

White has a simply tremendous position here, and yet finding an actual win is not so simple as it may look.

Spielmann found one, however, and it was a honey. See if you can do as well. If you get the right idea, the correct number of moves will give you no trouble. So it's mate in how many?



Example 96 Black to move

In some positions, to draw calls for as much ingenuity as to mate. So here, for it is almost hopeless for Black to hope to survive.

So we are calling a switch on the theme of mate: in how many moves is stalemate?

(Of course, White must not attempt to lose.)

by HANS KMOCH

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

FRANCE, 1953 California Team in Paris

An Ending to Study

While on tour with Koltanowski's team from California, Henry Gross, champion of California, played the following game with Dr. S. G. Tartakover. The most interesting part is the ending. White has a Bishop against a Knight, and loses. It is not the old story, however, of a bad Bishop, immobilized by its own Pawns. It is one of Pawn majorities.

Black's King-side Pawn majority is the dominant one, and the game affords some shrewd lessons in how to oppose such a factor. White loses from being too passive in that respect.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 290, column 127(b)

Henry Gross	Dr. S. G. Tartakover
United States	France
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4

2 N-KB3

Unusual enough in modern practice, still this line was used by A. O'Kelly de Galway at Beverwijk, 1949. See MCO.

P-QR3

3	P-Q4	PxP
4	NxP	N-KB3
5	N-QB3	P-K4

PCO does not treat this line separately. But it belongs to the same group of variations as in column 46 on page 425.

6 N-B3

6 N-N3 is a good alternative: e.g., 6 . . . B-N5 7 B-Q2, N-B3 8 B-QB4, NxP? 9 Q-N4!

6	B-N5
7 B-Q2	N-B3

7 . . . BxN 8 BxB, NxP 9 BxP favors White: e.g., 9 . . . Q-K2 10 Q-Q5, N-KB3 11 Q-Q6,

8 B-Q3

A playable but rather dull move, N B-QB4 is much better.

8		P-Q4
	NxQP	N×N
10	PxN	QxP

As usual, permitting . . . P-Q4 gives Black a freer game than he ought to get.

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

11 0-0	B-N5					
12 BxB						

12 B-K2 loses a piece because of 12 . . . BxN 13 QBxB, QxQ.

12	NxB
13 R-K1	

At this point, 13 B-K2 is a playable alternative.

13	0-0-0			
14 R-K4				

14 B-K2 looks more natural: e.g., 11 . . . Q-B4 15 N-Q2, B-B4 16 B-N4. Yet there is nothing wrong with the text either.

0 0

This liquidation is of some promise, while 14...NxB (or 14...BxN first) leads only to exchanges.

15 BxQ	RxQ†
16 RxR	P-B4
17 B-Q5	

Forced, as 17 B-Q3 loses a piece.

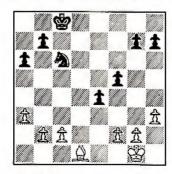
17 P-K5 offers no advantage because of 18 B-K6†, K-B2 19 P-KR3.

18 P-KR3	BxN
19 BxB	P-K5
20 B-K2	R-Q1

Obviously, not 20..., NxBP 21 R-QB1 nor 20..., NxRP 21 P-QB3. But Black now threatens to win a Pawn in one of several ways.

21	P-R3!	RxR†
22	BxR	N-B3

The situation has cleared. Each side has a local majority of Pawns, but Black is three tempi ahead with the use of his. Should that constitute an advantage? No, not under these circumstances,



23 K-B1

Good enough, though 23 P-KB3 is more accurate.

Black's majority is significant, for the time being, only inasmuch as its spearhead hampers White's pieces. Further progress depends largely on the arrival of Black's King in the center.

What White ought to do first is to hit at that spearhead with 23 P-KB3, enforcing a relieving exchange. For 23 . . . P-K6 is no good after 24 P-KB4! as then Black's artificially isolated King Pawn is a weakness.

White can, however, play P-KB3 also on his next move.

23 K-Q2

23 P-KN4, instead, prevents P-KB3 only for the moment (24 P-KB3? P-K6! followed by 25 . . . P-B5), as White proceeds with 24 K-K2, again threatening P-KB3, and, if Black insists on preventing that, he falls into trouble: e.g., 24 . . . P-B5 25 P-QB3, N-R4 26 B-B2—or 24 . . . N-K4 25 K-K3, N-B5† 26 K-Q4, NxNP 27 B-K2, N-R5 28 K-K5, N-B6 29 B-B4.

24 K-K2

This move may not be faulty, but it causes some difficulty, 24 P-KB3 is much better.

24 . . . N-K4

Threatening to win a Pawn by 25 . . . N-B5.

25 K-Q2

The alternative is 25 P-QN3, leading to a slight edge for Black after 25 . . . K-Q3 26 P-KB3, PxP† 27 PxP, P-B5-as well as after 25 . . . P-B5 26 P-B4, N-B3 27 B-B2, N-Q5† 28 K-Q1, P-K6 29 PxP—but, in either case, a draw is most likely.

25 K-K3

26 B-K2

26 P-KB3, N-B5† 27 K-B1, N-K6 favors Black, mainly because of the superior activity of his King.

26 K-Q4

Only now is Black ready for further action on the King-side with . . . P-B5 or . . . P-KN4. He is ready, though, and consequently White must play 27 K-K3 so as to meet 27 . . . P-KN4 with 28 P-KB4.

27 P-QN3? P-B5

Black now has a great advantage,

28 B-B1

28 B-Q1 is comparatively better.

28 29 B-K2

P-KR4

Now 29 P–KR4 offers better fighting chances: e.g., 29 . . . N–N3 30 P–N3—or 29 . . . N–N5 30 B–K2.

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

29 P-R5 30 B-B1 P-KN4 31 P-QB3

Black's King and Knight stand too strongly now so that 31 B-K2 may be met by 31... P-B6: e.g.

met by 31 . . . P-B6: e.g.,
(1) 32 PxP, PxP 33 B-Q1, K-K5, followed by 34 . . . P-N5, and Black queens comfortably;

(2) 32 PxP, PxP 33 B-B1, K-K5 and Black wins the Bishop safely soon after ... K-B4 and ... P-N5 (34 B-Q3†, NxB 35 PxN†, K-Q5 also wins for Black);

(3) 32 B-B1 at once (not 32 B-B4†? NxB 33 PxN†, K-Q5 and Black wins) holds out longer, but Black can win as in the following line: 32...P-N5 33 K-K3 PxRP 34 PxBP (34 PxRP leaves White's Bishop much too confined), NxP 35 BxP, N-Q5! after which Black either wins Pawns or penetrates, say, by 36 K-Q2, K-K4, followed by ...K-B5.

31	P-N5
32 PxP	NxP
33 B-B4†	

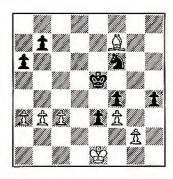
This check ruins White's chances 33 K-K1 is better; in fact, if 33 . . . P-K6 follows, White has chances of drawing in 34 PxP, NxP 35 K-B2.

Now . . . P-K6 is decisive, for 35 PxP, NxP 36 K-B2 loses to 36 . . . NxB 37 PxN, K-K5, while 36 . . . B-B1 loses to either 36 . . . K-K5 or 36 . . . N-B7†.

35 P-B3

Desperation. Now White must clearly lose because of the King-side set-up, especially the protected passed Pawn.

This move loses at once; but 36 B-Q3 also loses because of 36 . . . N-Q4 37 B-K4, NxP 38 BxP, P-R4, followed by the penetration of Black's King on the Queen-side.



36 N-K5!

A neat killer—the tactical point of which is that, after 37 PxN, P-B6, Black gets a Queen: 38 PxP, P-R6—or 38 K-B1, P-K7† 39 K-B2, PxP. It has also a strategic point: Black's pieces gain access to the Queen-side.

37 P-B4

N=Q/!

The Knight threatens $38 \dots NxP_7$ as well as the simple $38 \dots NxNP$.

38	B-G	₹5			Ν	xNP!
39	Bx	P				N-B4
White	can	now	resign			

40 B-Q5

K-Q5

41 K-K2 42 B-B7		_	K-B6 K-N6
for more	Pawns	must	fall.
43 B-Q5			KxP

43 B-Q5	KxP
44 B-K4	K-N6
Resigns	

ARGENTINA, 1953 Mar del Plata International

Charmed Life

Black acquires a backward Pawn in the following game, which—far from being weak—bears a charmed life.

Protected by the indomitable inventiveness of Julio Bolbochan, it survives all of White's dangerous onslaughts and even proves to be an asset in the endgame. For Black obtains a Queen-side majority, ironically so by the advance of the backward Pawn!

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 278, col. 136; MCO: p. 91, col. 56
Herman Steiner Julio Bolbochan
United States Argentina
White Black

1 P-	-Q4	N-KB3	
2 P-	-QB4	P-KN3	;
3 N-	-QB3		

PCO and MCO differ here but come together by transposition by move 5.

3	B-N2
4 P-K4	P-Q3
5 P-B3	0-0
6 B-N5	

White wishes to improve on the usual 6 B-K3 (see Jauregui—Najdorf, p. 183). Indeed, after 6 . . . QN-Q2, for example, he has a winning attack: 7 Q-Q2, P-K4 8 KN-K2, P-B3 9 P-Q5, P-B4 10 P-KN4.

Black improves on the usual line himself, securing counter-play by avoiding an entirely closed center formation.

8 Q-Q2	PxP
9 NXP	B-K3
10 N-B3	

White can proceed safely enough with 10 B-Q3: e.g., 10 . . . N-B3 11 N-K2, N-K4 12 O-O. He tries, however, to get more out of the position and, indeed, keeping the Queen file open so as to exercise pressure on Black's backward Pawn looks promising.

White ought rather to develop his King-side: 11 B-Q3, N-K4 12 P-QN3, followed by KN-K2 and O-O. In view of the Pawn formation, he can easily afford the possible trade of his King Bishop for a Knight.

As it is, however, 11 R-Q1 seems to win Black's Queen Pawn.

11 P-QR3!

Black has reckoned correctly, however. He can now obtain a strong initiative after 12 QxP, Q-R4, threatening either Rook to Q1: e.g., 13 B-K3, N-Q5! (14 BxN? PxB 15 QxQP, N-Q4!—or 15 RxP, N-K1).

12 Q-B4

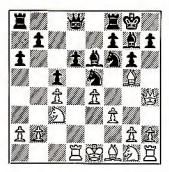
Now White aims to profit from the pin on Black's backward Pawn by getting in a fork with P-K5.

. . . .

In doing so, however, he dangerously neglects his development. 12 B-Q3 is strongly indicated.

12		N-K4
13	Q-R4	

Here White poses the threat of 14 P-B4, followed by 15 P-K5 and also lays a trap. For taking White's Queen Bishop Pawn loses: (1) 13 . . . BxP 14 BxB. NxB 15 N-Q5 and White wins: e.g., 15 . . . Q-R4† 16 P-QN4—or 15 . . . NxNP 16 NxN†, BxN 17 BxB, Q-R4† 18 K-B1, NxR 19 Q-R6; (2) 13 . . . NxQBP 14 KBxN, BxB 15 P-K5, and White wins a piece.



13 . . . R-K1!

Black plans to frustrate 14 P-B4 with 14...P-R3!!-e.g.

14...P-R3!!—e.g.,
(1) 15 PxN, PxB 16 QxP, N-N5 17 QxQ, QRxQ 18 PxP, N-K6, with a great advantage for Black;

(2) 15 BxN, BxB 16 QxP, B-N2 17 Q-N5, QxQ 18 PxQ, NxP, also with a great advantage for Black;

(3) 15 BxP, BxB with the same result after: 16 QxB, N/3-N5 17 Q-N5, QxQ 18 PxQ, N-K6--or 16 PxN, N-N5 17 QxQ, QRxQ or 17 Q-R3, Q-N4.

14 N-R3

White switches from attack to development—too late, however, to get a satisfactory result.

With this elever move, Black seizes the attack himself. He can expend a Pawn to shake off the pin as White's Queen Bishop Pawn is loose.

15 BxP

15 BxN, BxB! (15 . . . QxB is not so good because of 16 QxQ, BxQ 17 N-Q5) 16 QxP, NxQBP also favors Black.

15 NxKP!!

A beautiful, surprising stroke.

16 QxQ KRxQ!

Not 16 QRxQ because of 17 NxN, BxB 18 N-B6 \dagger .

17 BxB

The backward Pawn is still going strong; for, if it is taken, Black obtains a winning attack: e.g., 17 NxN, BxB 18 RxP, BxN 19 PxB, P-B4 20 RxR², RxR 21 NxP, R-Q7.

17	N×N
18 BxN	NxR
19 B-B6	

White's only move.

19	N-K6
20 BxR	RxB
21 P-QN3	BxN
22 PvB	P_Q4!

The backward Pawn has gained full citizenship.

23 PxP RxP

For the last ten moves, White has defended as well as possible, emerging with a minimum of damage. Yet the damage is serious. Black has a sound majority on the Queen-side and good targets for attack on the King-side.

Bolbochan handles the ensuing, long end-game with due technique. We give the unexciting rest of the game without notes.

40 0 0

.. ..

-- - 14-

24	B-K2	N-B4	42 PxP	PxP
25	B-B4	R-Q3	43 B-N7	P-R4
26	K-K2	P-QN4	44 B-R6	R-Q6!
27	B-Q3	N-Q5†	45 RxP	R-KR6
28	K-K3	P-B4	46 R⊸R4	RxP†
29	R-QB1	R-K3†	47 K-B3	R-R6†
30	K-B2	R-QB3	48 K-B2	K-N4!
31	P-K R4	K-B2	49 B-N7	K-R5
32	K-K3	K-B3	50 RxRP	P-N4
33	R-KN1	N-K3	51 B-K4	R-K6
34	P-B4	R-Q3	52 R-R4	N-B3
35	B-K2	R-Q5	53 B-B3	N-N5†
36	P-R5	R-K5†	54 BxN	KxB
37	K-Q2	NxP	55 R-R8	R-KR6
38	B-B3	R-Q5†	56 P-R4	R-R7†
39	K-K3	NxP	57 K-B1	R-R7
40	R-QB1	P-B5†	58 R-R5	K-R5
41	K-K2	P-B5	Resigns	

ARGENTINA, 1953 Mar del Plata International White Blacks Out

The following game, although long, is interesting throughout. Most captivating, however, is that part of it in which Black takes the bull by the horns, slashing into White's King-side attack to seize the initiative for himself and to emerge the Exchange up (moves 11-25).

Bullfighter Najdorf handles the crucial stage with wit and valor, rendering it a delicacy for the reader. Yet the issue of the game would have remained in the balance had not White blacked out at some critical moments.

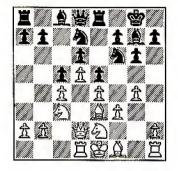
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 278, col. 136; MCO: p. 91, col. 56 M. Najdorf C. Jauregui Chile Argentina White Black 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 6 P-B3 QN-Q2 2 P-QB4 P-KN3 7 Q-Q2 P-K4 3 N-QB3 B-N2 8 KN-K2 P-B3 4 P-K4 0-0 9 R-Q1 R-K1 5 B-K3 P-Q3 10 P-Q5 P-B4 11 P-KN4

White threatens 12 N-N3, followed by P-KR4-5 with a crushing attack. He is playing a system of which Nimzovich—Tartakover, Karlsbad, 1929 (given in PCO and MCO) is the most famous model. He makes the key move, P-KN4, however, under circumstances which leave the issue uncertain.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Good alternatives are 11 B-N5 and 11 B-R6. The latter is not refutable with 11 . . . NxKP because of 12 NxN! Q-R5† 13 P-KN3, QxB 14 QxQ, 14 BxQ 15 NxQP.



11 P-KR4!

Right or wrong, only this move enables Black to make it a fight. For the moment, Black threatens simply to win a Pawn, by 12 . . . PxP.

12 P-KR3

12 B-N5 fails to save the Pawn because of 12 . . . PxP 13 PxP, N-N3.

. . . .

Stronger than the text, however, seems 12 PxP, NxRP 13 N-N3; but then Black has a good reply in 13... N-B5: e.g.,

(1) 14 BxN, PxB 15 QxP, B-K4 with fine counter-play for the Pawn;

(2) 14 P-KR4, B-R3 15 P-R5, Q-N4 17 R-KN1, QN-B3, and it is Black who dominates the King-side—a possible continuation is 18 PxP, PxP 19 KN-K2, Q-R5† 20 B-B2, N-N7† and Black wins the Queen with check.

2.... P-R

Black would be much better off if he could play 12 . . . N-R2, but that he cannot because of 13 PxP, Q-R5† 14 B-B2, QxP/4 15 N-N5! QxBP 16 R-KN1.

13 P-QR4

Here White blacks out, taking an unmotivated defensive measure instead of proceeding forcefully with 13 B-N5! to threaten 14 PxP. Then Black has hardly anything better than to abandon a Pawn in order to escape a quick disaster:

(1) 13...P-R5 14 Q-B2 (14 BxP? NxKP!), and Black's King Rook Pawn must fall, as 14...P-N4 fails against 15 PxP, PxP 16 NxP, RxP 17 NxP;

(2) 13...Q-B2 (or 13...Q-R4) 14 N-N3, and Black must play 14...P-R5 in order to gain time, the assumption being that 14...PxP 15 RPxP offers White a winning advantage, thanks to the open King Rook file.

13 . . . N-R2!

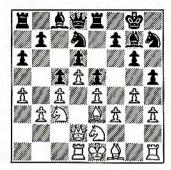
Now this move is perfectly all right. It constitutes the turning point of the battle on the King-side.

14 P-N3

White lacks a strong continuation: e.g., (1) 14 PxP, Q-R5† 15 B-B2, QxP/4, and Black has the edge as 16 N-N5 is no longer playable;

(2) 14 N-N3, P-R5, and Black has a good game as his King Rook Pawn is defendable:

(3) 14 P-R4, PxP 15 PxP, N-N3, and Black wins a Pawn.



14 B-B3!

The tables have turned. It is now Black who plays for the attack on the King-side. With the text, he brings his King Bishop into action, restraining 15 PxP by the following fine combination: 15 . . . B-R5† 16 B-B2, BxB† 17 KxB, Q-R5† 18 N-N3, P-B4! with the following consequences:

(1) 19 PxNP, P-B5 20 PxN†, KxP 21 QN-K2, N-B3, and Black has a winning attack;

(2) 19 PxBP, PxBP 20 Q-R6, QN-B3 21 R-KN1, K-R1, and Black's attack is hardly short of decisive;

(3) 19 Q-R6, QN-B3 20 QxP7, K-R1, and Black's attack is decisive.

15 R-KN1 N-N4 16 K-B2 P-R5

Black has scored his point of keeping the King Rook file closed.

17 B-N2 N-B1 18 P-R5 N/1-R2

Black's last may look strange; but it is part of his plan, as will be seen.

19 N-R4 B-K2 20 P-N4

White is making dangerous headway on the Queen-side.

20 P-B4!?

But Black detonates a bomb on the King-side. The text is very daring, playable only thanks to the position of Black's Knights which give protection to his King in case White exchanges twice on KB5. The immediate threat is 21 . . . P-B5, winning a piece.

21 K-K1

This is quite agreeable for Black who now gets an open file on the King-side, without having to face any danger there. White ought to proceed with 21 KNPxP, NPxP 22 KPxP, and, for example, 22... BxP 23 PxP—or 22... PxP 23 P-B5 or 23 P-B4. Then there is so much danger looming for both sides that the game can easily go either way.

21	PxKP
22 PxKP	PxP
23 QxP	R-R1

Black has a distinct advantage.

24 R-Q3 N-B6† 25 K-Q1!

Well played. Giving up the Exchange enables White to put up a much better resistance than after 25 BxN, RxB: e.g., 26 R-R1, N-N4 27 N-N1, Q-B1! 28 NxR, QxN after which all his King-side Pawns must fall.

25			NxR
26		N	

The most exciting part of the game is now over. White is the Exchange down, but his position is unassailable, at least for the time being, while he exercises considerable pressure on the Queen-side. Black's job is still a very hard one.

26	B-Q2
27 N-N6	R-N1
28 Q-K1	B-K1
29 N-B3	Q-B2

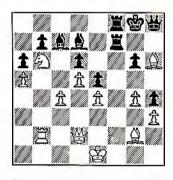
Most of these moves are mere regrouping, but the Queen move carries remote threats, as will be seen.

30 B-B2	R-B2
31 Q-Q2	

A case in point on the last note. White cannot go in for 31 BxP because of 31 . . . BxB 32 QxB, Q-B4 after which Black gets a winning attack, thanks to the double threat of 33 . . . Q-N87 and 33 . . . QxRP.

	N-B3	36	R-N3	Q-B3
K-K1	N-Q2	37	R-N1	B-Q2
N/3-R4	NxN	38	R-N3	B-B2
N×N	B-Q1	39	R-N2	QR-KB1
B-K3	Q-K2	40	B-N5	Q-R1
		41	B-R6	
	K-K1 N/3-R4 NxN	K-K1 N-Q2 N/3-R4 N×N N×N B-Q1	K-K1 N-Q2 37 N/3-R4 NxN 38 NxN B-Q1 39 B-K3 Q-K2 40	K-K1 N-Q2 37 R-N1 N/3-R4 NxN 38 R-N3 NxN B-Q1 39 R-N2

The fight has reached another climax. Black has made no substantial progress, and his position looks even critical. He may lose if not careful: e.g., after 41 . . . R-B7 42 Q-N5!



41 . . . BxN

A wise decision, though White can now play 42 BxR, recovering the Exchange with impunity: e.g.,

(1) 42 . . . B-Q5 43 BxP, BxR 44 QxB, and White has the advantage since he wins the King Pawn, too;

(2) 42 . . . B-B7† (or . . . R-B7) 43 QxB, RxQ 44 RxR, and White may win, as he threatens, first of all, 45 P-N5, followed by B-R6;

(3) 42 . . . KB-B4 43 B-R6, B-B7† 44 K-Q1, and White's game is tenable;

(4) 42 . . . B-N8 43 BxP? B-R7! and Black gets a winning attack—but 43 B-R6! B-R7 44 B-K3, again with a tenable game for White.

42 RxB

White, it seems, is playing for a win. He has a few little surprises in mind but fails to see the main surprise which lies ahead.

42	R-87
43 Q-N5	

Possibly he has counted too strongly on this move and its follow-up. Black must submit to exchanging Queens.

43 Q-B3

44	QxQ	R/1xG
45	BYOP	

His first little surprise. After 45 . . . RxR 46 KxR, White has the edge.

45 R-B2 46 RxB

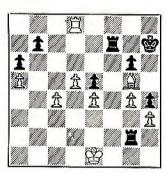
The same story: 46 . . . RxR 47 KxR favors White.

46 RxB 47 R-Q8†

47 RxR, KxR 48 B-N5, R-KR7 wins for Black.

47 K-R2 48 B-N5

Now White threatens to win with his Queen Pawn.



.... RxP!!

The big surprise which White has failed to foresee. He now finds the only defense—which, however, is still insufficient.

49	PxR	P-R6
50	B-B6	

Otherwise, Black's Rook Pawn queens.

50 RxB 51 R-Q7† K-R3 52 RxP R-B5!

Black now threatens 53...P-R7 54 P-N5†, KxP 55 R-KR7, R-R5! (This line explains why 52...P-R7 is premature.)

53 K-Q2

Necessary, in order to meet 53 . . . P-R7 with 54 R-N1.

53 RxKP 54 K-B3 R-Q5!

Black thus stalemates White's connected passed Pawns.

55 R-K7 R-Q8!

Now Black threatens 56 . . .P-R7. 56 R-K8 K-N2

56 R-K8 K-N2 57 R-K7† K-R3 58 R-K8 K-N4!

This is better, despite:

59 RxP† KxP

As the King can accompany its Rook Pawn home.

60 R-K4† K-B6 61 R-R4 K-N6 62 R-R6 P-R7

The struggle is over. After 63 RxP†, K-B5 64 R-B6†, K-K4 65 R-K6†, K-B4 66 R-R6, P-R8(Q) 67 RxQ, RxR, White's Pawns are useless.

63 P-Q6 RxP 67 RxQ KxR 64 K-N4 K-N7 68 P-B5 P-N4 65 K-B5 R-KB3 69 P-B6 P-N5 66 K-Q5 P-R8(Q) Resigns

ROUMANIA, 1953 Bucharest International

An Opening Problem

Adopting a very rare system of attack which has a poor reputation, White obtains an excellent game. And he does so quickly in spite of reasonable counterplay by his opponent.

In winning this game, teen-ager Spassky broaches an important problem in the theory of the openings and also saves the bonor of the inaugurator of this line, Richard Reti.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

 PCO: p. 259, col. 79(k); MCO: p. 112, col. 59(i)

 Boris Spassky
 Vassily Smyslov

 Soviet Union
 Soviet Union

 White
 Black

 1 P-Q4
 N-KB3
 3 N-QB3
 B-N5

 2 P-QB4
 P-K3
 4 B-N5

"Inferior," says PCO, thereby expressing the general opinion on this move which was introduced by Reti in 1928.

To my knowledge, no one since has shown any liking for 4 B-N5 except Guimard, and he only in off-hand games. Yet 4 B-N5 is strong, as this game reveals.

4 P-KR3 5 B-R4 P-B4

This is how Marshall proceeded against Reti in Bruenn, Czecho-Slovakia, 1928

6 P-Q5! ...

But there White played 6 P-K3, instead, after which Black got a good game with 6Q-R4.

Since the text leads to a promising game for White, the question arises: what better move is there on Black's fifth turn? The only alternative seems to be 5 . . . P-Q4; but that involves no refutation of White's fourth move.

The main alternatives are:

(1) 7 . . .BxN† 8 PxB, P-K4 9 P-B3, with a fine game for White as Black has trouble shaking off the pin on his King Knight while his Queen Knight can not reach the key square, QR4;

(2) 7 . . . P-K4 8 P-B3, and Black has nothing any better than 8 . . . BxN† which transposes back to the preceding

(3) 7 . . . P-KN4 8 B-N3, N-K5 9 KN-K2, Q-R4 10 Q-B2, and Black lacks a safe continuation.

8 PxP QN-Q2 9 B-QN5!

The only good square for this Bishop. At K2, it hampers the King Knight and on Q3, it interferes with the protection of the Queen Pawn (9 . . . P-KN4 and 10 . . . NxP) and, on B4, it functions poorly.

9 0-0

Or 9 . . . P-R3 10 BxN†, BxB 11 KN-K2 with a fine game for White.

10 KN-K2 N-K4 11 O-O N-N3 12 B-N3 N-R4 At last, Black breaks the pin-and even gains the advantage of the two Bishops, temporarily.

13 B-Q3 N×B 14 N×N N-K4 15 B-K2 B×N

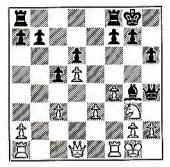
There is just no better use for this Bishop, considering the Pawn structure.

16 PxB Q-R5

It is hardly possible to find a fully satisfactory measure against the threatened advance of White's King Bishop Pawn and King Pawn. But the text only loses time. Comparatively best for Black is 16... P-B4, in spite of the hole which it creates at K3.

17 P-KB4 N-N5 18 BxN BxB

18...QxB offers better chances, from the practical point of view at least. The main line then is 19 QxQ, BxQ 20 P-B5, P-KR4 21 P-KR3, P-R5 22 PxB, PxN 23 R-B3, KR-K1 24 RxP, P-B5 after which Black has fair chances for a draw, in spite of being a Pawn down.



19 Q-R4!

Conclusive. White threatens 20 P-B5, followed possibly by 21 Q-KB4 and 22 P-KR3, while 19 . . .P-B4 fails against 20 Q-Q7.

19 B-B1

The Bishop must retreat and has no other square. As a result, White gains considerable time for his attack on the King-side.

20 P-K4

Q-N5

Black realizes his position is untenable, anyhow. So he tries a desperate counter-action rather than proceed passively, though more naturally, with $20 \dots Q-K2$ or $20 \dots Q-Q1$.

21 Q-B2 P-KR4 22 R-B3 P-QN4 23 P-K5 P-R5

Here the counter-action is at its height; but White has prepared for it.

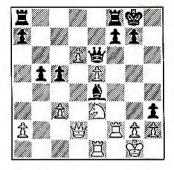
> 24 N-B1 B-B4 25 Q-Q2 PxP

This Pawn exchange is grist for White's mill. Instead, 25 . . . Q-N3 is necessary.

26 PxP B-N3 27 R-K1 P-R6 28 P-Q6 B-K5 29 N-K3 Q-K3

It seems as though Black has scored a point. How can White save his King Pawn?

 $\hat{j} = \text{check}; \; \hat{z} = \text{dbl}, \; \text{check}; \; \hat{z} = \text{dis. ch.}$



30 R-B4!!

He does, with this fine combination. The main point now is that 30 . . . P-B4 fails against 31 RxB!! PxR 32 Q-Q5, QR-K1 (32 . . . KR-K1? 33 P-Q7) after which the winning line is 33 R-Q1! threatening 34 P-Q7, QxQ 35 RxQ, R-Q1 36 P-K6-not 33 P-Q7, for White has only a perpetual check after 33 . . . QxQ! 34 PxR (Q), Q-Q7 35 Q-K6†, R-B2! 36 Q-B8†, R-B1!

As for 30 . . .QxKP, it loses a piece because of 31 N-N4.

30 BxP

This, too, loses by force. Black has no adequate move.

31 N-B5

Threatening 32 N-K7†, K-R2 33 R-R4†.

31 . . . KR-K1 32 R-K3 QR-Q1 33 N×P! R×P

After 33 . . . KxN 34 R-N3[†], K-B1, White mates in three, starting with 35 RxP[†]!

34 NxQ

Resigns

White's Queen is immune in view of the threat of 35 R-N3[†], followed by 36 R-R4 mate.

ROUMANIA, 1953 Bucharest International

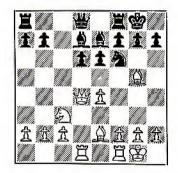
Szabo the Second

Stefan Szabo of Roumania is far from being so well known as grandmaster Laszlo Szabo of Hungary, but the difference in strength between the two is not so very great, it seems. At any rate, Stefan scored eleven points in this tournament, finishing only one point behind Laszlo. In addition, Szabo the Second defeated Szabo the First in their individual encounter. The game, which follows, is amusing rather than first rate. The grandmaster digs his own grave by a faulty combination, losing his Queen. What happens before that and afterwards is of little interest.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 425, col. 47; MCO: p. 276, col. 57 Stefan Szabo Laszlo Szabo Roumania Hungary White Black 1 P-K4 P-QB4 6 B-KN5 P-K3 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 7 Q-Q2 NxN 3 P-Q4 PXP 8 QxN B-Q2 4 NXP N-KB3 9 B-K2 B-K2 5 N-QB3 N-B3 10 0-0 0-0 11 QR-Q1

The middle-game is only about to start. There is no major operation in sight yet. Black has, however, the hallucination that he can favorably start hostilities



11 NxP

A faulty combination. Black expects only 12 BxB? NxN! 13 BxQ?? NxB†, winning a piece—or 12 NxN, BxB 13 NxB? QxN 14 QxQP, B-B3 with a good game. Correct is 11...B-B3.

12 NxN BxB

This continuation Black apparently overlooked or underestimated.

13 B_QB3

The Queen Bishop must move or White wins a piece.

14 Q-N3!

The killer. Black has the choice of losing a full piece or his Queen for a Rook and a Knight.

14 . . . BxN 15 RxQ BxR 16 B-B3!

And the Bishops were exchanged and White ultimately won.

A UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, 1952-3 U. S. Intercollegiate Team Championship

A Smart System

White plays an attacking system which is not usually employed but which is a strong one. In fact, the best line of defense has yet to be found. Black certainly fails to find it in this game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 431, col. 63: MCO: p. 283, col. 94 R. Rosen Allen Kaufman Western Reserve New York U. White Black 1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 NxP N-KB3 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 5 N-QB3 P-KN3 PxP 3 P-Q4 6 P-KN3

A strong system, though far less usual than 6 P-B4 or 6 B-K2. (Cf. p. 171-Ed.)

6 . . . B-N2

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Here PCO and MCO disagree. The former gives the text move, runs off as a footnote the game, Alexander-Vlagsma, Maastricht, 1946, with a plus for White (and at least one divergent line from it as strong for White, too) and gives a positional plus for White on the main column.

MCO gives 6 . . . N-B3 generally with pluses for White and 6 . . . B-N5 (the Alexander-Vlagsma line) as a positional plus for Black, and the divergent line, Adams-Suesman, Boston, 1944, indicated as strong for White in PCO, is not evaluated in MCO. Choose your own authorities.-Ed.

> 7 B-N2 0-0 8 0-0

White here departs from PCO which gives 8 P-KR3, N-B3 9 KN-K2, P-QR3 10 O-O, N-K4 11 K-R2, B-Q2 12 P-B4, N-B5 13 P-N3, N-QR4 14 B-K3, R-B1 15 Q-Q2 with a positional plus for White (Bronstein - Sajtar, Moscow - Prague Match, 1946).-Ed.

> 8 P-QR3 9 P-QR4 Q-B2 10 P-R3 N-B3 11 N/4-K2

One of the advantages of this system is that White's King Knight has a better square of retreat (as here) than QN3.

> 11 B-Q2 12 B-K3 QR-B1 13 Q-K1 KR-Q1

Black's last is just a loss of time. Correct is 13 , . . N-QN5, followed possibly by . . . P-QN4 or . . . P-N3 or . . . B-B3: e.g., 14 Q-Q2, P-N3 so as to prevent 15 P-R5,

> 14 P-B4 N-QR4

Another useless move after which Black's game becomes hopeless, 14, N-QN5 is still indicated: e.g., 15 Q-B2, NxBP 16 B-N6, Q-N1 17 QR-B1, N-QN5.

15 P-N3!

R-N1 15 . . . NxKP would offer some counter-

chances, were it not for 16 N-Q5! 16 Q-B2

Threatening both 17 B-N6 and P-K5.

P-N3 16



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Now White wins at least the Exchange, and with a superior position,

> 17 N-K1

Or 17 . . . PxP 18 PxP, QxP 19 B-B4. Black's main trouble then is that he lacks a good square for his Queen.

> 18 N-Q5 QxP 19 KR-B1 QxP

Black permits a cute finish, but he clearly has a losing position, anyhow.

20 N-Q4!

Black's only move.

21 R-B3 Resigns

For Black's Queen is trapped.

🐵 FOREIGN

RUSSIA, 1953 Championship Play-off **Hidden Points**

The following game, number four in the match, shows Botvinnik as a courageous attacker.

White's stock sacrifice would not work in the ordinary way and comes therefore as a surprise. It works beautifully, though, owing to some hidden pointsand some co-operation on Black's part.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 255, col. 70; MCO: p. 109, col. 45 M. Botvinnik M. Taimanov White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 **B-N5** 4 P-K3 N-B3

Black's last constitutes a playable side line. The usual continuations are 4 P-B4, 4... P-Q4 and 4... O-O.

5 KN-K2

But more consistent with 4 . . . N-B3 is 5 . . . P-K4 or 5 . . . P-Q3.

> 6 P-QR3 7 PxP PxP 8 N-B4

White is playing a kind of exchange variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined, but with his Queen Bishop locked in. This system is promising only under · certain circumstances: e.g., if White can rely on P-B3 and P-K4.

In this case, however, White can rely on the touch of clumsiness in Black's game resulting from the position of his Queen Knight. This Knight has no good squares to which to go and so hampers the natural protection of the Queen Pawn by means of . . . P-QB3.

> 8 9 B-K2

Best. 9 B-Q3 is less effective, for then Black can regroup his forces with 9. R-K1: e.g., 10 O-O, B-B1 11 P-B3, N-K2 and then White has difficulty in trying to get in P-K4--or 10 Q-B3, B-KN5 11 Q-N3, B-Q3 and Black has a good game.

> 8-KB4 9

9 . . . B-K3 at once is better, for now White gains a tempo which co-ordinates with his later action on the King-side.

As for 9 . . . R-K1, it can be met in two promising ways: 10 B-B3, B-K3 11 NxB--or 10 O-O, B-Bt 11 P-B3.

10 P-KN4! B-K3 11 NxB PxN 12 0-0 Q-Q2

Not 12 . . . P-K4 13 PxP, NxP 14 P-N5 whereupon White wins the Queen Pawn.

13 P-B4 N=Q1 14 B-Q3 N-B2

White has the edge. But what is he going to do with his Queen Bishop? Botvinnik solves this problem in a peculiar way: he does not move the Bishop until the game is practically over.

15 P-N4 P-QR4 16 P-QN5 N-Q3 17 Q-B3

White prevents 17 . . . N-B5 (18 BxN wins a Pawn).

> P-R5 17

To block off the development of White's Queen Bishop (18 P-QR4 and 19 B-R3).

> 18 R-R2 P-B3 19 PxP QxP 20 R-QB2!

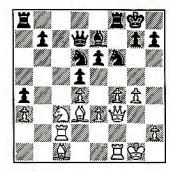
White threatens to win by force. Not by the plausible 21 N-N5, as Black has a good answer in 21 . . . Q-R3. But with this stock combination: 21 P-N5, N-Q2 22 BxP†, KxB 23 Q-R3†, followed by 23 QxP†.

White's advantage has become very great. It is hardly short of decisive.

> 20 Q-Q2

Black aims both to guard his King Pawn against the sort of combination just mentioned and to place his Queen more safely.

The only alternative (admittedly suspect) is 20 . . . P-KN3 21 N-N5, Q-R3. As for 20 . . . Q-K1 21 P-N5, N-R4, this fails against 22 Q-N4, B-Q1 (22 . . . N-B4 23 NxQP!) 23 P-N6, N-B3 24 PxP† after which the opened King Knight file increases White's advantage decisively.



21 P-N5

White proceeds with his combination, but he lacks a clear cut win here in spite of a number of hidden points,

21 KN-K1 22 BxPt KxB 23 Q-R3† K-N1

23 . . . K-N3 is worse, for White can then proceed as in the game with 24

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

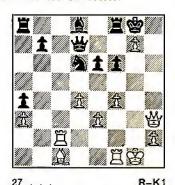
NxQP, bring his Knight by way of QN4 to Q3 and deliver the ultimate stroke with either N-K5 \dagger , or P-Q5, or P-B5 \dagger , followed by N-KB4 \dagger .

24 NXQPI

The pin of the King Pawn is the first major clue to White's combination. 24 P-N6 is insufficient because of 24 . . . N-B3. Now, however, White threatens to win immediately with either 25 P-N6 N-B3 26 NxN† or 25 R-B7, NxR 26 P-N6 or 25 N-N6, Q-Q1 26 QxP†.

24 B-Q1! 25 P-N6 N-B3 26 N×N† P×N 27 P-N7

Another point to White's combination. Fascinating as this advance seems, however, it is conceivable that 27 P-Q5 would have served better.



27 R-K1
For here is where, at least so it seems,

Black co-operates.

27 . . . KxP! instead sets a much harder problem for White. Neither 28 R-N2†, K-B2 nor 28 Q-R5, R-B2 nor 28 P-Q5, K-B2 leads to an immediate result.

The most promising line seems to be 28 R-N2†, K-B2 29 B-Q2, followed by B-N4. White then maintains a very strong, probably decisive attack.

The text offers no chance.

-		OHECID	 chance.	
28	Q-	-R8†	K-B2	
29	۵	-R5+!	K-N1	

29 . . . KxP now loses to $30~R-N2\uparrow,$ K-B1 $31~Q-R6\uparrow,~K-K2$ $32~R-N7\uparrow,~N-B2$ $33~RxN\uparrow,~KxR$ $34~Q-R7\uparrow$ as White wins the Queen, And 29 . . . K-K2 loses to 30~Q-R7.

30 R-KN2 N-B2 31 R-B3

White threatens 32 R-R3 to which there is no adequate defense.

Note that Black's Queen cannot leave the second rank or White mates in three, starting with 32 Q-R8†!

> 31 R-R4 32 Q-R4 P-K4 33 R-R3 Q×R

Black has to stop 34 Q-R8†.

34 QxQ PxBP 35 PxP!

For, if $35 \dots R-K8\dagger$ 36 K-B2, RxB. White mates in three, starting with $37 \text{ Q-R7}\dagger!$

The rest is easy.

35 . . . B-N3 38 R-QB2 R-N6 36 B-N2 R-QN4 39 Q-Q7 R/6-R6 37 K-B1 B-R4 40 Q×RP R-B6† 41 K-N2 Resigns

Solitaire Chess

MOVE OR ELSE!

A HECTIC PACE in over-the board chess is the *ten minute* game, played frequently abroad. The drop of a flag on a regular chess timer indicates a forfeit in an unfinished game. Hence the moves must be quick, but here the quality is good as Schmid of Germany (White) outpoints the Franco-Russian, Rossolimo, in a lightning tourney at Saarbruecken in a Caro-Kann, beginning 1 P-K4, P-QB3 2 N-QB3, P-Q4 3 N-B3.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's 3rd move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the moves given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue so to end of game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW, EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White	Par	Black	Your Selection	3/
Played	Score	Played	for White's move	Your
Tayco	00010	3 B-N5		Score
	_			
4 P-KR3 (a)		4 BxN (b)		
5 QxB	2	5 P-K3		
6 B-K2	3	6 N-B3		
7 P-Q3	3	7 B-N5		
8 0-0	4	8 PxP		
9 PxP	5	9 QN-Q2		
10 Q-N3	7	10 P-KN3		
11 P-K5	6	11 N-Q4		
	6	12 N-B4?		
13 NxN? (c)		13 BxN		
14 P-QB4	5	14 N-K2		
15 R-Q1	5	15 Q-N3		
16 P-R3	4	16 0-0?		
17 P-N4 (d)	5	17 N-B4		
18 Q-B4	4	18 B-K2		
	6	19 N-N2		
	7	20 KR-K1		
	6	21 Q-R3*		
22 B-B5!	7	22 K-B1		
23 Q-B6!!	8	23 Resigns		
Total Score		Your percentage		

SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair.

Notes to the Game

- (a) Putting the question to the Bishop with a view to gaining the minimal advantage of Bishop for Knight.
- (b) If 4... B-R4. White institutes a sharp wing demonstration with 5 P-KN4. B-N3 6 PxP, with threats of 7 B-N5† and 7 P-KR4-5
- (c) 13 N-Q6†, instead, is a crusher, winning a piece with 14 P-QR3 and 15 P-QN4. Score 6 points if you chose this move,
- (d) From here on in, every White move is a picture.



POSTAL SCRIPTS

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

No new results so far as Finals sections completing play goes, this issue. The list of prospective prize winners remains the same as given, last issue,

4th Annual Championship-1949

As a result of current Postal Mortems, Finals sections, 49-Nf 7 and 49-Nf 10, have completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:*

49-Nf 7: Curt Brasket 45.1; Dr. B. Rozsa 35.15; W. Knox 30.7; M. Sokoler 30.0; G. A. Lyle 27,25; L. A. Farewell 21.55; and E. V. Trull 15.05;

49-Nf 10: J. T. Sherwin 46.2: J. F. Heckman 37.35; J. T. Lynch and Dr. H. Y. Sigler 29.5; M. Eucher 25.15; W. L. Prosser 24.0; and Mrs. E. Frank 18,2,

As a partial list of prospective prize winners to date, we give the following. We are limiting the list for the present to those who scored 30 or more points. as that has been the way prizes worked out in the past. Actually, however, the top 75 scorers win cash prizes.

DESCRIT LEADERS

PRESENT	LEADERS"
J T Sherwin46.2	Dr B Rozsa35.15
C Brasket45.1	B Kozma35.0
L C Noderer45.1	W Muir34.95
1 Sigmond43.95	N A Preo 34.95
C Kugelmass41.75	Dr G Katz34.5
C Merkis40.2	R Richardson ,34,45
B Wisegarver .39.75	C Merritt33.5
L Stolzenberg 39,45	J E Evans33.45
D Eisen39,05	R C Simpson .32,85
J F Heckman .37.35	W F Taber32.3
A Suchobeck37.25	D J Define32.25
J A Ilyin37.2	E D Wallace 31,15
H B Daty36.7	A H Leonard30.8
W Sollfrey36,25	W Knox30.7
Dr. I Farber35,65	M Sokoler30.0

5th Annual Championship-1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: L. C. Porter and H. Zander.

6th Annual Championship-1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: F. Parham,

And these qualify to the Semi-finals: W. E. Whitney and M. O. Skarsten.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems. the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: E. W. Buerger, A. J. Leigh, W. Dimond, M. Sokoler, Dr. S. Greenberg, O, Jungwirth, H. C. Zierke, W. L. Prosser, W. Meiden and L. Hanson.

TOURNEY RATINGS

Our primary purpose in computing the Postal Chess ratings (a rather onerous job, to say the least) is to ensure fair. competitive matchings in the Class and the Prize Tourneys,

The competitive end is necessaryas strong players have little interest in games against definitely weaker ones. Class A players, for example, protest vigorously whenever they think a Class C player is in an A Tourney with them.

On the other hand, it is clearly unfair if a Class A or B player is permitted to wreck havoe in a Class D Prize Tourney,

And yet, if one of those selfsame D players wins his tourney, he naturally expects next to compete with stiffer opposition.

On the whole, our rating system solves these problems-and even goes further, to discount a win in too easy a tournament or to reward one against higherrated opposition.

Now that we are publishing ratings only twice yearly, however, we cannot continue to assign players per the last ratings published. That improving D player, for example, would have to wait too long for his chance at stiffer opposition. So what we propose to do is to assign players from the latest computations available.

This procedure is actually an improvement; but let us hasten to explain that the latest computations can be no later. in fact, than the "Postal Mortems."

It takes time to score results and to compute the corresponding ratings-and, each month, that time is eaten into by our need to prepare those results for publication as "Postal Mortems" and to tabulate from them the various lists such as "Postalmighties!" and "Tournament Notes." Consequently, as we gear our scoring and rating processes to meet each issue of CHESS REVIEW, we regularly score results received some time before.

As per the dates given under "Postal Mortems," page 189, we could not give any game results received during May, For only after the last game report received on April 30th was scored could we start tabulating lists and preparing "Postal Mortems" for publication. And, by the time that was done, we could barely put that "copy" through proofreading and printing processes to make the current, June issue.

So, too, for the ratings. We cannot very well rate games before they are scored-if anything, it has to be the other way around, and let the ratings wait, if need be, till the magazine is printed

Hence the latest computations available will be those on games reported to us roughly two months before. At worst, this is as good as per the previous procedure (when a rating issue had just been published); and, at best, it is a three months gain on it (when a new rating issue would have been just about to come out).

The rating by which you have been assigned will of course be typed on your tournament assignment sheet.

NEW POSTALITES

Newcomers should state their "class" (or experience whereby we may judge their class) when applying for entry to Postal Chess tournaments.

The following new players, starting Postal Chess during April, commence with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: J. E. Barry, P. Lawrence, J. D. Spivey, W. W. Taylor, Mrs. S. Winitzki and H. Youngman;

Class B at 1200: E. Bisttram, W. T. Brown, R. F. Eckhardt, H. V. Faber, N. D. Gustin, E. Gutberlet, E. L. Hinman, Lt. F. Jewett, P. Mattie and R. Wolfe:

Class C at 900; W. J. Alexander, E. Anderson, G. T. Bennett, J. Cochran, W. R. Davison, H. Gaushran, C. Goodman, V. Hurd, Mrs. G. Jakovics, V. H. Keiser, R. Kelley, D. Kirkish, R. MacAlister, J. F. Maetin, S. Miller, K. E. Mills, D. G. Mook, H. Rothe, W. Rusch, M. W. Swezey, R. F. Trant, B. Whitman, J. H. Willis and D. Wilson:

Class D at 600: D. A. Brown, Dr. H. E. Glass D at 600: D. A. Brown, Dr. H. E. Burdick, S. F. Clapp, J. J. Corbett, H. F. Ellington, W. L. Pisher, W. Gawler, A. D. Hill, J. Keesling, S/Sgt. F. A. Kleber, R. Kudla, Mrs. E. Lang, V. Laurie, J. A. Miller, A. G. Robinson, J. E. Silveira, R. C. Turnbull and D. Whittenburg.

RETURN POSTALITES

Old-timers who resumed play in April with

ratings at which they had left: F. Frilling 1398, W. H. Hoge 900, R. K. Hubbard 1322 and T. LiPuma 648.

Please check your weighted point totals as soon as you see them published. They are determined on a basis of 1.0 point per win in prelim round; 2.2 points in the semifinals; and 4.5 points in the finals, Draws count half value in each instance.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received during April, 1953

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4-man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent,

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

53-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st) 53-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2) 53-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins. 0. In these, the year (53), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 53-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1953) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit roundclosing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these fourneys now. Check your results, re-port any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report if in any doubt.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: e.g., if your game began July, 1951, your request must be mailed in June, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed; e.g., games started in June, 1951, must be so reported and in the mail before July 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date; (2) diagram of the position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have suffi-cient material advantage for a clear win. just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-173: 46 Read rips Rea. 80 Warren bests Abington, 85 Nast tops (f) Prather, 87 Efremov tops (f) Prather, 95 Summer tops (a) Wyller, 106 Morrow bests Baildon, 108 Summers-Gill nips Norris, 113 Willheim, Forrer, Belasco withdraw, 119 Pilawski withdraws, 120 Gifford tops (f) Grossman, 121 Riehle downs Davies; Smith, Grossnan, 121 Rieme downs Davies; Smith, Sperling df. 127 Stein tops McAninch, (f) Tigeris, 131 Smith ties Gary, tops Myers, 133 Ladd, Wax tie, 136 Drozynski rips Rava, 137 Grafa, Willey tie, 138 Nearing nips Wolf. 140 Britton, Dishaw tie, 146 Haussling halts De Marco, 149 Hill, Mann tie, 155 Austin bests Larsen, bows to Loose, 156 Bokma, Witteman tie, 161 Stone beats Larsen, bows to Bancroft, 162 Smith loses to Coolidge, Sherwin, 164 Meiden tops Raymond, ties Weil, 165 Stafford licks Leclerc, 168 Hall halts Gode, Miller.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: Check your tourney results to see if they've been published; for most games ought to have been finished and reported after a year in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to

moves, report if they fail to be prompt! to moves, report if they fail to be prompt! Tourneys 1-150: 3 Patton defeats Smith, Dudley, (2) King; Smith, (2) Dudley down King, 5 Frye, Savage split two, 25 Johnson Jolts Solomon twice, 34 Kline clips Black, 15 Theorem think Nelson 16 (1) 45 Trappe trips Nelson, 49 Cuthbert bests Poff, 71 Lodato loses to Corbett, Fibel, then Mattern masters Green, 108 Fahuline licks Alley, 109 Suyker tops Godbold, (2f) Delcanu, 122 Garrison licks Ley, 127 Georgi Delcanu, 122 Garrison licks Ley, 127 Georgi tops Yavorsky (wice, 128 Rainson rips Fagan, 136 Hoerning halls Firnbolt, loses to Harms, 133 Hoersch, Jenkins split two, 134 Cooley fells Feeley, 135 Garrison tops Rothman twice, 140 Weber whips Tarr, 144 Kingston conks Killian, 145 Walker rips Raiguel twice, 149 Toth tops Prosser, Tourneys 151-200: 151 Rains rips Talla, 160 Glusman Waipinger tip, 161 Lathilt, nine

160 Glusman, Weininger tie, 161 Latnik nips Keller, 163 Clark clips Albert, 167 Brown Keller, 163 Clark clips Albert, 167 Brown clouts Kleinschmidt, bows to Muccke, 170 Klein clips McClure, 172 Burgess bows to Heymann, bests Lapsley, 175 Lucas tops (f) Goddard, 177 Smead smears Austin, 179 Jacobson jolts Downs, Reddy, 187 Rein ties and tops LaBelle, ties Willis, 188 Hernden downs Muecke, 190 Williams bows to Zaft, bests Coleman, 191 Feinson fells Dille, 192 Mattern clips Clark twice, 195 Walsh stops Stuppler, ties Eldridge; Stuppler defeats Eldridge, 197 Roth ties Hickenlooper, Faber. 199 Olsen resigns to Healey, withdraws: Healey halts Yeaw.

Tourneys 201-250: 201 Baumgardner halts Henry. 209 Holmes conks Carl. 210 Clark elips Partridge. 211 Deschamps halts Han-shaw, (2) Wilson. 212 Wingard whips Han-shaw, 213 Aguilera bests Benge. 214 Beal tops (2f) Huff, 217 Rabinowitz bows to Wilkerson, bests Fribourg, 219 Fontan fells Reid twice, 222 Stevens stops Witteck, 224 Athey, Brown tie, 225 Pratti tops Pamanen; Moehrman tops (2f) Miller, 228 Bloomquist tops (f) Sperling, 230 Sherwin licks Mayer, Lut-trell, 233 Weibel tops (1a) Rosenberg, 244 Fort tops (2f) Gill, 246 Gray bests Shumsky, bows twice to Conway, 247 Mill tops (2f) North, 249 Sanders rips Reid twice; Kolesar tops Hornbuckle, (f) Reid. 250 Hammond halts Mayreis.

Tourneys 251-300: 251 Stevenson loses to Wood, defeats Nelson, Branson, 255 Burack bests Paananen, 258 Gifford masters Muecke. 262 Smith smites Richards, 267 Hanson halts Uberti, Quane, 269 Gilliland smites Smith, 271 Selby chops Chapin, 272 Coggeshall halts Smith, 274 Graves overcomes Graham, 276 Schneider tops Ottinger twice, 277 Mandigo bests Brittain twice, 279 Hammerman digo bests Brittain twice, 279 Hammerman halts Norton, 280 Clark clips Oeder twice; Wildman Jolts Johnson, 281 Keniston stops Stevens, 283 Marschner withdraws, loses (a) to Heunisch, (2a) to Lucas; Lucas halts Holmes, 284 Lapsley licks Rea twice, 286 Estrada trips Nelson, 289 Price masters Mayer, 290 Marsh, Lewis best Hornbuckle, 281 Overs Lapsley licks Rea (29) Dye halts 291 Owers, Lang trip Estrada, 293 Dye halts Hill, 295 Hanson, (2) Moorhead down Downs, 297 MacGrady withdraws. 298 MacMillan ties Williams, tops Smith: Christy whips Williams, 299 Downs bests Greenberg.

Tourneys 301-340: 301 Reich, Stuppler tie; Gelfand bests McCoubrey, 303 Bogle withdraws, 304 Downs tops Engel, 305 Cramer, Powell tie, 306 Coupal, Vicinus split two, 307 Smead smears Forbes, (2) McDaniel, 308 Velte conks King, 309 Osborn (2), Frydown McDaniel, 310 Feinson stops Stuppler twices, Olean withdraws, 211 Bangrafi besta twice; Olsen withdraws, 311 Bancroft bests Clark; Cunningham halts Clark, Bancroft, 314 Bancroft tops Taliaferro, Hannold, 315 Rains rips Draughon twice, 318 Cammen overcomes Gelder, 322 Mendel, Menuet split two; Mendel halts Hennings, 324 Schneider smites Cover, Smith, 326 Rainwater licks Lehman, 328 Liebman, (2) Faber master Magee, 329 Martins tops Shapiro, 334 Call tops Gonzalez twice; Mueller withdraws, 335 Lewis licks France, Turrill; Turrill tops France (2), 336 Luxuer licks Cunningham, 337 Bindman bests Mailhot, 338 Kindle whips Weber; Keith tops (2f) Harmon.

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CITY STATE.....

Tourneys 341-362: 341 Wilkerson wallops Uberti, 343 Holmes halts Shera, 346 Hooper bests Herman (2), Offenhauser, 349 Eades whips Warren, 250 Beran bests Glusman, 352 Williams whips Penhale, 354 Penhale masters Marmorato, loses to Bauman, 356 Schwerner licks Lee, 361 Szold ties Howarth, tops Faher.

Started 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tourneys 1-95; 2 Parker halts Hill, Pearson, 4 Williams masters Mages, Groesbeck, 7 Jansky, (2) Heit hest Groesbeck, 19 Rubin rips Chapman, 23 Goldinger halts Hodurski, 26 Bock licks Lee, 30 Schneider rips Rosenthal twice, 33 Fattel tops Gleason twice, ties Beran.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1950 (Key: 50-P)

Tourney 105 final report after special extension of time for finishing: Bucar tops (a) Underhill, (f) Lapsley.

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published; give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date; e.g., if your game began July, 1951, your request must be mailed in June, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adju-

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in June, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before July 1, 1953.

For adjudication give (1) full record of the moves to date: (2) diagram of the position reached: (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-149: 52 Baraquet batters Sil-

Tourneys 1-149: 52 Baraquet batters Silver, Thompson, 66 Correction: Rolo ripped Holmquist, in 1st game, 77 Correction: Mc-Clellan won 2 from Matzke, 88 Kogan, Ohmes tie, 116 Lubetsky masters Mattern, 117 Giasson halts Meehan, 128 Lapham licks Oliver, 139 Gilliss withdrawn, loses (a) to Daniels; Koffman conks Draughon, 140 Lamb bests Page, bows to Nordin, 148 Wilbur whips Manseil, 149 Bonnell, Cowan split two; Borders withdraws.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tourneys ought to be fluished. If yours are not, urge opponents to reply to moves promptly, report if they do not so reply. Also check your results, report any which you may have forgotten to send in or which have otherwise not been published. And, if in doubt as to results reported, send in list of all as a final report for your part in the tournament.

Tourneys 1-85: 8 Dittman bests Roark, bows twice to Foster, 16 Dittman ties with Michaels, Johnson, splits two with Chase, then loses to Michaels, 19 Laidlaw withdraws, 20 Haley halts Martinez, 25 Galluccio ties Greene twice, bows to May, 33 Peterson tops Post, 37 Booher beats Pierce, 39 Bloomer, Roberts tie, 42 Tuono defeats Ferrandiz, Kelley, (2) Herring, 43 Warren withdraws, 48 Petonke rips Rozman, 57 Collins withdraws, 64 Eickholt tops (2f) Minard, 65 Rauch rips Rubinstein, 66 Cintron downs Di Martino, 67 Lateiner licks Cowan, Yaughan, 68 Kellem withdrawn, 69 Holbrook tops Sommer twice, 71 Kahn conks Gottlieb, 73 Ekstrom ties Mears, tops Greene twice, 79 Olmore chops Chase, 82 Warren withdraws, loses (1a) to Weil, 84 Greene, Wright tie twice.

Tie twice.

Tourneys 86-125: 86 Rothenberg thumps
Thaler, 87 Mattern tops Gage twice, 88
Ornstein stops Van Brunt, Fries; Warren

withdraws, resigns to Fries, loses (2a) to Ornstein, 90 Poulin halts Hill, 91 Correction: Stump won one from Leverone, 92 Harrah downs Dwyer, 93 Sherman defeats Ficker, 94 Green whips Wilmarth; Hill tops (2f) Kuhlman, 99 Rich rips Mowry, 102 Holbrook halts Koffman, 103 Valvo tops Newman, (2f) Shapiro, 104 Kinnaman ties Bachhuber, splits two with Ogard, 105 Casey tops Reardan, ties Krucke, 109 Robinson rips Patten, 119 Johnson Jolts Fiedrich, 111 Smith smites Wilmarth, 112 Rider routs Rubinstein, 113 Holbrook halts Price, 114 McCabe downs Drago, 116 Scelsi masters Maslow, 119 Myzel bests Mattern, 120 Hailparn tops Thompson, 121 Howen halts Small, 122 Gray nips Norris, 123 Andrews cracks Cross, 124 Beller, Jacobs tie, 125 Perkins tops McCaughey.

Tourieys 126-175: 126 Boehm, Billman best Greenbank, 128 Kohout tops Van de Grift; Petty withdraws, 129 Stafford, Trotti split two, 131 Silver ties Macormac, loses to Ribowsky, 140 Foley fells Parker, 141 Mattle, Tully top Koffman, 142 Miller withdraws, 143 Druet downs Sommer, 144 Dwyer tops (1a) Mayo: Stix rips Raymond, 146 Cary stops Stanley, Spade, 147 Wall ties Konhorst, tops (2) Coleman; Konhorst conks Coleman twice, 149 Jolly Jolts Wisher, 155 Contoski stops Stout, (2) Matzke: Matzke masters Stout, 156 Thomas tops Laine, 157 Appelman bests Schick twice, 158 Aston tops Levenson twice, 159 Walrath wallops Dodge, 160 Straedy bests Matzke, bows to Small, 162 Lubetsky licks Fauver; Goldfarb tops Aston (2), Fauver, 164 Rubenstein rips

SOLUTIONS

to Announce the Mate! on page 180

Example 1: This is just a warm-up. It is mate in three: 1 QxP†! KxQ 2 R-R1, B-R6 3 RxB mate.

Example 11: The shortest forced mate is seven moves: 1 RxB! PxR 2 Q-N3†, K-R1 3 B-K7! Q-B3 4 BxQ, RxB (if 4 . . . PxB? 5 BxP mate) 5 BxR, B-N5 6 QxB and 7 Q-N7 mate. Other defenses lose more quickly: e.g., 3 . . . R-B3 4 QBxR, B-N5 5 QxB and 6 Q-N7 mate.

Example 31: It is mate in 5: 1 QxP†, NxQ 2 RxN†, K-R1 3 R-N8‡ (the double check is necessary), KxR 4 R-N1†, Q-N4 5 RxQ mate.

Example 37: After 1 . . . B-R6!! 2 QxR, Black mates in 5: 2 . . . B-B4† 3 K-R1 (3 R/4-Q4?? BxR† 4 RxB?? Q-K8 mate), BxP†!! 4 KxB, Q-N5† 5 K-B1, Q-B6† and 6 . . . Q-B7 mate.

Example 46: After the moves given, it was mate in 2: 1 N-B6‡, K-B1 2 BxN mate.

Example 58: After 1...QxR!! 2 PxQ, Mackenzie mated in 4: 2...B-B4† 3 Q-B2, R-R8†! 4 KxR, BxQ and 5...R-R1 mate.

Example 67: The key idea is a mate in 1 R-K8! QxR (possibly 1 . . . P-R3 concedes the least net loss) 2 QxN†, K-N1 3 B-R6 and mate next either by 4 Q-B8 or 4 Q-N7.

Example 75: There are two main mating lines, the longest in 4: 1 B-B7!! and 1 . . . RxB 2 Q-N7†! RxQ 3 RxP mate —or 1 . . . QxB 2 RxP†, QxR 3 Q-N7†, KxP 4 R-R1 mate. (Much the same follows on 1 . . . Q-Q3 and 1 . . . Q-Q4.)

Example 78: White mates in 4: 1 N-K7†!! QxN 2 QxRP†! KxQ 3 R-R6†, K-N1 4 R-R8 mate.

Example 96: Black creates a stalemate in three, by 1... RxP†! 2 KxR, Q-K3†!! 3 QxQ Stalemate!!!

Mears; MacGrady withdraws, 166 Thompson withdrawn; Schneider tops (2f) Becker, 168 Dennis downs Daniel, 170 Plotz stops Stark, 172 Bishop bests Szpon, 174 Grosz masters MacQueen twice.

Tourneys 176-207: 176 Herschkorn withdraws, 177 Corcoran bests Batchellor, 180
Leigh stops Strohschein, 182 Thomas tops
Kumro, 183 Hausner halts Day, Seewald, 184
Cotter conks Mark, Wilkoff, 185 Kumro,
smites Smith, 183 Thompson tops Kumro,
193 Mehling bests Borowiak, 194 Brittingham
whips Wilson, (2) Carr, 198 Huffman halts
Matzke, 199 Downey downs Coghill, 202
Draughon tops (2f) Kellert, 204 Lane whips
Witteman twice; Neisser withdraws, 207
Chase tops (2f) McKenna.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tourneys 1-53: 2 Bonesteel stops O'Connell. 3 Trull loses two to Joseph, licks Ham twice. 5 Zaft clips Cleveland. 6 Weiner whips Phillips, 14 Clark clips Lee, 16 Berry bests Mail. 18 Chick licks Lee, 26 Horne halts Graeff.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 27 Coveyou wins from Yerhoff, 29 Westbrook withdraws, 30 Define defeats Carpenter.

4th Annual Championship-1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 7 Lyle, Trull tie, 10 Lynch licks Frank; Eucher defeats Frank, Prosser, ties Heckman, 12 Bruce, Stetzer tie, 13 Yerhoff overcomes Eucher, 16 Harris, Holmes halt Willis,

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 25 Wisegarver overcomes Hobson, 29 Hook halts Hunnex, 35 Zander masters Morgan, 36 Luprecht ties Namson, Porter; Namson, Shaw tie, 38 Eliason jolts Johnson, 41 Pasternak fells Firman, 42 Alden nips Nye: Thomas withdraws, 43 Williams tops (f) Ford,

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-14: 1 Josiah tops Tautvaishas. 2 Myers rips Rosenblum, 3 Bell ties Runkel, King. 4 Maclean nips Neal, ties Hantman; Coss bests Hobson, bows to Hantman, 5 Paul Johts Johnson, 6 Hook halts Veguilla; Pilawski withdraws, 7 Wisegarver tops Peale, 9 Walch bows to Reeve, bests Braun. 10 Duchesne downs Potter, 11 Wicksman wins from Gilliland, loses to Adickes, Wengraf.

6th Annual Championship—1951

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 51-N)

Notice: All sections have run over-due, except for some games running on extensions of time, granted earlier. Final reports must be mailed by July 1st.

be mailed by July 1st.
Sections 1-85: 59 Keating bests Morgan.
66 Whitney tops Engelhardt, (f) Thompson.
68 Babb, Wood tie. 84 Skarsten 10ps (f)
Anderson.

SEMI.FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Notice: When your games have run to 18 months since date section was assigned, kindly report on progress of games, including how soon you expect to finish each.

Sections 1-32: 4 Veguilla conks Condon, 6 Raiguel rips Donnelly, 8 Wilson, Parham down Duchesne, 14 Bosik, Norton tie; Staffer stops Hunnex, Norton; Baxter wallops Watson, 18 Weiss whips Johnson, 20 Prosser beats Warner, bows to Leonards, 22 Mills conks Coleman; Sciarretta tops Coleman, ties Morley, 23 Warren withdraws, 26 Pilawski withdraws, 27 Crenshaw bests Levadi, 28 Marschner licks Stark, toses to Sullivan, 32 Gordon replaces Spaulding.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1.5: 1 Gonzalez halts Hazlitt; Hartleb, Jungwirth tie, 2 Aguilera tops Zimmerman,

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-15; 1 Beard bests Wildt. 2 Zierke halts Sommer, Hanson, ties Matzke; Atha withdraws. 3 Simirenko bests Yascolt; Jungwirth halts Hedgeock, Van de Grift. 4 Buerger bests Austin, Lefko; Trinks trips Sandberg, Moser; Sandberg withdraws. 5 McCollonr beats Bundick, Gayden; Secord tops Gayden. 6 Richter, Zaas rip Sommer; Zaas whips Willas. 7 Bevier bests McCoubrey. 9 Greenberg, Landon down Mattern, 16 Faber bests Celli, bows to Skema. 11 Leigh licks Hunnex, Hurlbut, Eickholt, Baker; Prosser halts Hunnex, Baker; Hurlbut, Hunnex beat Baker. 12 Kunitz, Sollfrey, Stuppler stop Young, 14 Huffman ties Faber, loses to Harvey; Arrowood bests Faber, bows to Huffman, Meiden; Meiden masters Harvey; Warren withdraws, 15 Graf tops Vassilakos.

Sections 16-30: 17 Marples defeats Hall, Yopp; Alden downs Hall, 18 Charlesworth bests Huffman, Murphy, bows to Hayward; Hoglund halts Hayward, 19 Lovejoy tops Rudolph, (a) Bannon; Homer halts Rudolph, 20 Wisegarver, Howell whip Zieten, 21 Dimond downs Fowler, Joseph, 22 Huffman bests Brotz, Bachhuber; Bachhuber halts Brotz; Poole nips, Naas, 23 Johnson, Rider tie, 24 Brice-Nash nicks Shaw; Jolly, White tie, 25 Massey masters Glass; Braucher, Blood best Bleakley, 26 Sokoler conks Koffman, 27 Hays halts Putsche, Baird; Smith smites M. Harris, 28 Gillow, Reisenbach defeat Seewald, 29 Bump bests Toleman.

Sections 31-50: 32 Buck won (a) from Goings; Muir tops Berman, (f) Feldheim.

33 Banner bests Gibbs, Prosser; Prosser defeats Laine, Gibbs, 35 Zalys overcomes O'Reilly; Valvo whips Wilkinson, Liebman, ties Stonkus, 36 Kirrman, Daly top Belz.

37 Houk, Saffern, Oeder, Wright, Wilkinson best Berryman; Saffern halts Houk, Wilkinson; Houk rips Wright; Desjardine downs Wilkinson, Oeder, 38 Van Brunt, Mitchell top Yascolt; Potter rips Rainson, 40 Robbrouts Kidwell, 41 Desjardine conks Curtis; Noonan stops Stephens, 42 Stephens, Hannold crack Craig, 43 Churchill halts Gayden, 44 Gordon, Giles rip Rosman, 45 Blizard, Parson conk Keith, 46 Craig halts Hauptman, 48 Weaver whips Sperling, 49 Congerconks Hardin, 50 Manderson, Smith flip Fleming.

Sections 51-139: 51 Schwartz smears Smead; Dudley downs Fonner, 52 Greenberg tops Burdell, ties Graham; Graham, Caldwell best Burdell, 55 Farher fells Klugman, Doelling, 56 Reynolds withdraws, 57 Cowan, Aronson best Batson; Gode withdraws; Cowan, Macek, Aronson clip Cleveland, 58 Snowman loses to Robinson, Hayes, withdraws; Kontautus balts Halsey, Robinson, 66 Parker halts Howe, 69 Harrison defeats Gelfand, 70 McLellan smites Smith, 71 Mowry conks King, 54 Elliott replaces Ellis, 85 Parrish replaces Phelps, 86 Williams tops Shapiro, 90 Oakes, Stevens stop Foley, 94 Sosa clips Kline, 96 Marks replaces Phelps, 97 Frazier halts Southard, 120 Paananen replaces Phelps, 122 Gilson replaces Phelps, 125 Meyers replaces Phelps, 130 Whitman replaces Youngman.

FORFEIT CLAIMS

For a violation of the time limits (see also "Time Limits," page 123 in April and "Rule 14," page 159, May), to actually claim a forfeit, an official claim, per Rule 13, is necessary.

It should be sent when an opponent has been tardy even after two or three "repeats" or one or two Rule 14 reports and when your latest move has gone unanswered for longer than the normal time, plus a day or two.

That "day or two" is to allow for uncertainties in delivery of mail and is also ample enough allowance in itself for any reasonable, marginal delay. For tournament pay must be prompt.

You then get a notice, asking you to report back 15 days after the date on that notice. The 15 days are to allow for possible need for forwarding of our corresponding notice to your opponent.

Your 15 day follow-up notice serves as reminder for us to check off your opponent as forfeiting—if we have not heard from him meanwhile.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following Postalites have won prizes in 1950, 1951 and 1952 Prize Tourneys as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players		Score
50-P105 F	Buear	1st	6 -0
L	Lapsley	2nd	5 -1
51-P52 T	A Baraquet	1st	43-15
	M Rolo		53 - 5
51-P77 R			6 -0
51-P116 W	Lubetsky		6 -0
51-P149 E			ô -1
52-P16 W	Michaels		5 - 1
	N Dutton		5 -1
52-1 ³ 39 J	H Bloomer	1st	58 - 8
52-P57 A	C Clark	1st	6 -0
52-P68 R		1st	53- 3
52-P73 F	Ekstrom		54- 3
	Greene		5 -1
J-I			5 -1
52-P88 P			5b - 3
52-P99 A	D Rich	lst	6 -0
52-P107 M	Ellenberg	1-2	5 -1
11	E Stanley	1-2	5 -1
	Mattle		5 - 1
52-P147 R			54- 3
52-P166 L	M Schneider .	1st	6 -0
52-P204 R			6 -0

Certificate Winners

The following Postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951 and 1952 Class Tourneys as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent until all tourney results have been reported as they contain a cross-table of all tournament scores.

	they contain a cross-table at scores.	of all
Tourney	Players Place	Score
51-C85 T	Nast	55- 8
	O C Jones2nd	5 -1
	Dr. A S Morrow1-2	5 -1
(5 - 1
51-C114 J		5 - 1
1	R Bass2-3	47-17
	Or O Wildman2-3	12-13
	tev A C Caldwell1-2	5 -1
	Richle1-2	5 -1
51-C127 F		54 - A
51-C131 B		5 -1
(42-15
	A Timmer1-2	43-13
71 CHANG C		45-13
	G Nearing2nd	5 -1
		45-13
52-C25 V	V E Johnson1st R Corbett1st	6 -0
52-C76 F		$\frac{6}{5} - 0$
	mdr J Alley1-3	4 -2
	t H Fahnline1-3	4 -2
	Feldman1-3 A Fagan1st	$\frac{4}{5} - 2$
52-C191 S		54- 1
52-C197 F		5 -1
52-C209 E		51 - 1
52-C210 H		43-13
52-C210 I	L Deschamps1st	6 -0
52-C224 F	Athey1st	5 -1
52-C228 B		5 -1
J		5 -1
52-C249 C		54 - 3
52-C298 1		54- à
	H Feinsonlst	6 -0

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by **JACK W. COLLINS**

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication."

Upset

Whenever a champion loses, that's news. In the following game, George Hunnex of Elsinore, California, takes over Dr. Bela Rozsa in the semi-finals of the fifth annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship, started in 1950. And Dr. Rozsa is currently champion of the C. C. L. A.

One of the lesser known openings and some good positional and tactical play do the job.

RETI OPENING

PCO: p. 323, col. 49; MCO: p. 217, col. 21 (b) Dr. Bela Rozsa George Hunnex White Black

> 1 N-KB3 N-KB3 2 P-QN4

Like the same move after 1 . . . P-Q4, this is a favorite of Santasiere's and presumably he'd include it within the system which he suggests be called "Santasiere's Folly."

> P-Q3 3

More usual is 2 . . . P-Q4, sometimes with the idea of 3 . . . P-K3, to induce 4 P-QR3, and 4 . . . B-Q3, to prepare for . . . P-K4.

With the text, Black is playing for . P-K4 and a fianchetto of his King Bishop.

3 P-Q4	P-KN3
4 B-N2	B-N2
5 P-R4	

These moves are "book," from the game, Santasiere-Bronstein, 1945 Radio Match of USA vs. USSR.

5	0-0
6 QN-Q2	P-QR4
7 P-N5	

But here Hunnex varies. Santasiere played 7 P-QR3, whereas Hunnex avoids an exchange of Queen Rooks (7 P-QR3, PxP, e.g., and, if 8 PxP, RxR) and so retains more winning chances.

7	P-K4
8 PxP	KN-Q2
9 Q-B2	

White protects his Queen Bishop and hence now threatens 10 PxP. 9 P-K3, followed by 10 Q-N3, is logical, too..

9	NXP
10 NxN	PxN
11 R-Q1	
P_R5 deserves	consideration

11 P-B5 deserves consideration.

11 Q-K2 12 P-QR4 P-N3

Black's last is a mistake, as is promptly demonstrated. Correct is 12 . . . N-Q2.

13 P-B5!

After this investment. White obtains the advantage on the Queen-side, in the middle game or ending, no matter how Black handles it.

> 13 PxP

Else 14 P-B6, which locks in Black's Queen Knight and Queen Rook.

> 14 B-R3 N-Q2 15 N-K4 R-Q1 16 R-B1

White prefers not to exchange too many pieces. But 16 NxP, NxN 17 RxR†! QxR 18 BxN is clearer and at least as strong.

> 16 B-B1

Considerably better is 16 . . . B-N2 17 NxP, NxN 18 BxN, Q-K3.

17 NxP

This move is very risky. Black can answer 17 . . . NxN! 18 BxN, QxB 19 QxQ, BxQ 20 RxB, R-Q5!-and then it is White who is in trouble.

Particularly since Black's weak Pawn can be picked off at leisure, the proper continuation is 17 P-K3 and 18 B-K2.

17

This and subsequent Queen meanderings over the King-side are quite useless and finally cost the game. As stated, 17 . . . NxN is the move.

> 18 P-N3 Q-R3 19 R-Q1!

The tempting 19 B-KN2 is too risky: 19 . . . NxN 20 BxR, B-KB4 21 P-K4, N-Q6†, and Black has a powerful attack -or 20 BxN, BxB 21 BxR, B-N5† 22 K-B1, B-KB4 to the same effect.

> 19 20 8xB B-N2 21 B-K7!

A judicious sacrifice of the Exchange. If 21 P-B3, instead, Black wins the ending after 21 . . . NxB 22 RxR†, RxR 23 QxN, Q-Q7† 24 K-B2, Q-Q5† 25 QxQ, RxQ.

> 21 R-K1 22 RxN BxR 23 Q-B4

A quiet preparation.

23 B-N2 24 B-QR3!

If 24 B-B6, Q-B1 is the answer; and if 24 QxP?? QR-B1, Black wins the Queen or mates at QBS.

> 24 Q-N2 25 P-K4

White thus tends to restrain both Black's Queen and his Bishop.

And now White can safely take the Queen Bishop Pawn. Yet there is nothing much that Black can do to prevent

> 26 RxQBP Q-B3 27 Q-N3 **B-K3** 28 Q-B3 QR-Q1 29 B-B5

White prevents 29 . . . R-Q5, A nasty mistake is 29 QxRP? Q-B6, threatening both mate at Q8 and 30 . . . QxB.

29 . . . B-N5 30 B-K2 BXB 31 KxB Q-K3 32 K-B3 Q-R6

Another rather fruitless sortie, 32 . . . P-R4 is a fair try. But White has a won game on the Queen-side.

33 P-N6	QxP
34 P-N7	Q-R4†
35 K-K3	

Another painful, potential error is 35 K-N2, permitting 35 . . . R-Q8 with mating threats.

> 35 Q-R3† 36 K-K2 Q-R8

So ends the threat of a perpetual check. Black must have noted that, on 36 . . . Q-R47 37 Q-B3 (with counterthreat on Black's King Bishop Pawn). R-Q7†, White has (not 38 K-K3?? Q-N5†) 38 KxR, QxQ 39 R-B8, But, of course, the simpler 37 P-B3, as played later, does well enough; for, if 37 . . . Q-R7†, 38 B-B2 holds,

37 Q-B2

Now White holds both his King Pawn and his Queen square.

37	Q-R4†
38 P-B3	Q-R6
39 Q-N3	

At this point, White first threatens 40 QxP† and 41 Q-N7 mate, . .

> 39 R-KB1 40 B-B2!

. . and only now covers with the Bishop (not 40 BxR?? as Black then has a perpetual indeed, by 40 . . . Q-N7†).

40 P_R4 41 R-K7 Q-R7 42 Q-B3 Q-R8

There is a last trap in 42 . . . R-Q3. For, if 43 Q-N3? R-Q7†! 44 KxR, QxB†, Black can draw by perpetual check, win a Rook with 45 . . . Q-B4† or even mate, according to how White plays. But, on 42 . . . R-Q3, White wins with 43 R-B7! KR-Q1 44 R-B8! Q-R8 45 Q-B2!

43 Q-K1

After 43 . . . QxQ7, White wins effortlessly by 44 BxQ, followed by 45

> 44 QxP Q-R8 45 Q-K1 Q-R7 46 P-R5 R-Q3 47 Q-N4 Resigns

If 47 . . . R/1-Q1, White wins with 48 QxR; and, if 47 . . . R-QB3, White first covers by 48 Q-N3 and then wins easily; and, if 47 . . . R/3-Q1, he has 48 P-R6, etc.

Quite a struggle.

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New York State Champion and former U. S. Correspondence Champion offers a learn-by-mail course for \$10. You play him a game by mail, get critical comments on each move and a thorough post-game analysis. He also gives regular analyses at \$25 per game. \$5 per game.

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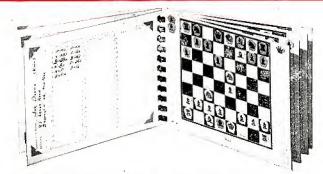
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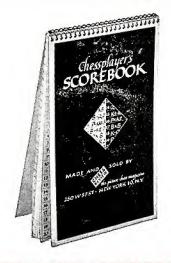
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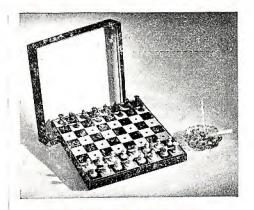
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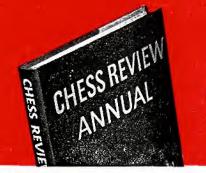


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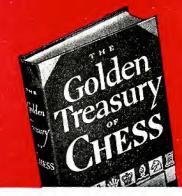
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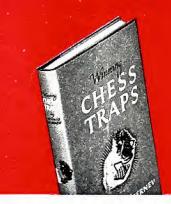
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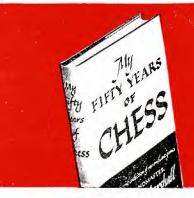
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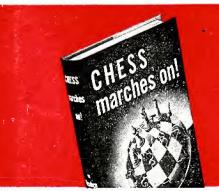


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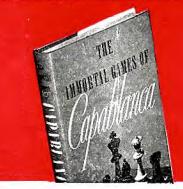
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Chess Corner

Louis Paulsen, one of the earliest masters to discover something about position play, was little appreciated in his lifetime, and less later. Early in his career, he was overshadowed by Morphy and Anderssen who played brilliant combinative chess, and not plodding, tortuous, duli chess. Even his blindfold exploits suffered by comparison with those of Morphy. He played more games simultaneously than Morphy, but his performance might take a full day or two, while Morphy mowed them down in a few hours. Later on, he was neglected when Steinitz and Tarrasch came to the forefront.

The popular concept is that Steinitz is the father of the modern school of strategy, the discoverer of the elements of position play. Tarrasch then refined these theories of Steinitz and fashioned a technique based on principles, by means of which a player could be guided in the conduct of his game. Admittedly, this is more dependable than awaiting the caprices of inspiration.

Generally, this is true, but Paulsen made one important contribution in the field of end-game strategy which is attributed to Steinitz. He was the first to

THE AMAZING KOROLKOV always manages to come up with something new in a well-cultivated field. Here is an attractive composition whose terms are:

White to Play and Draw



1 P/6xP

NxN

Black threatens to check at Q4 if White queens his Pawn.

2	P-B4	NxP
3	P-N8(Q)	B-Q4†
4	K-N7	

Now, if 4 . . . BxQ, 5 BxP mate.

4		B-B3†	9 P-N7†	K-R2
5	KxB	BxQ	10 P-N6†	K-R3
6	PxP†	K-R3	11 P-N5†	K-R4
7	PxP†	K-R2	12 B-N4†	KxB
`Q	PyP+	K_R1	Stalema	te!

discover the superiority of two Bishops to two Knights in the ending! In the game which follows, he anticipates by eleven years the Vienna, 1873, encounter between Rosenthal and Steinitz, about which Reti savs. "This is perhaps the oldest game in which we find the practical application of the theory created by Steinitz (italics mine) to demonstrate the advantage of the combined Bishops....The method, created by Steinitz to turn the advantage of two Bishops to the fullest possible account, is applicable only to positions like the above which are neither closed, nor completely open, but in which there are still to be found some points of support for the Knight, protected by Pawns, The The method then consists in advancing the Black Pawns in such a way that these points of support become unsafe for the Knight which thereby is condemned to a passive role and becomes quite ineffectual."

As we shall see, Paulsen keeps his Bishops for the ending and plays in accordance with precept, driving the Knights off from good squares with his Pawns and obtaining more space for his Bishops.

London, 1862 RUY LOPEZ

	innah nite				Paulsen Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	11	QN-Q2	0-0-0
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	12	0-0	P-KN4
3	B-N5	N-B3	13	KR-K1	QR~K1
4	P-B3	NxP	14	B-N3	B-Q1
5	Q-K2	N-Q3	15	BxN	PxB
6	BxN	QPxB	16	N-K4	K-B2
7	QxP†	Q-K2!	17	N/3-Q2	P-KB4
8	P-Q4	P-B3	18	N-KN3	P-B5
9	QxQ†	BxQ	19	N/3-B1	P-KR4
10	B-B4	B-N5	20	P-B3	B-84
			21	K-B2	P-Q4



22 RxR

Either Hannah lacks patience, or he has confidence in his Knights.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

22	RxR	37	K-K1	B-R5†
23 R-K1	RxR	38	N/1-N3	PxN
24 KxR	B-B3	39	PxP†	K-Q4
25 N-QN3	P-N3	40	PxP	BN4
26 K-K2	P-R4	41	P-B4	B-B3
27 N-B1	K-Q3	42	N-B3†	KxP
28 N-Q3	P-B4	43	NxP	K-Q6
29 PxP†	PxP	44	K-Q1	B-Q5
30 K-Q2	P-B5	45	N-B3	BxN
31 N-B1	P-N5	46	PxB	KxP
32 K-K2	P-QR5	47	P-R4	K-N5
33 P-QR3	K-B4	48	K-Q2	KxP
34 K-Q2	PxP	49	K-B3	K-N4
35 PxP	P-Q5	50	K-N2	K-N5
36 N-K2	B-R6		Resigns	S
Trintanios	11se 2ma		41-2-	

Historically important, this game is an instructive example of this form of ending. Later masters of course polished this technique, notably in these encounters: Rosenthal—Steinitz, Vienna, 1873; Englisch—Steinitz, London, 1883; Richter—Tarrasch, Nuremberg, 1888; Walbrodt—Charousek, Nuremberg, 1896; Tarrasch—Rubinstein, San Sebastian, 1912; and Flohr—Botvinnik, 6th match game, 1933.

Apart from their didactic value, these games are eminently worth playing over, as they are extremely entertaining.

ANOTHER LITTLE IDEA that Paulsen anticipated is the ritual sacrifice of BxP† in the French Defense. Credit is usually given to Fritz who surprised Mason with it in the Nuremberg tournament of 1883. So here to dispute the claim is an entry from a match played in 1879.

Leipzig, 1879 FRENCH DEFENSE

Pa	ulsen			:	Schwarz
WI	rite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K3	8	PxP	KN-K2
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	9	N-B3	N-B4
3	P-K5	P-QB4	10	N-QR4	Q-B2
4	P-QB3	N-QB3	11	B-N2	B-K2
5	N-B3	Q-N3	12	R-B1	P-QR3
6	P-QR3	B-Q2	13	N-B5	BxN
7	P-QN4	PXQP	14	RxB	0-0
			15	B-Q3	N/4-K2



N-B4	Q-N4	21	KxB	BxP†!	16
R-R1	R-R3	22	K-N3	N-N5†	17
K-B2	NxP§	23	P-84	Q-N4	18
K-K2	QxN†	24	Q-B1	Q-N3	19
KxN	Q-N5†!	25	P-85	R-B3	20
Resigns	Q-N6†	26			

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

The chess master today must have courage, a killer instinct, stamina and arrogance.

—Evans

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I. A. Horowitz

July, 1953

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Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

AVOIDING A DRAW

I wonder if you can settle a dispute that arose in an over-the-board game. As Black, I was to make my 49th move:



The game proceeded: 49...QxQP† 50 K-N3, Q-N8† 51 K-R3, Q-R8† 52 K-N3, Q-N8† 53 K-B4, Q-Q5† 54 K-N3, O-N8†.

Here I claimed a draw on the basis that the same position had been reached three times. However, a rousing 15 minute argument followed; my opponent claiming my hand had been off the Queen when I claimed the draw, and that the same position had to occur four times instead of three for a draw. I said, finally, to end the argument, "OK, I'll run you around once more and get the position four times if that's what you want." Whereon, resuming the game, my opponent played into 55 K-R5, O-R7 mate.

At this point, my opponent said that he now remembered the draw rule was really three times instead of four, and that the game was officially a draw at move 54. Besides, he claims he only made his 55th "to see if I saw the mate."

At this point, another argument ensued which was more violent than the first and left the official outcome of the game in question. About the only thing agreed on was that my hand had been on the Queen when I claimed a draw at move 54.

Would you please answer two questions: (1) What is the proper result of the above game, and why? (2) What is

the present method of correctly claiming a draw by repetition of moves: i.e., is it 3 or 4 times, and who may claim when?

G. W. Armstrong Williamsport, Pa.

• Skipping all irrelevancies in the above account (and repressing all promptings to moralizing and to humor), a competent tournament director would rule, per the "Laws of Chess" of the FIDE:

The game is drawn "By recurrence of position when the same position occurs three times in the game and the same person is Player on each occasion, and if such Player claim the draw before the position is altered by further play, otherwise no claim can be sustained." Also "Player" is elsewhere defined as "The person whose turn it is to move."

To reduce the intent of this passage to more common parlance: A draw may be claimed by the player on the move when a position has occurred for the third time, but he must claim it before he makes another move.

Note that the triple repetition had not occurred at move 54 until Black's move had been made, making White the "Player." (A principal motive in the rule is apparent here: it aims to prevent a player in a losing position from both creating the triple repetition and then claiming a draw. But, if the other creates the triple repetition, then he can claim the draw.)

Thus, at move 54, Black could not claim a draw; and White, who could, would not. The issue of a draw at move 54 must therefore be ruled out.

When White subsequently made a move, altering the position, he then lost all right to claim a draw. Therefore, the ensuing play, incl. the mate, must stand.

It is worth pointing out, moreover, that White's refusal of a draw was foolish (excluding the outcome of the game); for the draw is inherent in the position. Black can force both perpetual check and a claimable triple repetition.—ED,

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Vol. 21, No. 7

The World of Chess

APINTERNATIONAL

Championship of the West

Samuel Reshevsky has won the eighteen game 'return match from Miguel Najdorf. He dropped the last game of the match played in Buenos Aires, Argentina; but he had already clinched the victory the day before. For he then had scored a point and a half in two adjourned games and won the seventeenth. Thus Samuel Reshevsky of Brooklyn, New York, secured the Championship of the West by 9½-8½ against Miguel Najdorf of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

As we are giving all the games of the match in detail, we shall not elaborate on the trend of play in this news item. For the games, see page 162, June issue, pp. 216-218, this issue, and the coming August issue.

The match was, however, excitingly close throughout. Najdorf evened the score from 31/2-21/2 by winning the seventh game, and the half-way point saw both players at 41/2. As adjourned games often carried past completed ones, the game-by-game score thereafter is somewhat deceptive. But Najdorf took the lead once by winning the tenth game after two adjournments. Then Reshevsky rebounded in the eleventh to tie the score, and, despite a piece deficiency in the twice adjourned thirteenth, took the lead again in the fourteenth and was never headed thereafter. The final score represents 6 wins for Reshevsky, 5 for Najdorf and 7 drawn games.

USSR vs. USA

Once again, we go to press with an incomplete story on the match between the United States and the Soviet Union—and the match will be under way by the time these pages can be read.

These facts are certain, however, as of now. The match will take place, beginning July 15 or 16 at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City. Four rounds will be played with two days allowed for each, the second for adjourned games. Visas for the Russian team have been cleared by special action of Attorney-General Brownell.



Najdorf 81/2

The USSR Line-up Arthur W

The Russian team as reported through Folke Rogard, President of the FIDE, is World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik, Paul Keres, Vassily Smyslov, Isaac Boleslavsky, Alexander Kotov, Yefim Geller, Mark Taimanov and Alexander Tolush, The two reserves are Tigran Petrosyan and Yuri Averbach, This apparently represents the ranking order of the team.

In addition, as reported in our June issue, five advisers, B. Boijko, Igor Bondarevsky, A. Kemenov, A. Kukolevsky and V. Ragozin, accompany the team,

The US Line-up

The US team as submitted to Folke Rogard by USCF President Harold M. Phillips is drawn from the top-ranking players in the list of USCF ratings: Samuel Reshevsky, Dr. Reuben Fine, U. S. Champion Larry Evans, Robert Byrne, George Kramer, I. A. Horowitz, Arnold S. Denker and Max Pavey. The two reserves are Arthur B. Bisguier and

Reshevsky 91/2

Arthur W. Dake, As this list particularly depends on acceptances by the US players, it may be added to from the rating list. Next in order are: Donald Byrne, Isaac Kashdan and Alexander Kevitz.

The latest word is that Dr. Reuben Fine has declined to play. Hence the whole list is apt to move up, with Donald Byrne becoming a Reserve. The rest of the team proper has accepted, except that word is lacking as yet from George Kramer. If Kramer does not play, Kevitz is likely to become a Reserve, as Kashdan has reported that he cannot accept a late notice.

With the University Students

The Universities' International Team Tournament at Brussels, Belgium, went to the Norwegian students of Oslo University with a match score of 6-1 and a game score of $18\frac{1}{2}\cdot9\frac{1}{2}$. Great Britain was a good second with 5-2 and 18-10. Finland, Iceland, Belgium. Sweden, Austria and France finished in the order named.

Fresh Laurels

Following up his great triumph at Mar del Plata, Argentina, as reported in Chess Review for April, Svetozar Gligorich of Yugoslavia landed another first in South America with a score of 9½-1½. This new success was gained in the Second International Tournament of the Fluminense Football Club in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Sharing second and third places with 9-2 each were his compatriot Dr. Petar Trifunovich and L. Engels of Germany. A. Medina of Spain and W. Cruz of Brazil, each 7-4, tied for fourth and fifth.

Continental Team Play

An international team tourney in Switzerland, made possible by the generosity of an American, Miss Clare Benedict, saw Holland win out over five other 5 man teams by a game score of $17^{1}/_{2}$ - $7^{1}/_{2}$. Next were Austria, 16-9; Switzerland, 15-10; France, 13-12; Italy, $9^{1}/_{2}$ - $15^{1}/_{2}$; and Belgium, 4-21.

Dr. Max Euwe and Nicolas Rossolimo starred on first board with scores of 4-1 each, while the best individual showing was made by Max Blau of Switzerland with $4\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{2}$ on third board.

W UNITED STATES

U. S. "Open" Championship

The Milwaukee Committee for the 54th National Open Chess Championship of the United States Chess Federation reports a prize fund of \$4,000 and a guaranteed minimum of \$1,500 for first prize, with the drive for tournament funds still under way.

Other auspicious plans are being formulated; for this event marks the 25th anniversary of Milwaukee's famed publicly sponsored chess program (see "Conquering America for Chess," p. 202, July, 1952, Chess Review). The tournament will be held in the spacious and air-conditioned Eagles Club, with one round daily, beginning at 7:30 PM, adjourned games at 9:00 AM the following day—starting August 10.

The Milwaukee Committee, incorporated at the Milwaukee Chess Foundation, plans to continue raising funds for chess for the future,

For the present tournament, it has an elaborate program of entertainment. Milwaukee's famous breweries will have the players as their guests. Tours to the city's playgrounds will show Milwaukee's program there in action, especially in The Milwaukee Journal's all-city junior chess tournament with nearly 1,000 youngsters participating. Competitors in the National Open will be invited to officiate at this event.

Players are urged to file their entries at the earliest possible date.

See "Tournament Calendar." page 199.

REGIONAL

Northern Note

Play in the 1953 spring session of the North Shore League resulted in victory for Newburyport, Mass., by a score of 23 game points. Durham, N. H., was runner-up with 18½, while Portsmouth, N. H., and Haverhill, Mass., finished third and fourth with 16½ and 14 respectively.

Each team in the double round robin was composed of six players.

DELAWARE

In the annual Delaware Open Championship, the successful competitor was W. M. Bergman, III, of Wilmington, whose winning tally was 4½-½. Second in the 8 player Swiss was John U. Hill, also of Wilmington, 4-1, and third went to Lee Morris of Arden, 3-2.

IDAHO

O. W. Manney of Seattle won the Idaho State Open Tournament. Although his 6½-1½ game score was equaled by LaVerl Kimpton of Filer, Idaho, Manney's S.-B. showing was slightly superior. As highest ranking Idaho entry, Kimpton retained the state title.

William F. Taber of Reno, Nevada, who has several times been champion of both Nevada and Utah, placed third with 6-2, followed by LaVerl's brother, Lloyd Kimpton of Twin Falls, 5-3. There were 14 competitors.

INDIANA

Winner of the Indiana Chess Association tournament was Roger Oren of Muncie, who scored all his five games in a 44 player Swiss held at Logansport. The new champion has a good record in Chess Review's Golden Knights play.

George Martinson of Chesterton was second with 4½-½-1½. Third to sixth on S.-B. points with equal game scores of 4-1 were Don. O. Brooks of South Bend, Philip Schuringa of Lansing, Howard Donnelly of Wanatah and James L. Huth of Kokomo, in that order.

MASSACHUSETTS

Twenty-six players converged on Springfield to take part in the first Massachusetts Open Tournament. Karl Burger of Brooklyn, New York, and Harlow B. Daly of West Roxbury and State Champion Dr. Julien Keilson of M. I. T. each scored 4-1 in the Swiss event, with Burger taking first on S.-B. points, On a similar basis, Daly and Keilson finished second and third respectively. Fourth went to Allen Kaufman of New York with 3½-1½ and a better S.-B. tally than fifth prize winner E. Bourdon, also $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$.

MICHIGAN

Leon Stolzenberg of Detroit was again returned as premier player of the Michigan Chess Association, the tournament of which attracted 36 players. His fellow Detroiters, George Eastman and Marvin Palmer, tied for second and third, while a triple tie for fourth to sixth places was registered by James E. Barry of Ann Arbor, Heinrich Kalnins of Kalamazoo and Edgar Sneiders of Lansing.

A feature of the tourney was the awarding of prizes for such distinctions as bringing about the shortest mate, the biggest upset and the greatest personal improvement in play over 1952.

MONTANA

In a 30 player Swiss for the state title, J. Van Teylingen of Great Falls took first with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ and the best S.-B. showing. Also with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ but with fewer S.-B. points, Robert Southern of Missoula was second. Third to fifth on S.-B. points with equal scores of 4-1 were Adam Smith, Ralph Hanson and Mervin Garretson in the order named.

NORTH CAROLINA

Wilmington, North Carolina, was the scene of the Carolinas Championship Tournament, a Swiss event won by Kit Crittenden of Raleigh, N. C., with a 5-0 sweep against 17 rivals.

Douglas Kahn of Charlotte, N. C., and Al Jenkins of Raleigh, N. C., shared second and third with 4-1 each.

The next five places on Solkoff ratings went respectively to Prof. Lanneau Foster of Columbia, South Carolina, Arthur G. Ashbrook, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., George C. Harwell of Durham, N. C., J. W. Cabaniss of Charleston, S. C., and Dr. Norman N. Hornstein of Southport, N. C. Each of this quintet made a game score of 3-2.

PENNSYLVANIA

A play-off for the state scholastic team championship was won by Overbrook High of Philadelphia when that school disposed of Susquehanna High of Harrisburg by 4-1 and of South High of Pittsburgh by 3-2. The matches were held at the Harrisburg YMCA.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Victory in the South Dakota round robin was gained by John Penquite of Des Moines, Iowa, with the good score of 6-1. A tie for second between Carl Weberg of Salina, Kansas, and Bryant W. Holmes of Sioux Falls, S. D., was broken on S.-B. points in favor of Weberg, and Holmes, as the highest ranking resident player, became South Dakota champion.

ON THE COVER

Walter Slezak, the star of "My Three Angels," plays at chess with his wife, Johanna, in an interim backstage at the Morosco Theatre.

LOCAL EVENTS

Alabama. The Birmingham Chess Club, invaded by a 9 man contingent from the Atlanta Chess Club, put up a good fight but ultimately succumbed to its powerful adversary by 5-13 in a double-round match. Atlanta winners of 2 games a piece were Knight, Davis, Kindel, Wilson and Downey.

California. Once again the North defeated the South in the annual mammoth match between these two sections of the state. Sixty-one players were engaged on each side, with the South as usual proving somewhat stronger on the top boards and the North gaining ascendancy on the lower. On first board, I. Konig of the North drew with Herman Steiner, and on second board I, Rivise of the South defeated W. Pafnutieff. The final result in favor of the North was 34-27.

In another sizable encounter, San Francisco downed Bay Area by 13-11. San Francisco winners were D. Poliakoff, C. Capps, W. Addison, C. Linklater, O. Wreden, K. Bendit, H. Branton, P. Petersen and Dr. M. Korshet, For Bay Area, the victorious players were R. E. Burger, C. Sedlack, Luo Huang, C. Wilson, R. Cuneo, E. A. Yaeger and R. Freeman.

Final standings in the Monterey Bay Chess League: Salinas Chess Club, 3-1; Spartan Chess Club, 2-2; Santa Cruz Chess Club, 1-3.

R. E. Russell of Auburn bagged the Sacramento city title by virtue of a $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ score in a 6 man Swiss, Runner-up was N. T. Austin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

At the Capital City Chess Club, M. O. Meyer carried off chief honors with a tally of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, ahead of George Flynn and S. G. Johnson by $\frac{1}{2}$ point, The field consisted of 18 gladiators.

The Oakdale Chess Club champion is Al Buerer as a result of his 4-0 slam in the Club title event. In a tie for second were C. J. Smith and Jim Smith, each 3-1.

A large and powerful entry list of 32 players competed in the Rapid Transit Championship Tournament of the Los Angeles County Chess League. The winner was Irving Rivise, state champion, with the score of 26.5. Closely pressing were Gross and Mazner, each 25½-5½.

Alex Wayne took first in the "Lunch Hour Chess Tournament" of the Bechtel Corporation in San Francisco, John Dieden was a good second.

The Industrial Chess Tournament organized by the Industrial Division of the San Francisco Park and Recreation Department saw the Bechtel Corporation an easy winner. Members of the successful team were A. Wayne, J. Dieden, Helen Ivanoff, H. R. Pirkner and C. W. Kinnear.

Connecticut. Journeying to Deerfield, six players of the Canterbury School at New Milford upset their hosts by 3½-2½.

Georgia. In a hard-fought double-round match on 5 boards between the Macon Chess Association and the Athens Chess Club, the verdict went to the former by 6-4. The Macon hero of the day was R. V. Jones, who distinguished himself by winning twice from an exceptionally strong opponent, Dr. F. E. Johnstone. Another dual victory by Macon was turned in by Dr. A. B. Anthony.

Illinois. Recent activities of the Decatur Chess Club included three set matches. Against the University of Illinois, Decatur drew by $2\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$, while the Alton Chess Club and the newly organized Edwardsville Chess Club lost to Decatur by 1-5 and 2-3 respectively.

Indiana. Emil Bersbach of Sedalia, the only player not from Indianapolis, captured first place in the 1953 Indianapolis Open Chess Tournament. His 5-0 score in the 14 player Swiss was followed by Homer Peterson's 4-1, which gave the runner-up the Indianapolis city title,

Kansas. A score of $21\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$ enabled Bert Brice-Nash, state champion, to gobble up the Wichita city title. Second was W. D. McLaughlin, $20\frac{1}{2}\cdot3\frac{1}{2}$.

Louisiana. First time in years, a match between New Orleans and Baton Rouge went to the former by 6-5. Accounting for New Orleans' victories were Al Wills, Ed Pelton, R. Roscher, Dave Walsdorf, John Barnes and A. Apelman. For Baton Rouge the winners were W. F. Gladney, Roger Dornier, Ed Hunter, John Durrem and Fred Steffgen.

Massachusetts. Finishing in the same order as in 1952, Lawrence Lewis, Ralph deGolier, Preston Averill and Alfred Huntington captured first to fourth places respectively in the 1953 championship tourney of Martha's Vineyard Chess Club.

All three sections of the Boston Metropolitan Chess League were dominated by Harvard University teams. Harvard won by 10-2 in Class A, by 12-0 in Class B and by 6½-1½ in Class C. The runner-up teams in each class were, respectively, the Quincy YMCA, 8½-3½; the Brattle Club, 9½-2½; and the Huntington YMCA, 6-2.

Michigan. With a score of 6½-½, Sam Allerton won the Kalamazoo Valley Championship, ahead of Henry R. Meifert, 6-1.

Missouri. A round robin for the St. Louis District Championship went to Robert H. Steinmeyer, who eclipsed the field with a scintillant 10-0. Second was Frederic S. Anderson, 7-3, and third and fourth were divided by Harold Branch and W. H. C. Newberry, each 6-4.

Minnesota. The St. Paul Open Chess Tournament held at the International Institute was won by Harry D. Field, Second was John S. Brennon. Missouri. In a match between the Lincoln (Nebraska) Chess Club and the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club, a close victory was notched by the Lincoln men with a tally of 4-3. This was their fourth straight win in Midwest competition, their previous victims having been Denver Omaha and Wichita,

The outstanding feature of the Missouri match was an upset on board one scored by 16 year old Leonard Frankenstein of Kansas City over the Lincoln star, Alexander Liepnieks. Frankenstein is apparently a comer, for in an earlier match some months ago against Kansas University he disposed of H. J. Georgi, former Kansas champion. In recognition of these and other achievements, the youth will be Kansas City's entry in the United States Junior Chess Championship Tournament to be held in that city in August.

Lincoln winners vs. Kansas City were Joe Warner, Italo Manarin, Anton Sildmets and John Danenfeld. Two of Frankenstein's teammates to win were Richard A. Menuet and W. L. Settle.

Nebraska. Both the Omaha city championship and the Omaha—Lincoln intercity title were won by Lee Magee with 15½-2½ and 4.0 scores respectively. Runner-up in the Omaha round robin was Alfred Ludwig, 14½-3½, while second prize winner in the intercity Swiss was A. Liepnieks. Magee now has two legs on the Archie Furr Trophy, symbolic of the Omaha—Lincoln championship, and wil gain permanent possession of the cup if he plays and wins again next year.

New Jersey. Winning 7 matches, drawing 2 and losing only 1, the Plainfield Chess Club emerged on top of the heap in the strong North Jersey Chess League. Victory was clinched in the final round with a 5-3 decision by Plainfield over Jersey City. Members of the Plainfield team in this match were Ivan Romanenko, John L. Biach, Edward Jackson, John Mager, Francis Dulicai, Edwin Faust, William Mingle and Joseph Lazarus. Runner-up in the race was the Orange team with 7½-2½, followed by Irvington-Polish, 7-3, and Maroczy, 6½-3½.

New York. A short-wave radio match between the Staten Island Chess Club of New York and the University of Pennsylvania was annexed by the Staten Islanders with a score of 5-1. Two games were drawn and the others were won by Dave Eisen, Dr. V. Altmann, Perry Schoppel and Gerald O'Flaherty. The Philadelphia amateur radio operator was Dan Samuels, W3ABT, whose letter in Chess Review's "Readers' Forum" for April, 1953, was instrumental in bringing about the match.

In the title tournament of the Staten Island Chess Club, Robert E. Braine, 10½-1½, took first without loss. Leo Block, 10-2, was second.

Joint winners of the Syracuse Chess Club championship were Dr. Bruno Schmitt and 17-year-old George Scriabine. A play-off has been arranged.

The tri-city Syracuse-Buffalo-Rochester

meet was won by Syracuse.

At Croton-on-Hudson, Morton Siegel of Ossining, former champion of Buffalo, handily captured the first title tourney of the Croton Chess Club with the fine score of 9½-½. Meyer Shapiro, one-time Jersey City kingpin, gained second with 8½-1½, and Charles Lynch placed third with 8-2.

A set-to in New York City between the "Pride Knights," chess team of the Pride of Judea Children's Home, and the Thomas Jefferson High School was credited to the former by 5½-4½. This was the first match experience for either group.

In its regular, annual triangular meet with West Point and the New York Athletic Club, the Naval Academy of Annapolis was top dog with a 6-2 victory over the Army team and a 5-3 defeat of NYAC. The best individual records by Navy players were made by Ken Montgomery and George Crawford, who scored 2-0 each.

The championship tournament of the Foster Wheeler Corporation Chess Club of New York City was bagged by Francis B. Ferrandiz with the strong showing of 13-1. Dr. Robert F. Burke was the runner-up with $11\frac{1}{2}\cdot2^{1}/2$.

Ohio. James Schroeder won a 10 man Swiss for Central Ohio honors by a score of $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}$. Voskressensky was in second place with $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$.

Battling to a photo finish in a play-off for the Industrial League championship of Cleveland, the Cleveland Twist Drill and Post Office teams tied in match points with 2-1 each, with Twist Drill getting the nod on a percentage basis. The other teams of finalists represented Lubrizol Corporation and Horizons, Inc.

By virtue of his personal victory over George Miller, Ernest Somlo broke a 7-1 tie between them for the Cleveland city championship in a 9 player round robin. Elliott E. Stearns, 6-2, placed third.

The new Cleveland open champion is Larry Lipking, 5½-½. D. Stauvers, 5-1, was runner-up in the 20 player Swiss event for the title.

In double-round finals for the Cleveland junior championship, Adam Zachlin registered a convincing 4-0 as against 1-3 each for J. Gilchrist and Elwin Garnes.

The Cleveland speed championship went to Rudolph Pitschak with 9-1.

Undisputed winners in the Cleveland League were the Atlantic Internationals with the fine showing of 8 match victories and 1 tie. Industrial League winners were Cleveland Twist Drill and Lubrizol Corp. in the Eastern Division and U. S. Post Office and Horizons, Inc., in the Western Division. These four teams are now contesting a play-off for League supremacy.

Cambridge was the scene of carnage when the Downtown Y Chess Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., slaughtered the Columbus YMCA by 12-4. Full points for the invading team were turned in by Paul Roth, David Hamburger, J. G. Waltz, R. W. Wilson, G. Krmpotich, B. Berger, W. R. Hamilton, J. Benson, Wunderlich and R. Stiening. Walter Mann and Messier won for Columbus.

Against the Lima YMCA, the Columbus YMCA scored 3-2. Victors for the latter were Voskressensky and Loening, while Lima registered one win through the efforts of Little. The other games were drawn.

Oklahoma. Dr. Kester Svendsen of Oklahoma University is reported as conducting a series of chess programs over the local TV station at Norman.

Turning back his challengers, Robert Virgin and Alberto Bracho, Dr. Bela Rozsa retained the championship of Tulsa University.

Pennsylvania. A duel between Pittsburgh and Cleveland resulted in a narrow 10½-9½ victory for the former.

The 1953 championship of the Downtown Y Chess Club was won by Paul Roth with 8 wins and 3 draws, W. M. Byland and P. L. Dietz divided second

and third with 7½-3½ each. In a tie for fourth to seventh with 6½-4½ each were F. A. Sorenson, D. Spiro, A. Spitzer and J. G. Waltz. Twelve players competed.

Top man in the Lehigh Valley Championship held at Allentown was H. Hesse, 10-1. Next were T. Gutekunst, 9-2, and M. Simsak and W. Young in a tie for third and fourth with 7-4 each.

The Germantown YMCA Chess Club overwhelmed the Lancaster YMCA Chess Club by a score of 9½-½-½. The former's 9 victories were contributed by Dale Schrader, Bert Lubar, Gilbert Raich, Ben Ash, Marvin Long, Frank Clarkson, Leonard Divac, Mrs. R. Guinan and Phil Driver. John Birchler drew for Lancaster with W. L. Arkless.

Puerto Rico. Both winner and runner-up made fine scores when Miguel Colon, 15½-½-½, and Paul Reissmann, 15-1, finished first and second in the round robin for the San Juan City Championship. Ralph Rivera, 12½-3½, placed third.

Texas. In the South Texas Open Tournament played at Corpus Christi, John Hudson of Houston topped the list with 4½-½, with John B. Payne of San Antonio, 4-1, in second place. The Swiss event attracted 22 players.

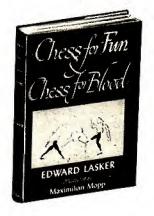
CHESS FOR FUN AND CHESS FOR BLOOD

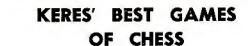
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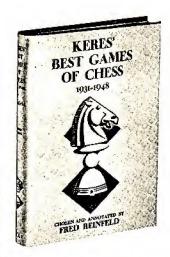
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CHESS REVIEW, JULY, 1953

South Dakota. The Rapid City High School Tournament concluded with Peter Werenich and Tom Ranney winning in Class A and Class B respectively.

Dropping only one game to Hans Struck in a 10 player, double round robin, Blake W. Stevens, 17-1, romped away with the San Antonio Woodpushers Tournament. Second was John B. Payne, $15\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$.

Utah. Following after Milwaukee, Salt Lake City has appointed a "chess coordinator" for its Recreation Department and thus becomes the second city in the United States to pioneer in the municipal encouragement and promotion of chess. The new official is Sam Teitelbaum, former president of the Salt Lake City Chess Club, whose full-time duties will include teaching chess to young and old and organizing chess tournaments. The appointment was made by Commissioner L. C. Romney.

Virginia. CHESS REVIEW correspondent Dr. Rodney M. Baine chalked up a perfect 7-0 record to win the Richmond city championship. This is his fourth Richmond title. He was also Virginia state champion in 1951.

Tidewater defeated Richmond by 9-7 in an 8-man, double-round encounter at Norfolk. The winning team was captained by Roy Elliott.

Washington. In defense of his University of Washington title, Charles Ballantine drubbed all four of his rivals. Clark, 3-1, was runner-up.

Wisconsin. The Milwaukee county title remained in the hands of Arpad Elo, who won a Swiss tourney with a score of 8-1. Averill Powers, 7½-1½, placed second, and John Grkavac, 7-2, came in a close third.

A notable addition to Milwaukee chess strength is seen in the recent arrival of Nicholas Kampars from Latvia. Kampars is described as a player of marked strength and experience who has crossed swords with such famous European masters as A. Nimzovich, Dr. S. G. Tartakover, S. Landau and K. Opocensky.

CANADA

Alberta

In a friendly match between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, the former earned the laurel wreath with a 9-5 victory.

Coming from behind in the last round of the Northern Alberta Chess League, the Edmonton Four Horsemen retained their championship by swamping the Camrose Fighting Pawns, 4-0. Members of the winning team were W. Holowach (captain), D. Sinclair, Mrs. G. Grant and J. Duitman.

A close struggle between Calgary and Edmunton for the Birks Trophy was decided in favor of Calgary by 6½-5½. R. Doe, H. Reeve, L. Barrs, M. Candel, G. Pederson and P. Tiessen came through with full points for Calgary; L. Moser, P. Connell, S. Schotamus, C. Pope and J. Duitman compromised the winning quintet for Edmonton.

Going undefeated through a 9 man round robin, Walter Holowach scored 7½-½ to win the championship of the Edmonton Chess Club. D. Sinclair and L. Moser shared second and third with equal scores of 6-2.

British Columbia

A 2 game play-off for the title failed to break a tie between T. Saila and Jack Taylor, who were thereupon declared cochampions of British Columbia.

The major division of the Greater Vancouver Team Championship was won by the City Chess Club.

An 11½-7½ triumph was notched by the Naramata Chess Club over the Vernon Chess Club.

Manitoba

J. Sehbaylo was the winner of the Winnipeg city title and the Pulmer Trophy with the handsome score of $7\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, Next came T. F. Carter, $6\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, and A. R. Bedard, 5-3.

New Brunswick

The Moncton Chess Club speed title went to James Davidson, who posted an invincible tally of 15-0. Tied for runner-up position were O. P. Doucett and J. Davidson, Jr., each 13-2.

Ontario

Clear superiority with 14-1 earned the Ontario speed championship for F. R. Anderson. E. Krestini, 10½-4½, was second, while P. Avery and N. Glasberg shared third with 10-5 each.

The conclusion of the Toronto Open Championship saw Ed Rose in first place with 5-1, followed by A. Lidacis in second with $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$.

Peter van der Wel convincingly won the Hamilton City championship by scoring 12-1. B. Zombori, 10½-2½, was runner-up.

Results of two recent matches were: Weston Chess Club 7, Estonian Chess Club 3; West End Chess Club 4, Weston Chess Club 2.

Another emigree champion was added to Canada's growing list when Eugene Krestini, a civil engineer who arrived two years ago from Yugoslavia, made off with the Toronto title after a hard struggle with Keith Kerns and A. Lidacis. Krestini's score was 4-1, one-half point ahead of the others mentioned.

Winning every game in sight, Dr. A. Turnbull seized the London Chess Club Trophy as the organization wound up its 1952-53 season at Warner Hall, London.

The new Pawnonian Chess Club started its career auspiciously by handing the West End Chess Club an 8-3 defeat.

Another new group, the A. V. Roe Co. (AVRO) Chess Club, also downed the West End Players. The score was 7½-4½.

Quebec

By disposing of Lachine West in the final round of play in the Lakeshore League, the Strathmore team scored 4½-1½ to gain first place.

The individual speed championship of the Lakeshore League was won by Sam Baur, 7½-½.

Saskatchewan

In a round robin for the Northern Saskatchewan title, A. Portigal took first with $5\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$, followed by G. Fielding, $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN

Australia

Malcolm D. Broun of New South Wales is Junior Champion by reason of a fine 10-1 victory at Sydney. J. Hortovanyi, 9-2, was next, followed in third place by A. Lidums, 8½-2½.

G. Koshnitsky went undefeated through the City of Sydney title event, thus retain-

ing the honors he won last year,

The Eastern Suburbs Tournament at Maroubra went to M. E. Goldstein, 8½-2½, just ahead of C. J. S. Purdy, 8-3. H. Klass, 7½-3½, took third.

At close of play in the telegraphic match between New South Wales and Victoria, the former was leading by 4½-1½ and was considered certain to win.

After scoring a 10-3 tie for first place with L. Awdiew in the championship tournament of Victoria, H. V. Andreasson narrowly won a play-off by $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$.

A thumping victory by $21\frac{1}{2}\cdot8\frac{1}{2}$ was notched by Chatswood over combined teams representing the North Shore League. Playing for Chatswood on Board 1, L. Steiner drew with C. J. S. Purdy of the Greenwich Club.

Bahamas

Of four Nassau players who tilted with one another in a series of 5-game championship contests, C. R. Nicole won out in good style with $12\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$ in games and 3-0 in matches. F. A. Taylor, 9-6 and 2-1, placed second.

Belgium

By virtue of a 10-0 sweep, Lemaire remained champion of Brabant, ahead of S. Rubinstein, son of the old grandmaster.

Denmark

Eigil Pedersen is the new national champion.

England

In winning the championship of the London League, the Ilford Chess Club broke a continuous series of postwar victories by either Clapham Common or Hampstead.

Leading events in the Tenth Birmingham Easter Congress were the first British Junior Championship, won by D. F. Griffiths of Birmingham, and the Midland Championship, retained by B. H. Wood.

The traditional Oxford—Cambridge match resulted in a decisive win by 5-2 for the powerful Oxford line-up headed by D. A. Yanofsky. The latter scored on board one, while other full points were contributed by his teammates D. M. Armstrong, H. Morton and D. L. Barrett. For Cambridge the sole winner was D. Malcolm.

The Bognor Regis tournament resulted in a tie for first between H. Golombek and W. Winter, 5-2 each. Third and fourth places with $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$ each were shared by B. H. Wood and W. Heidenfeld.

France

Acting as host to the Windsor Chess Club of England, the Cercle des Echecs de Vincennes near Paris entertained the English team and then took them into camp by a score of $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot2^{1}/2$.

Germany

W. Unzicker for the third time is champion of Germany.

Holland

A 3½-½ victory by Dr. Max Euwe marked one of a number of jubilee tournaments held in celebration of the Dutch chess club, "Discendo Discimus."

Ireland

E. McCarthy won the Arklow Invitation Tournament.

Liberia

The YMCA Chess Club in Monrovia has just completed the first Liberian championship tournament. Sixteen players gathered for a round robin, which was won by Guenther Majchrowicz with the excellent score of 15-1. Some other good showings were made by Gines Jose Saez, 14-2, and Dr. Alesandre Lille and G. Lunter, each $12\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$.

Scotland

Losing only one game, R. G. Wade defeated W. A. Fairhurst in match play by 5½-2½.

A perfect 8-0 score was made by Dr. J. M. Aitken to retain the Scottish title. Far behind in the round robin were E. Knopfler and N. A. Macleod, 5-3 each.

Sweden

In the Stockholm title event, S. Lindqvist took first with 4-1. Haggqvist, 3-2. was runner-up.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes, EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club, CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association, CL: Chess League.

August 3-8: United States Junior Championship at the YMCA Chess Club in Kansas City, Missouri: open to USCF members under 21: 10 rd. SS Tmt: no EF. Two rotating & five permanent trophies. Rooms at YMCA at \$1 per night. Entries close 2 pm, August 2, but should be mailed one week in advance, giving name, address, date of birth and stating if applicant is USCF member or not: write to Tournament Director C. W. Graham, YMCA Chess Club, 404 East 10th Street, Kansas City 6, Missouri.

August 10-21: USCF "Open" Championship at the Eagles Club, 2401 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin: open to any chess-player who is a member in good standing of the USCF; players must show membership cards or pay the \$5 annual dues of the USCF. Players are asked to bring chess (mechanical only) clocks, Guaranteed first prize, minimum of \$1500; total prize fund exceeds \$4000 now, 12 or 14 rd, SS Tmt, depending on number of entries. Entries must be postmarked not later than Aug. 3 and sent to Dr. O. M. J. Wehrley, 506 Tower Bldg., Milwaukee. Wisconsin, Players register at Eagles Club, Monday, Aug. 10 from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Hotel reservations at most reasonable rates will be allocated on a "first come and go" basis; for these, write to Ernest Olfe, 3841 West St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin.

For further details, see account of "U. S. 'Open' Championship," on page 195. EF: \$15.00.

August 21-23: South Carolina Open Championship at the air-conditioned Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia, South Carolina; 5 rd, SS Tmt: 3 trophies: EF \$2, plus SCCA membership (\$2): starts Friday, Aug. 21 at 7 PM: write to Prof. L. Foster, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

August 29-30: Panhandle Open Championship at the Hotel Borger, Tri-City Chess Club, in Borger, Texas: open to all: 4 or 5 rd. SS Tmt: trophies & \$\$: EF \$2.50 (\$1 for those under 21): starts at 1:00 pm: for further information or to enter, write to Mason S. Wilt, Tri-City Chess Club, Borger, Texas.

August 29-Sept. 7: 75th Annual New York State Championship at Cazenovia Junior College: 9 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$10, 1st prize \$100; open to all. Also Expert's Tournament: EF \$5, 1st prize \$50. Susquehanna Cup Matches for 5 man teams from any NY state chess club. Rapid Transit Tour, on Sept. 4, evening. Entries & fees for Championship must be postmarked no later than Aug. 21 and sent to H. M. Phillips, 258 Broadway. New York, N. Y. Address inquiries to Willis Hull, 30 Circuit Drive, Binghamton, New York.

Sept. 4-7: 15th Pennsylvania State CF Annual Tournament at Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pennsylvania: 7 rd. SS Tmt: trophy & \$\$: open to Penn residents, members of Penn chess clubs. Rapid Transit Tour. on Sept. 4, evening. Write to J. C. Bortner, 31 South Duke Street, York, Pennsylvania.

Sept. 4-7: New England Championships at Huntington Avenue YMCA, Boston, Massachusetts: 6 rd. SS Tmt in A, B & Women's, start 7:30 pm, Sept. 4. Open to NE residents. EF for A is \$10; for B, \$5; for Women, \$3; each plus \$1 for NECA membership. \$\$ start at \$100. Also Speed Championship. For information or to enter, write to H. Lyman, 741 Morton Street, Mattapan 26, Massachusetts.

Sept. 4-7: New Jersey Annual Open at Northern Valley Chess Club, 360 Main Street, Hackensack, New Jersey: 7 rd. SS Tmt; trophies & SS: EF \$3, plus \$2 forfeit fee. Special prize: travel award for entry in distant tourney which will promote chess in New Jersey or in the United States. Write to S. Wooldridge, Northern Valley Chess Club, 360 Main Street, Hackensack, New Jersey.

Sept. 5-7: Annual California State CF Championship at St. Claire Hotel in San Jose, California: 7 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$5, plus membership in California CF (\$2.50): open to all: \$\$: for information or to enter, write to Harry G. Shaw, 1227 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose, California.

Oct. 30-Nov. 1: North Carolina Open at Community Center, Wilmington, North Carolina: 5 or 6 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$3, plus membership in NCCA or USCF: starts 7:30 PM: \$8: open to all: For information or to enter, write to Dr. N. M. Hornstein, Southport, North Carolina.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.



by I. A. HOROWITZ

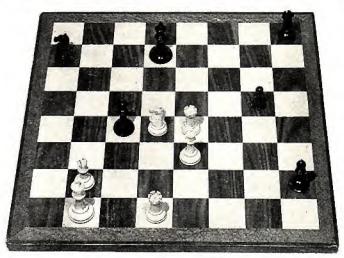
How to win in the Middle Game

DISCOVERED CHECK

Subsidiary of the discovered attack, yet even more cogent, is the discovered check. Like its parent, it permits, in one fell move, two or more pieces to hit out in separate directions. Only here, one of the targets is the enemy King—hence the cogency.

In the pure form of this mechanism, the front man strikes at whatever is vulnerable, while the unmasked one takes a bead on the opposing King. And, since "A check must be respected," the front man may make off with its booty, unmolested.

Using the front man as the focal point, moreover, it is even possible, though unlikely, to unmask four distinct thrusts simultaneously (as in the photo). Add to these thrusts, the independent action of the front man, and it is clear that the potential magnitude of the discovered check is something enormous. It can wreak havoc.



A near-maximum discovery: Discovered check by White's Knight unmasks attacking thrusts by four pieces in as many different directions. Moreover, the Knight can add attacks on two men from KB3, might attack a total of seven on its own move.*

Elementary Discovered Check

In the position below, White is probably happy. He is a Pawn to the good, enjoys a Queen-side Pawn majority and secures Black's advanced King Pawn by the well known blockade. But he is in for a rude awakening!



Black to Play and Win

It's elementary.

QxN!

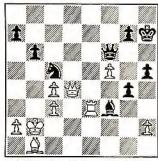
1 Resigns

A further curiosity and complex discovery is that by PxP en passant when the Pawn taken has just interposed against a check and the Pawn taking discovers check! New, potentially attacking lines may be unmasked by each Pawn—and the capturing Pawn also hits two squares. Just for fun, try setting up a maximum attacking complex from the PxP e.p. § theme.

For, after 2 BxQ, P-K6§ recovers the Queen, and White is out a piece. Black's lurking Queen Bishop on the same diagonal as the White King was portentous.

Threat of Discovered Check

An embellishment on the discovered check—the threat of the discovery—plays its role in the position below. And White is fortunate that that is so. For, otherwise, Black's King-side Pawns assume menacing proportions.



White to Play and Win

This win is a grade or so above the elementary.

1 R-K7!

The Rook is immune.

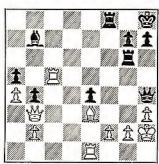
1.... K-N1

Naturally not 1 . . . QxR 2 P-B6 \S , for the Queen goes,

2 RxRP Resigns

White's penetration to the seventh rank, based on the threat of discovered check, and now the constant harassment of the Black Monarch take all the fight out of the second player.

The Climactic Discovered Check



Black to Play and Win

Deceptive is the word for the above position. White's forces appear well disposed. But it is Black's move!

1 RxP†!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

The beginning of a combination involving the sacrifice of two Rooks in order to execute a discovered checkand what follows in its wake.

2 KxR

RxP†!

Black now breaks the blockade of the King Pawn.

> 3 BxR Resigns

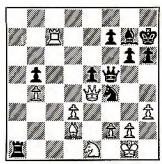
P-K68

For any King move allows mate; and the interposition of the Rook, 4 R-Q5, ends in disaster after 4 . . . QxB† 5 K-R1, QxR† 6 K-N2, Q-B7† 7 K-R1, P-K7

All jells perfectly.

A Compound Combination

Everything in White's camp, as shown below, appears well guarded; and, superficially, the chances might be rated even. Yet, with startling clarity, Black picks the opposing position apart and flings his men to the four winds.



Black to Play and Win

Though the discovered check, our theme, is to come, Black resorts first to another combinational motif.

1. . . .

The motif is the destruction of a guard -to unhinge White's Queen from its moorings! This tactical motif will be discussed in greater detail in a chapter of its own.

2 QxQ?

White's move loses outright, but he undertakes it in a desperate effort to retain complications whereby Black might go wrong. For, though 2 Q-K2 is better, still Black's extra Pawn and superior position ensure him a win. On 2 Q-K2, P-K5 is strong.

Introducing a second motif. Black's threat is a double, discovered checkmate, by . . . N-B6. This is one of the most powerful threats extant.

(The theme of double check is discussed in the following chapter.)

After any other move, White is hopelessly lost.

N-B7§

Discovered check comes in as the third motif.

4 B-B1

For, on 4 K-K2, N-Q5†, the fork, regains the Queen, leaving White a piece minus.

5 K-K2

RxB†

The point of White's Bishop interposition is now clear; it has brought Black's Rook into a pin.

> 5 N-Q5† 6 K-Q2

Curiously, however, it makes no difference now where the White King goes. Black is able always to secure his Rook while recapturing the Queen, Thus, 6 K-K3, NxQ† — or 6 K-Q3, R-Q8† followed by 7 . . . NxQ(†).

> 6 N-N6t

Thus, Black secures his Rook by a Zwischenzug (another tactical motif which may be interpreted crudely as "inbetween-move").

Resigns

For White remains two pieces behind. That at least seven comparatively popular tactical motifs are used in such a simple position and in so few moves is incredible. Yet they are there.

With almost discouraging candor, this position elucidates the requirements of a good chess-player.

DOUBLE CHECK

Another offspring of the discovered attack and close kin to the discovered check is the double check. In the double check, the front man of a battery moves, giving check to the opposing King while, at the same time, unmasking the rear man, which checks, too. Insofar as immediate checkmating plans are concerned, this tactical motif is a commandeering one. The enemy King, in the crossfire of two separate units, must move. The resource of interposing one of his own men to the check is denied the player thus harassed. Nor can he reply by capturing a checking man. For only one of these checks can be curbed by such means, whereas two checks prevail.

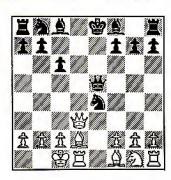
The double check is really a double, discovered check. The front man attacks in the usual, straightforward manner; the rear one, only by being exposed.

Double Trouble

One of the neatest examples of the efficacy of the double check is the following brevity.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Tartakovei	•		Reti
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	5 Q-Q3	P-K4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 PxP	Q-R4†
3 N-QB3	PxP	7 B-Q2	QxKP
4 NXP	N-B3	0-0-0	NxN



Under the impression that his forceful play has merited a reward, Reti accepts the tribute of a piece. He is soon to be disillusioned.

1 Q-Q8†

A Queen sacrifice, no less, is the auxiliary motif to set the stage for the following double check.

> 1 KxQ

2 B-N5‡

. . . .

Double, discovered check. Bishop and Rook check simultaneously. The King must move.

> 2 K-B2

And now it is revealed that there's not only a double check but also a double mate: if 2 . . . K-K1, 3 R-Q8 mate.

3 B-Q8 mate

Note that it is the double cogency of the double check which makes it so peremptory. To the Bishop check, there are many possible interpositions and two captures; to the Rook check, several more interpositions-any of which would leave Black materially ahead. To the two checks combined, however, there is but one resource: the King must move.

A Near Doubleton

The selfsame tactical motif was shrewdly dodged by Botvinnik who might otherwise have doubled for Reti as in the preceding example. It (almost) happened in an encounter with Keres in the tournament for the World Champion-

FRENCH DEFENSE

Keres			В	otvinnik
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	4	B-Q2	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5	Q-N4	N-KB3
3 N-QB3	B-N5	6	QXNP	R-N1
		7	Q-R6	

Here Botvinnik continued with 7 . . . N-B3. Had he played, instead, 7. QxP, the following might conceivably have occurred: 8 O-O-O, N-N5 9 Q-R4, NxP 10 NxP! QxN (see diagram).



White Mates in Three

1 Q-Q8f! **KxQ** 2 B-N5‡

Double, discovered check by Bishop and Rook. The King must move.

2

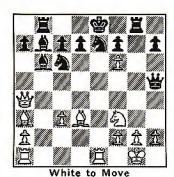
3 R-Q8 mate

These combinative twins point a significant moral and a like lesson. The moral-merely an aside-is that "Virtue is its own reward," but only the virtuous appreciate the consideration. All others must control their predatory instincts.

The lesson is also a fundamental one. We have seen practically the same idea derive from entirely distinct beginnings: a Queen sacrifice and a double check as prelude to mate in both a Caro-Kann and a French Defense. In chess, basic ideas occur again and again and again. It is for the learner to absorb these and apply them in his own games. The opportunities will arise.

The Immortal Game

The double check is indeed a powerful bludgeon. It does not, as a rule, occur by sheer accident. Subtle refinements in planning precede its action. The following position from Anderssen's Immortal Partie illustrates its crafty foundation.



Not only is White a piece behind but Black threatens . . . QxN and then to mate. It is, however, White's move.

1 QR-Q1!!!

One of the deepest moves of the history of chess. Its meaning will become clear as the game progresses.

1.... QxN

A natural reply but perhaps not best.

2 RxN† NxR

Virtually forced. If 2 . . . K-B1, White

soon forces mate after 3 RxP§, K-K1 4 R-K7†, K-Q1 5 B-B5§.

If 2...K-Q1, White wins with 3 Rx P†, K-B1 4 R-Q8†!! for, on 4...RxR, 5 PxQ since the pin has been broken. Or 4...NxR 5 Q-Q7†, KxQ 6 B-B5‡ (double, discovered check!), K-B3 (or K-K1) 7 B-Q7 mate. Or 4...KxR 5 B-K2§, winning the Queen.

BOTVINNIK THE INVINCIBLE

This book by Fred Reinfeld contains a group of 62 wonderful games by Mikhail Botvinnik, CHESS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, traces the rise of a great master from his earliest success to the threshold of the world title. The introduction to each game and its precise notes combine to give the reader an instructive "behind-the-scenes" view of master chess.

220 pages. 190 diagrams. \$2.00

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3 QxP† .

Compelling the anticipated setting. This is all part and parcel of White's diabolic first move.

3 KxQ 4 B-B5‡

Double, discovered check. The King must move.

4 , . . , K–K1

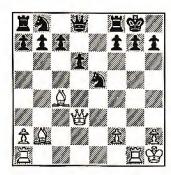
K-B1

If 4 . . , K-B3, 5 B-Q7 mate.

5 B-Q7† 6 BxN mate

The Auxiliary Double Check

The double check is often the means to the end of the game. It is not necessarily the end in itself. In the position below, White had just played 1 R-KN1, with threat of establishing a double checking combination. Black defended with 1 . . . N-N3, and eventually White won in a blaze of glory with different combinational themes.



Had it not been for the threat of the double checking combination, White's first move, which served in the subsequent combinations, would not have been possible. But that threat was potent as we see if we imagine that Black captures White's Queen.

1 NxQ 2 RxP† K-R1 3 R-N8‡

Double, discovered check. The King must move.

3 K×R 4 R=N1† Q=N4

5 RxQ mate

THE OVERWORKED PIECE

A quite different, tactical motif is the "overworked piece." This term suggests rather a fault on the part of the opponent than a winning maneuver by the player. So be it; for the arts of winning in chess lie in seeing how to capitalize on errors by the opponent, and a game played perfectly by both sides must be a draw.

On the other hand, the term need not suggest that the player must wait for an outright blunder by the opponent. In the delicate and complicated balance of give and take in chess-play, the "overworked piece" may come about, as it were, by force. As we have seen, all units of the chessboard, save the Rook Pawn, strike out in at least two different directions. And, for reasons of

economy—even a wise economy—each unit may be employed on two or more of its lines of force,

When such employment is compatible with the position, these units, so to say, augment the power of their side. And that side which displays the most power prevails.

As the complications, however, grow greater and more delicate, such a unit may become burdened rather than useful. And, in just such an instance, it may be that the imposition of a single extra, even measly, chore is enough to snap the backbone of the entire structure. The minute increment may be like the last straw which broke the camel's back.

Hence placing an additional load on an overworked unit is another strong, tactical motif.

A Futile Double Guard

Here is a case in point where two units barely manage to hold the position together. An extra burden on each, simultaneously, and the game falls apart.



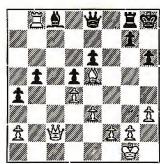
Black to Move and Win

.... R-K8†!

Both the Queen and the Knight guard K1, yet neither can capture the Rook, for both are overworked. The Queen also guards the Knight; so 2 QxR permits 2... QxN mate. And the Knight also obstructs the diagonal; so 2 NxR allows 2... Q-R8 mate.

An Uncovered Square

The diagram below illustrates how a unit may be overworked with guarding a square as well as material.



White to Move and Win

1 RxB!

Resigns

Black's Queen was overburdened; for, if 1...QxR 2 Q-N6, there is no defense to the threat of 3 QxRP mate. Guarding both the Bishop and Black's KN3 square, the Queen had to relinquish control over one or the other.

Over-taxation

The following position gives the impression of a long struggle ahead. White's advanced, passed Pawns seemingly ought to net him a piece, But Black levies a tax which leaves White bankrupt.



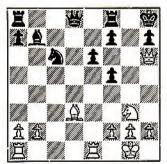
Black to Move and Win

1 Resigns N-B6!

White's Bishop is taxed to guard the White Knight and is now called upon simultaneously to obstruct the Rook on the seventh rank. It cannot do both. So the threat, to which there is no defense, is $2 \dots RxN^{\frac{1}{7}}$, followed by $3 \dots RxP$ mate.

Setting up the Motif

The theme of the overworked piece is a few moves removed from the diagram setting below. But White visualizes the potentialities and cleverly sets up the motif.



White to Move and Win

1	BxP!	PxB
2	NxP1I	

The threat of mate at N7 is an auxiliary motif.

2 R-KN1

The Rook guards against the mate, but thereupon, working on the file, it becomes overworked on the rank!

3 R-K8!!! Resigns

The threat of mate at N7 is renewed, for now the Rook at KN1 is pinned, and Black is helpless. He dare not play 3... RxR, of course. And he may not play 3... QxR, for he then allows the threat of 4 Q-B6†, with mate to follow.

Tactics and Strategy

Tactics, the masters agree, are about 99% of the game; strategy only 1%. Yet, strangely enough, the highest degree of the art of chess is reached by the perfect blend of the two. There is no question, however, where the emphasis is placed.

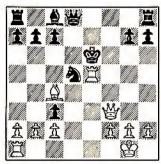


NEW ORLEANS, 1858

One of Morphy's most brilliant games —from a blindfold exhibition.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

P.	Morphy			Α.	mateur
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	8	NxBP!	KxN
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	9	Q-B3†	K-K3
3	B-B4	N-B3	10	N-B3!	PxN
4	P-Q4	PxP	11	R-K1†	N-K4
5	N-N5	P-Q4!	12	B-B4	B-B3
6	PxP	NxP?	13	BxN	BxB
7	0-0	B-K2	14	RxB†!	



14	KxR	17 Q-Q3†	K-B4
15 R-K1†	K-Q5	18 P-N4†!	KxP
16 BxN	R-K1	19 Q-Q4†	K-R4

Morphy announced mate in four: 20 QxBP†, K-R5 21 Q-N3†, K-R4 22 Q-R3†, K-N3 23 R-N1 mate.

BRESLAU, 1860

This game contains one of Anderssen's most attractive mating combinations,

EVANS GAMBIT

A.	Anders	sen			Amateur
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	10	B-N2	N-KB3
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	11	B-Q3	B-N5
3	B-B4	B-B4	12	N-B3	P-B3
4	P-QN4	BxP	13	N-K2	0-0
5	P-B3	B-B4	14	Q-Q2	R-B1
6	0-0	P-Q3	15	Q-N5	BxN
7	P-Q4	PxP	16	PxB	PxP
8	PxP	B-N3	17	K-R1!	N-B5
9	P-Q5	N-R4	18	R-KN1	N-K1



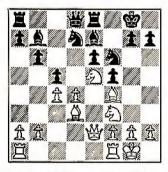
Anderssen announced mate in five: 19 QxP†!! NxQ 20 RxN†, K-R1 21 R-N8‡!! KxR 22 R-N1†, Q-N4 23 RxQ mate!

TARNOPOL, 1916

In this brief classic, Alekhine produces his most brilliant Queen sacrifice.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Α,	Alekhir	1e		N	1. Feldt
W	nite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K3	8	N-K5	0-0
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	9	N/1-B3	P-QN3
3	N-QB3	N-KB3	10	B-Q3	B-N2
4	PxP	NxP	11	0-0	R-K1
5	N-K4	P-KB4?	12	P-B4	N-B3
6	N-N5!	B-K2	13	B-B4	QN-Q2
7	N/5-B3	P-B3	14	Q-K2	P-B4



15 N-B7!!! KxN 17 P-KN4! B-K5 16 QxP†!! K-N3 18 N-R4 mate

NEW YORK, 1946

An amazingly eventful game for a mere 12 moves!

ALEKHINE DEFENSE

Hill			J	aneway
White				Black
1 P-K4	N-KB3	5	P-KR4!	P-KR4
2 P-K5	N-Q4	6	B-K2	P-K3
3 P-QB4	N-B5?	7	BxP	NxRP
4 P-Q4	N-N3	8	Q-N4	N-B4



Black hopes for 9 BxP \dagger ? KxB 10 RxR, B-N5 \dagger .

9 Q-N6!! 10 B-N5!? Q-K2 PxQ?

Best is 10 . . . Q-N5[†] 11 N-B3, RxB!

11 BxP† 12 RxR K-Q1 Resigns!

For, if 12 . . . QxB 13 RxB†, K-K2 14 R-K8 mates.

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.



From the "Amenities and Background of Chess-play" by William Ewart Napier

The Colden Age of Chess

13. Gambit Dessert

IN THE LABORATORY, the gambits all test unfavorably, but the old rule wears well that all gambits are sound over the board.

Large advancement of chess-play in popular favor would come of a steady flow of gambit holidays, adjourning the sterner call of scores, titles and reputations, and engaging the talents of illustrious masters for amusement alone. Would anybody stay away, for example, if Botvinnik and Reshevsky, or Keres and Fine, were matched to play a half a dozen snappy gambits? I think not—not even an old hardened sinner in didactical chess.

Von der Lass

Morphy Contemporaries

This joyous game had the honor to be selected by Steinitz for an example in his indispensable book, "The Modern Chess Instructor."

SCOTCH GAMBIT

۷o	n Bilgue	er		Von	der Lasa
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	8	Q-N3	N-R3
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	9	P-K5	PxP
3	P-Q4	PxP	10	NxP	Q-K2
4	B-QB4	B-N5†	11	NxN	NPxN
5	P-B3	PxP	12	BxP	QxB
6	0-0	PxP	13	QxB	P-Q4
7	BxNP	P-B3	14	R-K1	K-Q1



15	N-B3	B-R6	20	RxB†	QxR
16	P-N3	PxB	21	Q-B6†	R-K2
17	QR-Q1†	B-Q2	22	N-Q5	N-N1
18	Q-N7	QR-B1	23	Q-N5	Q-K1
19	QxP/6	R-K1	24	R-Q1	
	And Whi	te won.			

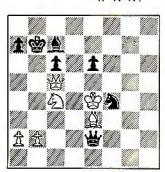
Accolade

Dr. Emanuel Lasker admired this old game in his merry, short-lived journal, "The Chess-Player's Scrap Book," of 1907. He noted the long suffering of White's King.

KING'S GAMBIT

Bladow

von der ∟asa	Bledow
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-K4	24 P-K6 PxP
2 P-KB4 PxP	25 R-K4 N-B4
3 N-KB3 P-KN4	26 R-Q4 B-Q3
4 B-B4 B-N2	27 B-K2 Q-K4
5 P-KR4 P-KR3	28 NxB PxN
6 P-Q4 P-Q3	29 R/1xP R-R1†
7 P-B3 P-QB3	30 K-N1 0-0-0
8 Q-N3 Q-K2	31 P-B4 QR-B1
9 O-O P-N4	32 B-KB3 R-R7
10 B-Q3 P-KN5	33 R-N2 RxR†
11 N-R2 P-B6	34 KxR R-R1
12 PxP QxRP	35 K-B1 R-R7
13 PxP B-K3	36 B-N2 RxB
14 Q-Q1 N-B3	37 KxR N-K5
15 R-B4 B-KB1	38 RxN/4 QxR†
16 Q-B1 QN-Q2	39 Q-B3 Q-N3†
17 Q-B2 Q-N4	40 K-B1 PxP
18 N-R3 Q-N2	41 NxP B-B2
19 B-Q2 R-KN1	42 K-K2 Q-B7
20 K-R1 BxNP	43 Q-B8† K-N2
21 R-KN1 P-KR4	44 Q-QB5 N-B5†
22 P-K5 PxP	45 K-B3 Q-Q6†
23 PxP N-Q4	46 B-K3 Q-K7†
	47 K-K4



† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

47 Q-N7†
48 K-Q4 Q-N2†
49 K-K4 Q-N3†
50 K-B3 Q-N7 mate

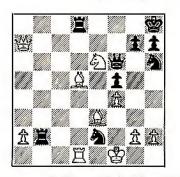
London Chess

More than a Century Ago

In which the proficient, witty Mouret found an unusual mate.

London, 1831 SCOTCH GAMBIT

Brand				Mouret
White				Black
1 P-K4	1 P~K4	14	B-Q3	BxR
2 N-K	B3 N-QB	3 15	QxB	P-B4
3 P-Q4	PxF	16	B-B4	K-R1
4 B-QI	34 Q-B3	3 17	NxB	NxN
5 O-O	P-Q	3 18	QxP	Q-B3
6 N-N	5 N-R	3 19	B-K3	KR-QN1
7 P-KI	84 B-K	2 20	Q-Q7	R-Q1
8 P-K	5 Q-N	3 21	Q-N7	P-Q4
9 PxP	PxF	22	B-N3	N-B3
10 P-B3	PxF	23	BxQP	N-Q5
11 QNx	P 0-0	24	R-Q1	N-K7†
12 N-Q	5 BQ	2 25	K-B1	QR-N1
13 R-B3	3? B-N	26	QxRP	RxP
		27	N-K6	



27 QxN! 30 K-B3 NxRP† 28 BxQ RxR† 31 K-B2 R-B8 29 K-B2 N-N5† mate

Due Respect

This antique was played in the Morphy era. Without reproach, one may like new ways, new devices, better than old; say, inventions which go more by pistons than by sail. But no oil-driven, four-funneled steamer—one for smoke, the others for air—riding three waves, can blind us to the old trim sailer riding only one. Odd courses! Odd ports!

KING BISHOP'S GAMBIT

Sc	hulten			Ro	usseau	
W	hite				Black	
1	P-K4	P-K4	17	B-Q2	B-N4t	
2	P-KB4	PxP	18	K-B2	R-BIT	
3	B-B4	Q-R5†	19	K-K3	B-R3†	
4	K-B1	P-KN4	20	K-Q4	R-Q1†	
5	N-QB3	B-N2	21	K-B3	B-N2†	
6	P-Q4	P-Q3	22	K-N3	R-Q5	
7	P-K5	PxP	23	B-B3	B-R5†	
8	PxP	N-K2	24	K-R3	RxN	
9	N-K4	B-N5	25	BxB	BxP	
10	N-KB3	N-Q2	26	P-QN3	N-B5	
11	P-K6	PxP	27	P-N3	N-Q6	
12	BXKP	0-0-0	28	KR-KB1	R-K3	
13	BxN†	RxB	29	R-B6	R-K5	
14	QxR†	BxQ	30	R-B8†	K-Q2	
	N×Q	PxN	31	QR-KB1	P-N4	
16	BxP	N-N3	32	R/8-B5?		

Problem Style!

A wind-up after the fashion of townsman Morphy. L. L. Labatt played White.

> New Orleans, 1885 KING'S GAMBIT

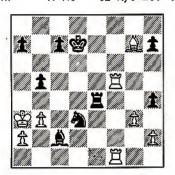
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	13	BxPf	K-K2
2	P-KB4	PxP	14	Q-N3	Q-Q2
3	N-KB3	P-KN4	15	P-K6	Q-B2
4	B-B4	B-N2	16	N-R4	NxR
5	0-0	P-KR3	17	N-N6†	K-B3
6	P-Q4	P-Q3	18	B-B4	Q-B3
7	P-KN3	B-R6	19	P-Q5	Q-R3
8	R-B2	P-QB4	20	N-Q2	N-B3
9	P-B3	N-KB3	21	KxN	Q-Q6
10	PxKBP	P-N5	22	Q-N5	QxQ
11	P-K5	PxKP	23	N-K4†	K-B4
12	BPXP	N-K5	24	N-N3†	K-B3
				,	



25 K-K3!

Resigns

White's move protects his Queen's Bishop and forces mate: 26 N-R5†, K-B4 27 N-R4 mate.



33 PxR

R-R5†! P-N5 mate

Respice Finem

Here is Max Lange again.

1857

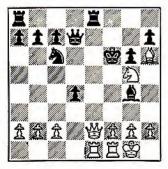
SCOTCH GAMBIT

La	nge		Von Schi	erstedt
W	hite			Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	10 NxBP	NxN
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	11 BxN†	KxB
3	P-Q4	PxP	12 Q-R5†	P-N3
4	B-QN5	B-B4	13 QxB	N-B3
5	0-0	KN-K2	14 N-B3	R-K1
6	QN-Q2	P-Q4	15 B-R6	B-B4
7	PxP	QxP	16 QR-K1	Q-Q2
8	B-B4	Q-Q1	17 Q-B4†	B-K3
9	N-N5	N-K4	18 N-N5†	K-B3
			19 Q-K2	B-N5

A Consultation Sparkler Paris, 1909

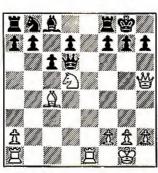
DANISH GAMBIT

Janowski and		Emanuel Lasker		
Soldatenko	v	and Taubenhaus		
White			Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 N-K2	N-K5	
2 P-Q4	PxP	9 0-0	N×N	
3 P-QB3	PxP	10 BxN	BxB	
4 B-QB4	PxP	11 NxB	0-0	
5 BxNP	B-N5†	12 N-Q5	QxP	
6 N-B3	N-KB3	13 R-K1	Q-Q3	
7 P-K5	Q-K2	14 Q-R5	P-QB3	



20	P-KB3!	RxQ	24	P-QR4!	QxP
21	PxB§	K-K4	25	P-N3†	K-N5
22	RxR†	K-Q4	26	B-Q2	K-R6
23	N-K4	K-B5	27	N-B3!	PxN
			28	BxP	N-N5

White has a mate in six, beginning with 29 R-R1†, N-R7 30 RxN†, KxR 31 R-K1, etc.



P-KN3 Own 18 Own DA

11,	19	QXN, 10	QXD	PŢ:	
16 0	Q-R6	QxN	20	R-K7†	R-B2
17 E	XP†!	KxB	21	Q-Q4†	K-B1
18 0	XRPf	K-B3	22	Q-R8†	KxR
19 0	R-R4†	K-N2	23	R-K1†	K-Q3
			24	Q-Q4 m	ate

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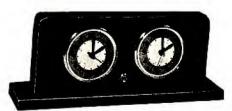
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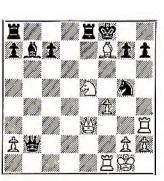
THE NEXT MOVE IS . . .

THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS are all from Cordingley's book of the above name. You are given the last move made and asked to name the best next move. In this quiz, carry out the winning line at least to where the win is obvious; that is, for at least as many moves as we give in the Solutions on page 222. As we have selected some of the easier positions, score: 10 right, excellent; 8, good; 6, fair.



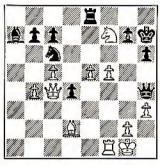
3 Last move; 20...N/B3-N5

We have had themes similar to that in this position before but not, so far as we can recall, this position. This one has a small dohinky which can snarl the works. Beware! If Miss Menchik saw it in clockplay, however, how can you miss?



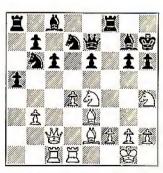
7 White to Play

Now that you mention it, what did Black play? Cordingley doesn't say. But, surely, it must have been to set up Black's current mate threat. Even more interesting, however, and to the immediate point is what does White now play, to win and not be mated in any in cantious interim.



4 Last move: 26...R/QR1-K1

The win in this position is a rather unusual one, and our solution is the type—rather than the move for move one. But White's winning moves are the same no matter how Black replies—except of course if he offers to squander material. 'Nuff said; how do you win?



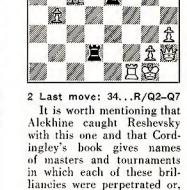
8 Last move: 21...Q/R6-K2

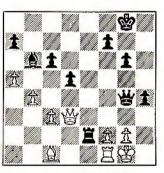
Penurious is the name for Botvinnik here, for he has set up this powerful position at no greater cost than a Pawn! And, if you don't see what is in the position, you're not seeing well today. Look again! There are two wins, in fact, 22 N-N5[†] is one of them. What is the other?



1 Last move: 25...Q/B1-B2

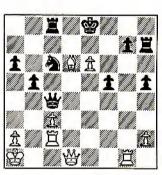
One reason for giving the last move is that you can also judge for yourself afterwards what defense, if any, ought to have been played. But, for this quiz, your concern is how now to win. The win here has the elegance of simplicity, yet a very instructive point, too.





5 Last move: 25 P-R5

Cordingley gives copious indices in his book: one an index to themes. Naturally, we are not announcing the themes here. You have clue enough in being told that there is a win on deck. But the theme in this position is always a delightful one. And very tricky!



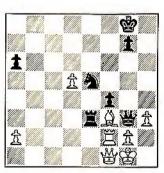
in some cases, overlooked.

And this one is particularly

exquisite.

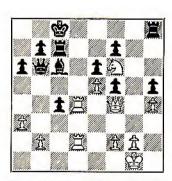
6 Last move: 35...R/1-R2

Speaking of tricks, this position features another which is delightful in quite a different way. Tchigorin pulled it off way back in 1898 against Caro (immortalized in the Caro-Kann Defense). After the next move, there is no defense. What is the move?



9 Last move: 42 B/R5-B3

In the close embrace of the pieces in the above position. Black seems very affectionate indeed for a player who is a Pawn behind, and a potent passed Pawn at that, But appearances are deceptive, and actually Black plots a very scurvy trick instanter. What is it?



10 Last move: 34...R/K1-R1

Hasenfuss is Black, Keres, White; and Keres hasn't any fuss at all as he moves (you might say, quietly) in to the kill. As the game was played. Keres could have won material along the way, but he did not stop—for mate was his goal! Make it yours!

Solutions on page 222

END-GAME OF THE MONTH

by DR. MAX EUWE

INTRICATE EVOLUTIONS

THE ENSUING END-GAME may be compared to a "tasker" in the realm of problemdom. For there is no single theme outstanding in it: no "Indian," no "Bristol," or, in end-game terms, no "Knight versus Bad Bishop," as in End-game No. 2. There is a Knight against a Bishop, to be sure, and there is a clear goal: Black has to engulf an isolated Pawn. To do so, however, without yielding any nullifying compensation to White is a colossal struggle which encompasses many end-game themes. It is an arduous end-game, and an arduous study—but eminently worthwhile.

One of the end-game themes, the "lure" motif, crops up in "An Instructive Diversion" as White lures Black's King out of play on one side of the board by the very real threat of an end-run by his Queen Rook Pawn. The same theme is interestingly repeated, this time by Black, in "Major Hypothesis 5." And perhaps, although there are so many other factors to be reckoned with, the "lure" motif may be the dominant theme; for what Dr. Euwe calls "the thriller" (a wholesale Pawn sacrifice which works!) is capped by an exquisite example of Black's King containing the advance of White Pawns on two sides of the board. It is, in other words, a dour defense against the "lure" motif.

All in all, the conception beginning with Black's 42 . . . K--K2! must rank with the finest examples of grandmaster end-game play.—ED.

END-GAME 3

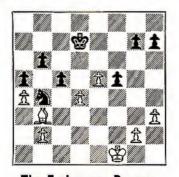
THE SELECTION for this month, described by Dr. Euwe as "An outstanding end-game with a 'thriller' for a finish," is from the 1952 Championship of the USSR. It came out of a Slav Defense by Vassily Smyslov against Yefim Geller. We give the moves, leading up to Dr. Euwe's analysis of the ending.—ED.

SLAV DEFENSE

Ge	ller			S	myslov
WI	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	17	R-B2	N-N5
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	18	B-B4	K-Q2
3	N-KB3	N-KB3	19	B-K3	QR-K1
4	N-B3	PXP	20	P-K5	B-K2
5	P-QR4	B-B4	21	P-B5	B-N5
6	P-K3	P-K3	22	PxP†	PxP
7	BxP	B-QN5	23	N-K4	P-QN3
8	0-0	P-QR4	24	B-KN5 G	R-KB1
9	Q-K2	N-K5	25	BxB	KxB
10	N-R2	B-Q3	26	QR-KB1	RxR
11	B-Q3	B-N3	27	RxR	R-KB1
12	N-B3	N-N4	28	RxR	KxR
13	NxN	QxN	29	P-R3	B-B4
14	P-K4	Q-R4	30	N-Q6	K-K2
15	QxQ	BxQ	31	B-N3	K-Q2
16	P-B4	N-R3	32	NxB	PxN
_			33	K-B1	P-B4!

To follow the numerous variations in a study of this type, we recommend that the reader use two chess boards. One need be only pocket-size as it is primarily to record the main line position to which the reader returns after following a variation on the other board.

The diagrams have been set to reduce to a minimum the number of moves which need thus to be retraced and the chances of error in resetting positions.—Ed.



The End-game Proper

With his last move, 33 . . . P-QB4, Black forces a showdown.

White can now establish two connected, passed Pawns; but he would derive small satisfaction therefrom.

Major Hypothesis 1

The connected, passed Pawns do not stand up after:

34 P-Q5	N-Q6		
35 B-B2			

35 P-K6 \dagger , K-Q3 36 B-B2 is definitely no improvement.

35	NxKP
36 BxP+	K-Q3
37 BXP	N-B5

Or 37 . . . P-B5. In either case, with a slight advantage for Black.

The End-game Proper

(Continue from previous diagram)

The continuation actually selected, however, has even more serious consequences.

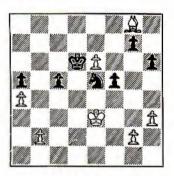
34 PXP PXF

For White now has several weak Pawns and can avert their loss only by putting his Bishop out of play.

35	K-K2	N-B3
36	B-N8	P-R3
37	P-K6t	K-Q3
38	K-Q3	N-K4+

Black cannot allow White's King to penetrate at QB4.

39 K-K3?



Major Hypothesis 2

White's King now threatens to enter on the other wing, and Black, under time pressure, deems it advisable to disdain the capture of White's Queen Knight Pawn—mistakenly so, however, as may be seen by:

39		N-B5†
40	K-B4	NxP
41	KxP	NxP!

Not 41 . . . P-B5? 42 K-N6, P-B6 43 K-B7, P-B7 44 P-K7, P-B8(Q) 45 P-K8(Q), with even chances.

Or, if 42... K-K2 (instead of 42... P-B6), White has nothing to fear after 43 KxP, P-B6 44 B-R7).

,		•
42	K-N6	K-K2
43	KxP	N_B6!

And Black wins: e.g., 44 B-R7, P-R5 45 B-Q3, P-R6 46 B-B4, P-R7 47 BxP, NxB, and Black's Bishop Pawn queens.

The End-game Proper

(Continue from previous diagram)
39 P-N4?

Black prevents the incursion.

40 P-QN3

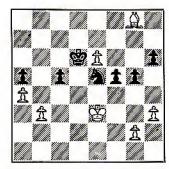
And then White preserves his Queen Knight Pawn.

40	N-N3
41 K-Q3	N-K4†
42 K-K3	

A little repetition in order to pass the time-limit control.

With White's 41st move, the game was adjourned, and it may be assumed that both players subjected the position to a thorough analysis, in the course of which White presumably came to the conclusion that he had a lost game.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



In such cases, it is no longer a question of selecting a continuation whereby one may hold on longest but of finding a line which may cause the opponent to go astray. Hence Geller does not put up the toughest possible defense but leads into a line of play which, though requiring a couple of studied moves on Black's part, is otherwise quite uncomplicated.

What plan ought Black to adopt in this position? The answer is simple enough: he must seek to capture the King Pawn, while denying White a chance to compensate on the Queen-side.

An Instructive Diversion

It is well worthwhile to observe how Black ought not to play:

42	N-B3
43 K-Q3	N-Q5
44 K-B4	NxKP

Black gets the King Pawn but concedes his Queen Bishop Pawn. 45 BxN

AS KUD

KxB

D DA

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man, S	unn Willi	un Willia	ì

Compare this position with that given after Black's 49th move in the end-game proper. The only difference lies in the position of White's King Knight Pawn. Here it is at KN2; there, at KN3; but it is precisely this difference which decides.

47	P-QN4	P	×	Ρ
48	P-R5			

(Much to the same effect as the next note by Dr. Euwe are: 48 KxP, P-B5 49 P-R5, P-N5 50 PxP, PxP 51 P-R6, P-B6 and 50 P-R6, P-B6 51 PxBP, etc.-Ed.)

On 48 . . . P-N6, both sides queen at the same time, with a draw as the probable outcome.

49 P-R6	K-B2
50 KxP	P-B5
51 K-B4	P-N5!
52 PxP	

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

52 K-Q3? P-B6! loses for White. 52 P-B6! 53 PxBP P-R5

Now White's King arrives too late; but White has passed Pawns, too.

54 P-N5	P-R6
55 P-R7	K-N2
56 P-R8(Q)†	KxQ
57 P-N6	

And White is sure of a draw-at least. The advance of White's Queen Rook Pawn has served the purpose of drawing Black's King to the wrong side of the board (the "lure" motif).

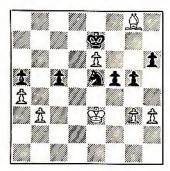
The End-game Proper

(Continue from diagram after 42 K-K3)

42

Black's is not only a "waiting" move but also the beginning of an altogether original maneuver, climaxed by the conquest of White's King Pawn.

43 P-N3



It is clear enough that 43 P-N3 constitutes a handicap in any subsequent, King and Pawn end-game; for it enables Black to establish a passed Pawn more quickly.

So why does White make this move? Probably because he has thoroughly investigated the consequences of 43 K-K2 ("waiting"), N-N3 and has come to consider it unlikely that his opponent would commit an inaccuracy at this stage. Otherwise, indeed, Black will win in this line.

Major Hypothesis 3

(Cancel 43 P-KN3 temporarily)

Still the consequences are even harder to foresee than those of the actual continuation. So let us examine them.

43	K-K2	N-N3
44	K-Q3	

44 P-N3 only transposes into the actual continuation in the game,

> 44 N-B5† 45 K-B4 NXNP 46 KxP P-85

Here White has two possible continuations worth considering.

Variation 1.

47 B-R7 P-86

And now White has many tries, but all fail: e.g.

(a) 48 P-N4? N-B5, and Black's Bishop Pawn goes through.

(b) 48 B-K4, N-K8 49 B-Q5, P-B7 50 B-B4, N-B7! and Black wins,

(c) 48 B-Q3, P-R4 49 B-B1, N-B5 50 K-Q4, P-N5 51 PxP, PxP 52 K-K3, NxP 53 K-B2, K-B3, and Black wins,

(d) 48 K-Q4, P-R4 49 B-Q3, P-N5 50 PxP, PxP 51 B-B4, N-B5 (threatening . . . P-N6, etc.) 52 K-K3, NxP 53 K-B2, K-B3 54 K-N3, K-B4! 55 B-R6, N-Q5 56 B-B8†, K-K5 57 BxP, K-K6, and Black still wins.

(e) Or finally, continuing from (d), 51 P-N4, 52 P-R5, PxPN-B5! 53 P-R6 (after 53 B-B4, P-KN6, Black queens with check), NxP† 54 K-K3 (or 54 K-B4, P-KN6), P-QN6 55 P-R7, N-B2, and Black wins.

Variation 2.

47	K-Q4	P-B6
48	K-Q3	

48 B-R7 transposes to variation 1.

48	P-R4
49 B-B7	N-B5†
50 K-K3	P-N5!
51 PxP	PxP

Of course, Black queens if White stops for KxN.

52 K-B2	N-Q6†
53 K-N3	P-B7
54 K-N2	P-N6
55 K-B1	

And Black wins easily: e.g., 55 . . N-B5 56 B-N8, N-Q4! and 57 . . . N-K6† etc.

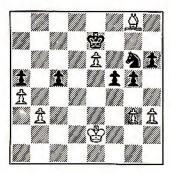
Black can respond in different ways to 43 K-K2, for instance, by 43 . . . P-R4 or 43 . . . P-B5; but I have been unable to discover any clearly conclusive win by these means.

The End-game Proper

(Continue from previous diagram)

After White's 43 P-N3, the rest is all forced.

43	N-N3!	
44 K-K2		



Major Hypothesis 4

(Cancel 44 K-K2 temporarily)

The other possibilities lose:

Example 1.

44 B-R7	K-B3
45 B-N8	

45 BxN, KxB leads only to the win for Black as in the actual game.

45 K-Q3, N-K4†, and Black wins by 46 . . . KxP.

45	K-N2
46 B-B7	N-K4!

And Black wins the King Pawn in short order.

Example 2. P-KB51 44 K-03 45 PXP If 45 P-KN4, N-B1 suffices.

45 . . NxPt 46 K-B4 NYRP 47 KxP P_M5 48 B-R7

After 48 K-Q4, P-N6, Black's Pawn can not be stopped.

> 48 . . . N-N4 NxP† 49 B-Q3 50 K-N5

Not 50 K-Q5? N-B5t, etc.

P-R4 50 51 P-N4 PxP 52 KxP

If 52 P-R5. Black wins with 52 . . . P-KN6 53 B-B1, P-N6.

> 52 P-R5 53 P-R5 P-R6! 54 B-B1

On 54 P-R6 P-N6 suffices (with a timely . . . N-B2).

> 54 N-B5 P-R7 55 P-R6 56 B-N2 NxB 57 P-R7 P-R8(Q)

And Black has enough to win.

The End-game Proper

(Continue from previous diagram)

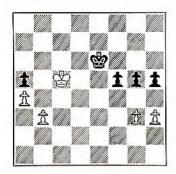
K_R1!

After 44 . . . N-B1 45 K-Q3, NxP 46 B-R7, K-B3 47 K-B4, White can still manage. And 44 . . . P-KB5 can be answered by 45 K-B3.

45 B-B7

After 45 B-B7 follows 45 . . . N-K4 46 B-R5, K-K2 and the simple capture of White's King Pawn.

45		K-N2
46	BxN	KxB
47	K-Q3	K-B3
48	K-B4	KxP
40	KVD	D_DAI



Black thus leaves the White King the choice of either wing. White elects to work on the Queen-side in the actual game.

Major Hypothesis 5

Resort to the King-side, however, is futile. Let us examine it.

50 K-Q4 K-Q3 51 P-R4

51 K-Q3, K-Q4 or 51 K-K3, K-K4 come to the same thing.

51	P-N5
52 K-Q3	K-Q4
53 K-K3	
If 50 If D2 D D5 aufBook	

If 53 K-B3, P-B5 suffices.

53 K_K4 54 K-Q3 P-B5 55 PxPt KxP 56 P-N4

The last chance.

56 P-N61

And Black wins-with another example of the "lure" motif: 57 K-K2, P-N7 58 K-B2, PxP; for Black can gueen with check (... P-KN8(Q)†, followed by ... P-QN8(Q)†).

The End-game Proper

(Continue from previous diagram)

50 P-QN4

Now comes the thriller.

50 P_851 51 PxBP

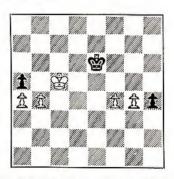
Forced; for 51 K-Q4, PxKNP 52 K-K3, PxP 53 P-R5, K-Q3 is futile for White; and, if White does not take, PxBP, Black queens at N8 with check.

> 51 P-KN5! 52 PXNP

Again, if 52 PxRP, P-N6, queening with check-or, 52 K-Q4, PxRP!

> 52 P-R5!!

The climax.



This denouement has many points. The first is that, after 53 PxP, P-R6 54 P-R6, P-R7 55 P-R7, P-R8(Q), the new Queen prevents White's queening. The second is that the straightforward advance of White's Queen Knight Pawn can be stopped by Black's King. The third point follows in the actual game,

53 P-B5†

After 53 . . . K-K2? White's Queen Knight Pawn or his Bishop Pawn, one or the other, will arrive in time: e.g., 54 P-QN5, P-R6 55 P-N6, K-Q2 56 P-B6!

K-Q2!

54 P-KN5 P-R6 55 P-N6 K-K2!

The third and final point. Black renders the King Knight Pawn harmless. and the Queen Knight Pawn is not far enough advanced.

56 PxP

Desperation.

56 P-R7 57 P-R6 P-R8(Q) 58 K-N6 K-Q3 Resigns

An end-game worthy of two of the greatest masters of modern times!

PLASTIC CHESSMEN

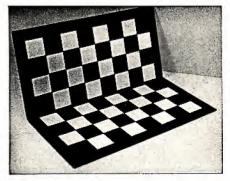


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Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

ARGENTINA, 1953 Mar del Plata International The Two-Knights-Advantage

Julio Bolbochan finished at Mar del Plata this year as the only undefeated contestant among twenty. Svetozar Gligorich, the tournament winner, suffered his only loss against Bolbochan. And, as might be expected, that game was a remarkable one.

Here it is, Black treats the difficult opening line with supreme understanding, denying White any smooth headway. When White persists in trying for headway, his own Pawn formation becomes weakened and immobilized. As a result, his Bishops are hampered, while Black's Knights become menacingly active. Then White fails to exchange off one of the Knights at a good moment and allows Black the opportunity for a winning attack.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PC	O: page	273, col. 12	24; MC	00: p	. 89, col. 49
S.	Gligoric	h		Julio	Bolbochan
Yu	goslavia				Argentina
W	nite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	6	B-K	2 P-K4
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	7	0-0	QN-Q2
3	N-QB3	B-N2	8	R-K	1 R-K1
4	P-K4	0-0	9	B-B	1 P-B3
5	N-B3	P-Q3	10	P-Q	5 P-B4

A well known line: cf. Gligorich—Klein, with extensive notes, page 366, CHESS REVIEW, December, 1951, and Reshevsky—Gligorich, p. 242, August, 1952.

11 P-KN3	R-B1!
12 N-KR4	N-K1
13 P-QR3	P-KR3
14 P_QN4	K-R2

In the Reshevsky—Gligorich game, Black came out satisfactorily, but by a suspiciously passive treatment. Julio's play, while still within the limits of safety, is more enterprising.

15 Q-B2	P-N3
16 B-Q2	B-B3
17 N-N2	B-R3

Black has obtained some useful activity for his Bishops.

18 N-K3

If White tries P-N5, his progress on the Queen-side comes to a stand-still, even if he succeeds in opening the Queen Rook file by P-QR4.5. His attacking front is then too narrow.

18	N-B2
19 KR-N1	Q-K2
20 D OP4	

White opens lines on the Queen-side, believing that his attack there will compensate at least for the backwardness of his Queen Bishop Pawn. But this is a dubious step.

20 B-R3 is ineffective because of 20 ... B-KN4 (threatening 21 ... BxN and 22 ... BxP): e.g., 21 BxN, QxB 22 PxP, NPxP and Black has a good game as he is safe from any penetration along the Queen Knight file—or 21 N-R4, P-N4 and again Black has a good game, partly because 23 PxNP, NxNP 24 PxP loses to 24 ... N-Q5, followed by 25 ... Q-R6.

White does better to bide his time, proceeding patiently with 20 B-Q3, for example.

20	PxF
21 RxP	B-QN2

Black vacates his R3 for the Knight and now handily gains definite control of his QB4.

22 P-R5		N-R3	
23	KR-N1	N /3_B4	

The Knight gets its post and, while it can be and is exchangeable (see move 27), its colleague can then replace it.

-	
24 N-N5	PxP
25 BxP	P-R3
26 N-B3	B-N4
27 N_R4	

White has a slightly inferior game. His backward Queen Bishop Pawn is a weakness, while Black's passed Queen Rook Pawn is an asset. And, with the text move, White allows his King Pawn to be doubled—another dubious decision.

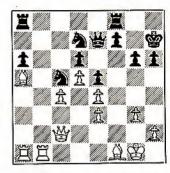
27 . . . BxN is a good alternative.

28 RxB

With 28 RxN, White can still avoid the doubled Pawn: e.g., 28 . . . N-B4 29 R-R3—or 28 . . . BxN 29 RxB.

28	N/5-B4!	
29 KR-N1	BxN	
30 PvR		

White's Pawn formation is now seriously weakened and immobilized. Under these circumstances, the Knights are stronger than the Bishops. Since it is generally easier, however, for Bishops to capture Knights than vice versa, White may still be able to restore the balance.



For the next nine moves, both sides play very well.

30		KR-QN1	34 RxR	NxR
	B-N2	K-N2	35 B-N4	Q-B2
32	P-R4	RxR†	36 Q-R2	P-KR4
33	RxR	R-QN1	37 Q-R3	N/1-Q2
			38 B-R3	

Now White threatens 39 KBxN, and he seems to have the edge.

38 . . . Q-N3! The only good move,

39 P-N4 ...

Missing his chance to exchange off his inactive Bishop, White now loses flatly. Correct is 39 KBxN, NxB, 40 K-N2 (not

40 BxP because of 40 . . . Q-N8†, 41 . . . Q-B7† and 42 . . . QxBP) after which the issue would most likely be a draw.

39	PxP
40 BxP	N-B3
41 B-KB3	

Or 41 BxN, PxB 42 B-B3, N-K1, followed by . . . N-Q3, also with a winning advantage for Black.

41 N-Q6!

The winning move, which White obviously failed to foresee in time.

42 B-Q2 42 BxP also loses to 42 ... QxP†.

42 Q-N8† 43 K-N2 N-B4 44 Q-N4 Q-B7

Here and later, exchanging Queens gives White some prospects; whereas Black gains another Pawn by not exchanging.

45 Q-B3	Q-R7
46 Q-R5	QxP
47 B OC	

White has no good move left now.

47	N-N6
48 Q-Q8	NxB
Resigns	

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

ROUMANIA, 1953 Bucharest International Revolutionary Effect

The variation which led White to victory in the Taimanov—Bronstein game (CHESS REVIEW, page 119, April, 1953) leads to the opposite result in the following game. Here White assumes a more dilatory attitude, starting with move 13, while Black plays more consistently (moves 14 and 17). The differences may seem slight, but their effect is revolutionary.

Spassky is a USSR Master-at 16!

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO:	page	273, col	122; M	CO: p.	89, note a
Lasz	lo Sza	bo		Bori	s Spassky
Hung	gary			Sov	riet Union
Whit	e				Black
1 P	-Q4	N-KB3	7	0-0	N-B3
2 P	-QB4	P-Q3	8	P-Q5	N-K2
3 N	-KB3	P-KN3	9	N-K1	N-Q2
4 N	-B3	B-N2	10	B-K3	P-KB4
5 P	-K4	0-0	11	P-BS	P-B5
6 B	-K2	P-K4	12	B-B2	P-KN4

This position was diagrammed for the April issue game, page 120.

13 P-QN4

In that game, Taimanov went on with 13 N-Q3! R-B3 14 P-B5!

The text move here is unnecessary and rather weak. It hampers White's action on the Queen-side as the Pawn on QN4 interferes with his pieces.

13 R-B3

Hence this . . . R-B3 offers better possibilities here than after Taimanov's 13 N-Q3! And it may be better, anyhow, than it appears from the Taimanov—Bronstein game as there is a stronger continuation to it than that which Bronstein chose.

14 N-Q3 R-N3!

Black's last is a substantial improvement over Bronstein's . . . R-R3; for Black's Rook now supports the breakthrough with . . . P-KN5 which is indicated positionally.

15 P-B5	N-KB3 K-R1	
16 Q-N3		
17 KR-B1		

Having missed the best line on the Queen-side, White ought now to pay more attention to the situation on the King-side. Some precautionary measure against Black's impending . . . P-KN5, for instance, 17 K-R1, is indicated.

17	P-N5!
18 PXNP	BxP
19 B-B1	

White now makes a superficial move after which Black's attack becomes very strong. Correct is 19 Q-Q1.

19 B-B6!

Threatening to win the King Pawn and also to break open White's King-side.

20 Q-B4	BXNP
21 BxB	P-B6
22 N-K1	

22 B-N3, PxB 23 R-B2 offers a better defense: e.g., 23 . . . N-N5 24 R-K1, B-R3 25 N-Q1.

22	PxB
23 NxP	B-R3
24 R-B2	Q-KN1
25 B-N3	

White is floundering. He needs a number of moves to re-organize his scattered forces. But his opponent does not allow him the time to do so.

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		A A		
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25 RxB!

A powerful decision. After 26 PxR, QxP, White lacks a defense to the main threat which is 27 . . . N-N5.

26 PxP	PxP
27 Q-B7	
Desperation.	
27	R-N2
28 QxQP	N-N5
29 K-R1	R-Q1
Resigns	

ROUMANIA, 1953 Bucharest International

Additional Example

4 B-N5

The line adopted in the Spassky—Smyslov game (page 184, June issue of CHESS REVIEW) may develop into a dangerous weapon against the Nimzo-Indian Defense. The following game is another remarkable example on that point. Black's violent attempt at destroying White's center leads to self-destruction.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 259, col. 79(k); MCO: p. 112, col. 59 (i)

Boris Spassky H. Golombek

Soviet Union Great Britain

White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 N-QB3 B-N5

There is something to say for omitting ... P-KR3, as played by Smyslov. Black may then be able to proceed with ... QN-Q2-B1-N3.

P-B4

5 P-Q5 P-KR3

Transposing into the Spassky-Smyslov game.

With 5 . . . P-K4, Black can make a reasonably promising attempt to profit from his omission of . . . P-KR3: e.g., 6 P-K3, P-Q3 7 B-Q3, BxN† 8 PxB, QN-Q2 9 N-K2, N-B1 10 Q-B2, N-N3, threatening to obtain substantial relief with 11 . . . P-KR3 12 KBxN, PxQB. Black cannot carry out this maneuver if he plays . . . P-KR3 too early since then his Knight on KN3 lacks sufficient protection.

6 B-R4 P-K4
7 P-K3 P-Q3
8 B-Q3 P-QN4

Here Black embarks on the ill-fated action designed to destroy White's center. It is a problem, though, as to how Black ought to proceed. He is seriously hampered by the pin on his King Knight as well as his inabilty to bring his Queen Knight properly into action.

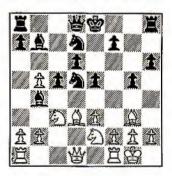
9 PxP P-KN4 10 B-N3 B-N2

 $10\hdots$. . . NxP 11 KN-K2, B-N2 leads to the same position.

11 KN-K2 NxP 12 O-O N-Q2

And Black now quickly collapses because of the following pin.

12 . . . BxN, however, also leads to a great advantage for White: 13 PxB, N-K2 14 P-QB4, followed by P-KB4.



13 B-K4! BxN 14 BxN!

Not 14 PxB because of 14 . . , N/2-B3 with a satisfactory game for Black.

14 BxB 15 QxB BxP 16 QR-Q1

White wins the Queen Pawn after which Black's position falls apart.

16 B-R6 17 QxQP Q-K2 18 Q-B6

There is no point to exchanging, of course: White's pieces now move in rapidly to the attack.

18 R-Q1 19 N-B3 O-O 20 N-Q5 Q-K3

Equally hopeless for Black is 20 . . . Q-K1 21 R-Q3, B-N5 (21 . . . B-N7 22 R-N3!) 22 NxB, PxN 23 KR-Q1 (if 23 . . . N-N1, 24 RxR!).

21 QxQ PxQ

Now White does exchange as the win can be secured.

22 N-K7† K-B2 23 N-B6 K-K1 24 R-Q3 Resigns

GERMANY, 1953 Golden Gate Team at Frankfort Odysseyan Exploit

George Koltanowski led his group from California far afield. Playing first board in a team match at Frankfort, he turned in this entry on a lengthy ledger of one-night stands.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 275, col. 128; MCO: p. 95, col. 75

Notes by I. A. Horowitz

Notes by I.	M. HOTOWICZ
G. Koltanowski	Schifferdecker
United States	West Germany
White	Black
1 P-04	N-KB3

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 N-KB3	P-KN3
3 P-KN3	B-N2

One of the variations of the King's Indian Defense, this game does not follow lines in either PCO or MCO at all closely.

4 B-N2	0-0
5 0-0	P-Q3
6 P-B4	

Option on White's last turn is 6 N-B3, with an immediate 7 P-K4 in view. Black's position is then a bit more constricted; for, if 6 N-B3, N-B3 7 P-Q5, followed by 8 N-Q4, White dominates the center.

6		N-B3
7	N-B3	

Now, if 7 P-Q5, N-K4, and White does not have time for 8 N-Q4 as he must guard his Queen Bishop Pawn.

The closed game, 8 P-KR3 maintains an elastic center but exacts precise play.

8 N-F

8.... N-N2-Q2, heading for QB4, is a common maneuver. The text is good, too.

9	P-K4	N-K1
10	B-K3	P-QB4

The idea of blocking the Queen-side and then proceeding on the other wing is good. But White must fall in line with this plan. The immediate break on the King-side, with 10 . . . P-KB4 grants White counter-play on the long side; yet, of the two actions, Black's is the more dangerous.

11 PxP e.p.

White renders Black's prospective break on the King-side less effective, if not completely invalid. With loose Pawns in the center, a wing demonstration only aggravates their weakness.

11	PxP
12 N-Q2	

White plans to meet 12...P-B4 with 13 P-B4. If the game opens up wide, the better developed side, in this case White, enjoys the better chances.

12 N-B3

Hence Black correctly changes his plan. The break at his KB4 is out. The regrouping involved in the text, however, is diffident. 12 . . . N-B2, to be followed by . . . N-K3 and possibly . . . N-Q5, appears more promising. If 12 . . . N-B2 13 P-B4, PxP, Black enjoys more scope for his men than as actually played. His King Bishop commands a sweeping diagonal,

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13 P-KR3

14 K-R2 Q-B1 15 P-QN4

White aims for P-N5, to create a hole at Black's Q4.

15 R-K1

15 . . . P-Q4, the customary counter in the center against a wing demonstration, will not do here because of 16 B-B5; but, with the Knight protected, that counter becomes possible.

16 R-B1

Temporarily checking . . . P-Q4 because of the indirect threat on Black's Queen.

16 P-KR4

Black, feeling thwarted, lunges out wildly in another direction. 16...Q-N1, menacing the Knight Pawn and threatening...P-Q4, is the correct move.

17 P-N5

Now Black is reduced to a difficult, waiting defense. The center-counter is gone forever.

17	BB1	
18 PxP	QxP	
19 N-Q5		

White clearly commands all the valuable terrain.

19 BxN

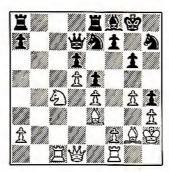
The dominating Knight must go.

20 BPxB	Q-Q2
21 N-B4	P-R5

Black's patience seems to be exhausted. Marking time, by 21 . . . KR-B1, and challenging the open Bishop file is in order. The single Pawn demonstration boomerangs.

22 P-N4

Threat: 23 B-N5, to win a Pawn. 22.... N-R2



23 P-B4!

Presaging the final break-through.

23 N-E

 $23\hdots$. . . PxP, followed by . . . N-B1, is the lesser evil.

24 P-B5

With 25 P-B6 in view, which is tantamount to the gain of a piece.

24	B-K2
25 P.N51	

Again, 26 P-B6 is a threat.

25	BxP
26 BxB	N×B
27 Q-N4	PB3

On 27 . . . N-R2, 28 PxP gains at least a piece, as Black's Queen is en prise.

28 QxP

R-B1

Final error. 28... PxP is the move; and, oddly enough, there is still some fight left then in Black's set-up.

29 PxP N-K2 30 Q-R6 Resigns

For White threatens, inter alia, 31 P-R4, gaining a piece.

FINLAND, 1952 Helsinki Preliminaries

Disillusion

Our readers will remember the impressive victory which Book scored over Keres (page 340, November, 1952, CHESS REVIEW).

Well, the victory becomes less impressive because of a discovery by Argentine analyst V. F. Coria. White has a forced win just when he seemingly must lose. It is worth examining Coria's note.

SLAV DEFENSE

PCO: p. 210, c	ol. 146;	MCC): p.	184,	col. 19
P. Keres				E.	Book
Soviet Union				F	inland
White					Black
1 P-Q4	-Q4	10	P-K	4	P-B4
2 P-QB4 P-	QB3	11	P-K	5	N-Q4
3 N-KB3 N-	KB3	12	P-Q	R4	P-N5
4 N_B3 F	P-K3	13	N-K	4	R-B1
5 P-K3 Q1	1-Q2	14	B-K	N5	Q-N3
6 B-Q3	PxP	15	KN-	Q2	PxP
7 BxBP P-	QN4	16	N-B	4	RxN
8 B-K2 P-	QR3	17	BxR		NxP
9 O-O	3-N2	18	P-R	5	Q-R2
		19	R-B	1	P-B4

This seemingly strong move is really a decisive error.



20 N-N3

This is what Keres played.

Instead, 20 BxN! BxB 21 R-B8† wins for White, according to Coria: e.g.,

(1) 21 . . . K-Q2 22 R-Q8†, K-B2 23 Q-B1†! N-B3 24 Q-B4†, P-K4 25 QxBP! NxR 26 QxP†, recovering the piece with an irresistible attack;

(2) 21 . . . K-B2 22 Q-R5†, P-N3 (only this move requires comment) 23 RxB†! KxR (23 . . . RxR? 24 QxRP†) 24 Q-R6† K-B2 25 N-Q6†, K-N1 26 B-B6, N-N5 27 R-B1!! Q-Q2 28 R-B8†, QxR 29 Q-N7 mate—or, in this line, 24 . . . Q-N2 25 QxQ†, KxQ 26 B-B6†, and White wins

20 K-B2

And Black won.



NORTH DAKOTA, 1953 State Championship Skilful Engineering

Stanley S. Johnson, Engineering Professor at the University of North Dakota, won the North Dakota Championship. The following game from that tournament is a sample of his play. White makes an impetuous Pawn move of which Prof. Johnson takes immediate advantage. He establishes a bridgehead and skilfully engineers a winning attack.

OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page	288, col.	166; MCO: pa	ages 96-7
R. E. Pohle	e	S. S.	Johnson
White			Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6 B-K2	0-0
2 P-QB4	P-Q3	7 0-0	P-QR4
3 N-QB3	QN-Q2	8 P-Q5	N-B4
4 P-K4	P-K4	9 N-Q2	N-K1
5 N-B3	B-K2	10 Q-B2	

White has treated the opening modestly, and yet fairly well.

With 10 Q-B2, however, he fails to take appropriate measures against Black's impending . . . P-KB4.

Correct is 10 N-N3: e.g., 10 . . . P-B4
11 NxN, PxN 12 PxP, BxP 13 B-Q3—or
10 . . . NxN 11 QxN, P-B4 12 PxP—or
10 . . . P-QN3 11 NxN, NPxN 12 B-Q3—
in all cases with a reasonably good game
for White.

10 P-B4 11 P-B4

This White move is premature—and bad.

11 P-B3 is better and yet dubious because of 11... P-B5 after which Black may obtain a strong King-side attack with ... P-KN4-5.

The only steady line, leading to a game with approximately even chances, is 11 PxP, BxP 12 N/2-K4, followed possibly by P-B3.

11		PxBP
12	RxP	B-N4
13	R-B3	

White guards unnecessarily against 13 . . . B-K6†. 13 R-B1, followed possibly by B-B3, offers a better defense.

13 P-B5

This Pawn, in combination with the strong square at K4, constitutes Black's bridgehead. Watch how skillfully Black engineers a winning attack.

N-B3

15	N-B1		N/3-G	22!
16	P-QN3		N-	K4
A fea	rsomely	posted	Knight	
17	7 R-B2		В-	R3
18	8 N-R2			
1	White ha	stens to	get rid	of it.
18	3		Q-	N4

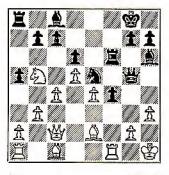
18 . . . Q-N4 19 N-B3 NxN† 20 RxN

Now the Knight is dead, but . . . 20 N-Q2! 21 K-R1 N-K4

. . . long live the Knight!

22 R-B1 R-B3 23 N-N5

White hopes vainly to induce Black to take some defensive measures.



23 Q-N6

With five pieces and a Pawn available for immediate action, Black is ready for the kill. The threat of 24 . . . BxP is conclusive. There follows a brisk finish.

24 Q-B3 P-B6! 25 BxP BxP!

The breach is made or at least begun. 26 Q-K1 BxP†!!

Now it is made.

27 BxB RxR†
28 QxR N-N5
Resigns

VIRGINIA, 1953

Southern Intercollegiates

Fruitless Isolation

The isolation of the Queen Pawn is of promise provided it goes along with stability in the center and steady development. If not, the Pawn, for its hold on the center, may become as strong as Tarrasch thought it always was.

In the following game from the Southern Intercollegiate Team Tournament, White isolates Black's Queen Pawn to no avail. But his weak moves are instructive, and so is Black's counter-play.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PCO: p. 195, col. 104; MCO: p. 173, col. 93

Dr. Hockensmith Kit Crittenden

William and Mary North Carolina

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4

Bla
P-Q4
P-K3
P-QB4

White's last is playable but offers no advantage.

4	KPxP
5 N-QB3	N-KB3
6 N-B3	N-B3
7 B-Q3	

Weak. The Bishop interferes with the control of the important Q4 square and exposes the King Knight to the following pin, too.

To complete the isolation of the Queen Pawn, with 7 PxP, makes little sense. For, after $7 \dots BxP$, White lacks a good means of preventing $\dots P-Q5$.

Best is 7 B-K2.

B-N5

7 . . . PxP 8 KNxP, NxN leads to complete equality, but Black rightly strives for more.

8 B-K2 ..

The sad, though not necessarily serious, admission that 7 B-Q3 was wrong.

8 B-Q3 9 O-O O-O 10 Q-B2

A queer combination. White apparently sees that, after 10 . . . BxN 11 BxB, PxP 12 PxP, NxP 13 Q-Q1, NxB† 14 QxN, he can recover the Pawn by force; his threats being 15 B-N5 and 15 R-Q1. He overlooks, however, that his Queen is badly placed, standing on a file which Black can open.

Correct is 10 PxP, BxBP 11 P-QN3 with approximately even chances.

10	R-B1
11 PxP	BxBP
12 R-Q1	Q-K2!

Black wins the exchange after 13 NxP? NxN 14 RxN, N-N5. (The bad position of White's Queen shows up here in a different way.)

13	P-QR3	KR-Q1
14	P-QN4	B-Q3
15	Q-N3	N-K4!



Having obtained a superior development, Black starts a King-side attack. He threatens to double the King Bishop Pawn and also, as on 16 NxN? QxN! to clamp a forking attack on White's Queen Knight and his King Rook Pawn.

16	N-Q4	N-K51
17	N×N	

There is no better alternative. If 17 NxP, for example, 17 . . . Q-R5 18 P-N3, Q-R3! (threatening among things 19 . . . NxBP) 19 R-B1, BxB 20 NxB, N-B6† 21 K-N2, QxP† 22 KxN, N-N4† 23 K-N4, Q-R6† 24 KxN, P-KR3 mate.

17	PxN
18 P-R3	BxB
19 NxB	N-Q6

Black's position is tremendous, and White's King-side naked. White must guard against a forking attack again: . . . Q-K4, hitting at Queen Rook and KR7.

20 P-B4 PxP e.p. 21 RxN Q-K4!

And White has not succeeded.

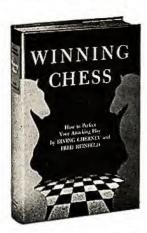
22 R×B
R×R
23 N-Q4

If 23 B-N2 here, Black has the same reply as in the game, . . . Q-N4!

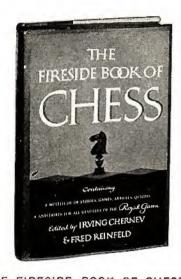
† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

14 P-KR3

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23 RxN! 24 B-N2 Q-N4! Resigns

MASSACHUSETTS, 1953 Boston Met League

Bold Attack Succeeds

1951 Massachusetts Champion Underwood starts a bold attack which gradually becomes dangerous as Black, the 1953 Champion, fails to take appropriate counter-measures. Instead of seizing positional advantages, Black snatches a Pawn. Facing troubles from lines thus opened, he subsequently blunders.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

PCO: p. 23	8, col. 18;	MCO	: p. 203	3, col. 14
E. E. Unde	erwood		Dr. J.	Keilson
Newton C.	C.	(Cambrid	ige C. C.
White				Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6	Q-B3	P-Q4
2 P-K3	P-KN3	7	N-Q2	B-N2
3 B-Q3	B-N2	8	N-R3	QN-Q2
4 P-KB4	P-84	9	0-0	0-0
5 P-B3	P-N3	10	P-B5	
**** **	1			

White's last is premature, and Black gains the edge with his reply.

10 P-K4! 11 B-B2

11 PxP e.p., PxP 12 Q-K2, P-K4 also favors Black. White's 10th move has boomeranged, leading to a mobile battle when part of White's forces are not yet mobilized.

11 Q-B2

Playable, but 11 . . . BPxP, followed by 12 . . . B-QR3 and 13 . . . P-K5 is much stronger.

. . . .

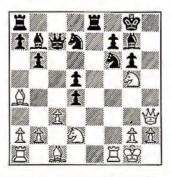
12 N-N5

White can only hope that his opponent will concentrate on the Queen Pawn.

12 . . . KPxI

And, indeed, Black sells his advantage for a cup of lentil soup. He still ought to proceed with 12...BPxP, etc.

13	PXNP	RPXP
14	KPxP	PxP
15	Q-R3	KR-K1
16	B-R4	



White has no immediate threat, 17 BxN leads to nothing because of 17 . . . QxB (18 RxN? QxQ!). But Black must carefully watch these possibilities.

16	PxP
17 PxP	P-QN4
18 B-N3	

Of course, 18 BxP? loses a piece,

18 N-K4?

A psychological quirk. Here Black actually provokes the very combination against which he had just taken extra precaution by his preceding move.

19 R×N

Obvious. After 19 . . . BxR 20 Q-R7†, K-B1 21 B-R3. White's attack is very strong, most likely decisive.

19 Q-B4†

But this oversight is still worse. Black simply gives away a piece.

20 R-B2 KB-R3

Black can well afford 21 QxB, QxR† 22 KxQ; N-N5†, etc.

21	N/2-K4!	PxN
22	B-K3	Q-KB1
23	BxPf	QxB

23 . . . NxB 24 NxN is as bad: 24 . . . BxB 25 Q-R8 mate—or 24 . . . B-N2 25 N-R6† and 26 RxQ†-24 . . . K-R2 25 N-N5† and 26 RxQ(†).

24 NxQ	N×N
25 BxB	Resigns

⊕ FOREIGN

YUGOSLAVIA, 1952

Championship

Spotlight on a Variation

The following game has value for the theory of the openings. Black chooses the line which Bronstein introduced successfully in the 17th game of his match with Botvinnik (page 278, September, 1951, CHESS REVIEW). White counters with Euwe's improvement, the tactical point of which is illustrated by the Hooper—Donner game (page 83, March, 1952, CHESS REVIEW). And here Nedel-kovich tries to improve on Donner's play but fails, too, getting a hopelessly cramped position.

By the way, Snechko Nedelkovich, the loser of this game, is no kin to the veteran Osren Nedelkovich.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 254, col. 62; MCO: p. 110, col. 46
Dr. P. Trifunovich

White

Black

1160		
	1 P-Q4	N-KB3
	2 P-QB4	P-K3
	3 N-QB3	B-N5
	4 P-K3	P-QN3
	5 KN-K2	B-R3

Bronstein's move.

6 P-QR3 B-K2



7 N-B4!

Euwe's move: Botvinnik's 7 N-N3.

7 . . . P-O4 leads to disaster because of 8 PxP BxB 9 PxP! (Hooper-Donner).

The text, however, is not much of an improvement since it brings Black into a very cramped position.

7 . . . O-O also causes trouble because of 8 P-K4.

The only move to investigate is 7... B-N2; and, if the result proves negative (most likely, because of 8 P-Q5), then Bronstein's move, 5 . . . B-R3, ought to be jettisoned.

8	P-Q5		P-K4
9	N-R3		P-Q3
10	D D41	**	

Black now faces a choice of evils: 11 PxP, PxP sets up a protected passed Pawn for White; but 10 . . . PxP 11 PxP makes Black's backward Queen Pawn more vulnerable. White also anticipates the following text, plans 11 N-B2 to avoid an exchange.

10	QB-B1
11 N-B2	0-0
12 B-Q3	PxP

See last note.

13	PxP	R-K1
14	0-0	P-QR3

Black guards against a possible later attack on his Queen Pawn, by N-QN5.

R-R2
N×N
Q-R5

Now, despite the exchange, Black faces an irresistible King-side attack after 19 Q-R5; so he anticipates that move.

19 Q-K1!

Attacking the Queen and the Rook as well (20 N-B6†). The next is forced.

. . . .

19		QxQ
20	QRxQ	

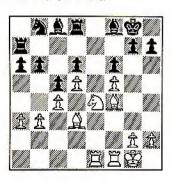
White threatens both 21 N-B6† and 21 NxQP, RxR 22 RxR, BxN 23 R-K8†, B-B1 24 RxQB. Black must, therefore, protect his King Rook.

B-Q2

What a position. Black's pieces interfere cruelly with each other. A disaster is imminent, If 20 . . . QR-K2? 21 B-B6 looks strong (see last note).

21 P-B5!	P-B3
22 B-B1	R-Q1
23 B-B4	B-B1

All these efforts to save the backward Queen Pawn are in vain.



24 NxQP!

24	BxN
25 BxB	RxB
26 R-K8†	K-B2
27 RxB	N-Q2
28 B-K2	

The fall of this Pawn settles the case.

Here White threatens 29 R-KR8, P-R3 30 B-R5† K-K2 31 R-KN8.

28		P-N3	33	RxBP	RxB
29	B-N4!	N-K4	34	RxR	KxR
30	PxP†	PxP	35	RxN	K-B2
31	B-K6†	K-N2	36	R-K6	R-QN2
32	R-N8†	K-R2	37	R-QB6	Resigns

NEW ZEALAND, 1953 Championship

Lurking Competition

Chess is world-wide, and from even so remote a country as New Zealand comes the following fine game. The new star there is tournament winner, Ortwin Sarapu. He excels also in such activities as playing blindfold at five seconds a move, R. G. Wade, the only New Zealander of international fame so far and a regular participant in European tournaments for the last two years, may meet a tough contestant if he returns to his homeland.

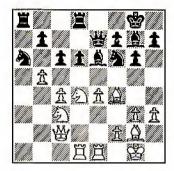
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 271, col. 120; MCO: p. 91, col. 59(j) W. Bello O. Sarapu White Black 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 7 0-0 P-K4 2 P-QB4 P-KN3 P-QR4 8 P-K4 3 N-KB3 B-N2 9 P-KR3 PXP 10 NxP 4 P-KN3 P-Q3 P-B3 5 B-N2 0-0 11 B-K3 N-B4 6 N-B3 QN-Q2 12 Q-B2 Q-K2

Black's last is an unusual move in an otherwise normal line. Ordinarily, he develops his Queen on QB2, QN3 or QR4, his choice depending on circumstances.

On K2, the Queen is too vulnerable, as will be seen.

13 QR-Q1	R-K1	16 B-B4!	PxP
14 KR-K1	B-K3	17 PxP	KR-Q1
15 P-N3	P-R5	18 P-QN4	N-R3
		19 P-N5!	



19 N-QN5

There is no good alternative, White's pieces obtain overwhelming activity also after either 19 . . . PxP 20 N/4xP, BxP 21 NxP-or 19 . . . N-N1 20 PxP, PxP 21 N-B5, PxN 22 PxP, recovering the piece with a good game.

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

20 Q-N3 P-B4

Now Black would have a playable game were it not for the vulnerable position of his Queen.

21 N-B5!

With this well-known type of combination. White opens the King file and also the diagonal for his King Bishop. Besides he weakens Black's King-side,

21 PYN

Forced. The Queen cannot move because of 22 NxP.

22 PxP K-R1

Tragically, the Queen must stay under the pin, to guard against 23 PxB, PxP 24 RxKP, 22 . . . Q-Q2 does not help.

23 N-Q5!

Another combination on the same order as the preceding. Such duplication is very rarely observed in practice. Again Black must take the Knight.

23	KNxN
24 PxN	NxP

24 . . . BxN 25 BxB, Q-B3 offers a better defense.

25 BxN	BxB
26 Q×B	B-K4

Seemingly, Black has fortified his position. Now, however, White has a piquant finish.

27 P-B6!!

On 27 . . . Q-K3, 28 RxB! and, on 27 ... Q-Q2, 28 BxB, each time winning a piece, 27 . . . Q-K1 is hopeless because of 28 B-R6 and 29 P-B4. Most piquant, however, is 27 . . . Q-B2 28 P-N6!! For then Black has no playable move for his Queen: 28 . . . QxP 29 QxKBP, R-KN1 30 B-R6.

28 RxB Resigns

A piece is lost: 28 . . . PxR 29 BxP. RxQ 30 BxQ†.

Correction, Please

Life is too short for us to retrace our steps and pick up all our mistakes. But the following has a point or two of exceptional interest.

In the game, Byvshev-Boleslavsky, page 154, May issue, the game score was correct with 13 . . . Q-B2.



Position just before 13 . . . , Q-B2

13 . . . Q-B2 is, in fact, something of a neat trap. For on 14 QxQP, there follows: 14 . . . R-Q1! 15 QxQ (what else?), RxR† 16 N-B1, B-Q1, regaining the Queen and netting the Exchange and a good position for Black.



ANTERNATIONAL

EARLY GAMES IN THE NAJDORF—RESHEVSKY RETURN MATCH



Notes and Comments by Hans Kmoch

ARGENTINA, 1953 Buenos Aires GAME 2*

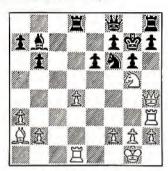
Expedient or Oversight?

The opening leads to a standard position. White, with an isolated Queen Pawn, has chances for a King-side attack. Black is under pressure, yet his game looks defendable. But he suddenly abandons a Pawn—for what reason is hard to tell. Maybe Reshevsky thought of it as a necessary emergency measure; but, being short of time, he may just have committed an oversight. Be that as it may, White keeps up the pressure and wins another Pawn. When a third Pawn goes soon after, Reshevsky calls it a day.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PC	O: p. 25	51, col. 59;	MCO: p. 108	, col. 36
Μ.	Najdori	f	S. Re	shevsky
WI	hite			Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	15 QR-Q1	N-Q4
2	P-QB4	P-K3	16 B-N1	P-N3
3	N-QB3	B-N5	17 B-R6	KR-K1
4	P-K3	0-0	18 N-K4	B-B1
5	B-Q3	P-QB4	19 BxB	RxB
6	N-B3	P-Q4	20 N-K5	Q-K2
7	0-0	N-B3	21 Q-KN3	QR-Q1
8	P-QR3	PxBP	22 N-N5	N-B3
9	BxBP	PxP	23 Q-R4	NxN
10	PxP	B-K2	24 RxN	Q-Q3
11	R-K1	P-QN3	25 R-K3	K-N2
12	B-B4	B-N2	26 R-R3	R-KR1
13	B-R2	R-B1	27 Q-R6†	K-N1
14	Q-Q3	Q-Q2	28 B-R2	Q-B1
			29 Q-R4	K-N2?

Correct is 29 . . . B-Q4.



30	BxP!	B-Q4	37	Q-R6†	K-N1
31	BxB	RxB	38	R-K1	Q-B1
32	Q-R6†	K-N1	39	Q-B4	N-R4
33	Q-R4	K-N2	40	Q-B7	K-N2
34	Q-R6†	K-N1	41	R-K7	K-N1
35	Q-R4	K-N2	42	R-R4	R-Q1
36	N-B3	Q-Q3	43	P-KN3	N-B3

*For Game 1, see p. 162, June issue.

44	Q-K5	N-Q2	51	N-R4!	R-KN2	
45	Q-K2	P-KR3	52	Q-N4	P-KN4	
46	R/4-K4	N-B3	53	RxR	QxR	
47	R/4-K6!	N-Q4	54	N-B5	Q-N3	
48	RxRP	R-R2	55	Q-K4	P-R4	
49	R-QB6	P-B3	56	Q-K6	Q-N1	
50	Q-K6†	K-R1	57	RxP!	Resigns	

-- -- ---

GAME 3

Breakthrough after Breakthrough

Najdorf tries to improve on Game 1 (page 162, June issue) but reaches an entirely passive position and faces an attack on the Queen-side. Reshevsky carries out the attack with great vigor. A clever tactical breakthrough is soon followed by another, the result of which is an irresistible, passed Pawn.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

KING'S INDIA	N DEFENSE
PCO: p. 273, col. 122;	MCO: p. 89, note (a)
S. Reshevsky	M. Najdorf
White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3
3 N-QB3	B-N2
4 P-K4	
Reshevsky's favorit	e variation.
4	P-Q3
5 B-K2	0-0
6 N-B3	P-K4
7 0-0	N-B3
Cl - C	n

So far as in Taimanov—Bronstein, p. 119, April, and in Szabo—Spassky, p. July, 1953, CHESS REVIEW. In these games, White continued with 8 P-O5.

For a better appreciation of Reshevsky's following maneuver, it is well to realize that Black threatens to win a Pawn with 8 . . . PxP 9 NxP, NxP 10 NxN/6, NxN, etc.

8 B-K3

This maintenance of the tension in the center may or may not be stronger than 8 P-Q5, but it surely is safer. Since B-K3, however, usually requires preparation, by P-KR3, it is notable that the unprepared text move here works well.

B N-KN5

Any other continuation gives White a definite edge.

9 B-N5 P-B3 10 B-B1

The only good retreat. White has succeeded in maintaining the tension in the center by temporarily putting Black's fianchettoed Bshop out of action. The loss of time is shared equally by Black.

10 K-R1

In Game 1, Najdorf continued with 10 ... N-R3. Apparently, he believes that maintaining the Pawn on K4 is vital, but I don't think he is right on that.

Black is better off if he gets rid of his King Pawn and then advances his King Bishop Pawn, for he thus achieves freedom for his pieces, particularly his King Bishop: 10 . . . PxP 11 NxP and either 11 . . . P-B4 or 11 . . . NxN 12 QxN, P-KB4 13 Q-Q5†, K-R1.

11 P-Q5!

Securing a distinct advantage.

Reshevsky adjusts himself to the circumstances, omitting 11 PxP. That exchange was all right after 10 . . . N-R3 in Game 1. But here it only helps Black who can proceed with 11 . . . BPxP, followed by 12 . . . N-B3 and possibly by . . . N-KR4-B5.

11 N-K2 12 N-K1!

White thus wins a tempo for N-Q3 at which post the Knight co-operates perfectly with the center Pawns.

12 P-KB4

An attempt to obtain some play on the King-side before White breaks through on the Queen-side, as would be the case after 12 . . . N-R3: e.g., 13 B-K3, P-KB4 14 P-B3, P-B5 15 B-B2, P-KN4 16 N-Q3, P-N3 (or 16 . . . P-R4 17 P-B5) 17 P-QN4, followed by P-B5.

13 BxN! PxB

Black now has an awkward Pawn formation, which deprives him of the chance of starting any action with Pawns on the King-side. (He'd be all right, had he exchanged off his King Pawn—see note to Black's 10th move.)

14 P-B3!

White takes the opportunity of opening the King Bishop file for himself. His natural field of action is the Queen-side (target: P-QB5), but he has some chances on the King-side, too.

14 . . . PxP 15 NxP P-KR3

Not best. Black ought to proceed with 15...N-N1, answering 16 N-KN5 or 16 B-N5 with 16...B-B3.

16 B-K3 N-N1 17 Q-K1 B-N5

Apparently, Black fears that his weakened King Knight Pawn will come under too much pressure after 18 Q-N3, followed possibly by 19 N-R4. He wishes therefore to trade off White's King Knight. Parting with the good Bishop, however, is a fairly serious concession. 17 . . . K-R2, followed by 18 . . . B-Q2, is comparatively better.

18 Q-N3 BxN 19 RxB RxR 20 QxR

White has gained a clear advantage, the elements of which are his superiority in development and controlled space and an active Bishop against an inactive one.

20 Q-Q2

20...Q-K2 has the advantage of preventing 21 P-B5, too. But then White can switch to a favorable end-game, if he wishes, with 21 Q-N4, K-R2 22 Q-K6, practically forcing 22...P-R3. For 22...QxQ 23 PxQ favors White even hore: e.g., (1) 23...R-K1 24 BxQRP! P-N3 25 P-QR4, R-R1 26 N-N5, P-B3 27 BxP, PxN 28 BPxP and White wins;

(2) 23 . . . P-B3 24 R-KB1;

(3) 23 . . . N-K2 24 N-N5 or 24 R-KB1.

21 P-B5!

P-R3

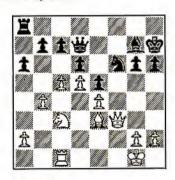
Black acts to relieve the constant danger of losing his Queen Rook Pawn (as soon as the Rook moves). There is no satisfactory alternative.

> 22 P-QN4 K-R2 23 R-QB1

White's advantage has become decisive. A break-through with P-B6 is imminent.

23 N-B3

23 . . . Q-K2 is a little better as 24 P-B6 does not then lead to an exchange of Pawns by force.



24 P-B6!

Securing the open lines which White needs for the final attack.

24

PY

Black expects too much from the following penetration by his Queen. In conceding White an advanced Pawn majority on the Queen-side, he only hastens his own defeat. 24 . . . Q-B1 offers better resistance.

25 PXP

Q-K3

25 . . . QxP loses a piece to 26 N-Q5.

26 P-QR4 Q-N6 27 P-N5 PxP 28 PxP

Another break-through is now imminent: P-N6, creating an irresistible passed Pawn.

28 . . . R-QN1 29 P-R3 Q-N5 30 K-R2 R-KB1

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

31 Q-K2!

R-QR1

31 . . . NxP fails against 32 N-Q5: e.g., 32 . . . Q-R4 33 Q-N4, N-B3 34 NxN†, BxN 35 P-N6.

32 P-N6!

This is the end.

32		PXP	3/	G-RP	Q-R/
33	P-B7	R-QB1	38	Q-N7	Q-K3
34	Q-N5!	Q-R6	39	N-R7	RxP
35	QXNP	Q-R1	40	RxR	N×R
36	N-N5	N-K1	41	QxN	Resigns

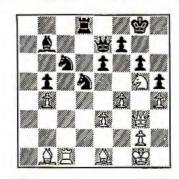
GAME 4

Bitter Fighting

On Reshevsky's ninth turn, he deviates from his line in Game 2; but Najdorf still manages to obtain attacking chances on the King-side. The fighting is bitter, and there are many tense moments. Towards the end, Reshevsky wrests the initiative from his opponent. He gets some pressure on the Queen-side but not enough to make headway. When the Queens have been exchanged and Bishops of opposite colors are left, the players sign the peace.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 251, col. 59; MCO: p. 108, col. 36 M. Naidorf S. Reshevsky White Black 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 16 B-Q2 N-K5 2 P-QB4 NXQBP P_K3 17 Q-B2 3 N-QB3 **B-N5** 18 B-K1 QR-B1 0-0 4 P-K3 19 QR-B1 N-R5 5 B-Q3 P-B4 P-N3 20 B-N1 6 N-B3 P-Q4 21 Q-K2 RxR 7 0-0 N-B3 22 RxR R-Q1 8 P-QR3 PXBP 23 R-B1 N-N3 9 BxBP B-R4 24 P-KR4 P-KR4 10 Q-Q3 P-QR3 25 N-N5 N_Q4 11 R-Q1 P-QN4 26 P-B4 N-B3 12 B-R2 **B-N2** 27 P-QN4 N-Q4 13 PxP BxN! 28 Q-KB2 P-R4 14 Q-B2! Q-K2 PXP 29 Q-N3 30 PxP 15 QxB KR-Q11



30

N-B3!

Black has to watch out for the possibility of 31 NxBP.

31 B-	B3 N-	-N5 39	B-Q2	R-Q1
32 Q-	K1 R-0	QB1 40	BxN	PxB
33 R-	Q1 R	-Q1 41	B-B3	R-QB1
34 R-	B1 R-0	QB1 42	K-R2	R-B5
35 B-	B2 N-	-N1 43	B-R1	N-B2
36 B-	Q2 Q	-Q3 44	Q-Q1	QxQ
37 B-	B3 N-0	2R3 45	RxQ	B-B3
38 B-	Q1 Q	-Q6 46	R-Q8†	N-K1
			Drawn	

White can save his Queen Knight Pawn with 47 R-B8.

GAME 5

Cured of the King's Indian?

After Najdorf's defeats in Games 1 and 3, he seems to be cured of his favorite King's Indian Defense, at least for the time being. Here we see him switch to Reshevsky's favorite defense, the Nimzo-Indian.

It is the same line which Sammy played in Games 2 and 4, but Najdorf treats it in an entirely different way, reaching a fully satisfactory game with comparative ease. Note his 9... BxN as against Reshevsky's 9... PxP and 10... B-K2 in Game 2; and 9... B-R4 in Game 4. The point of Black's set-up seems to be that he would answer 12 P-Q5 (which Reshevsky omits) with 12... P-K5! obtaining strong chances for a King-side attack.

In all, a good game with a remarkable opening.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

(Same book references as for Games 2 & 4)

-	D b			**	
5.	Resheve	sky		M.	Najdorf
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	6	N-B3	0-0
2	P-QB4	P-K3	7	0-0	N-B3
3	N-QB3	B-N5	8	P-QR3	PXBP
4	P-K3	P-B4	9	BXBP	BXN
5	B-Q3	P-Q4	10	PxB	Q-B2
			11	P-QR4	P-K4



					-
12	B-R3	P-QN3	21	R-Q1	N-K5
13	Q-B2	B-N5	22	Q-N2	B-B5
14	N-N5	N-QR4	23	B-N1	B-N6
15	B-R2	B-R4	24	R-K1	B-Q4
16	P-KB4	PxBP	25	B-Q3	N-B5
17	RxP	B-N3	26	BxN/B4	BxB
18	Q-B2	QR-K1	27	N-Q2	B-Q6
19	R-KB1	P-KR3	28	P-B4	P-B4
20	N-B3	B-Q6	29	Q-N3	Drawn

GAME 6

Gordian Solution

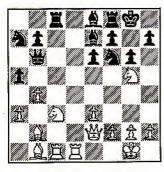
Theoretically, this game is quite interesting, for Najdorf's 10 B-Q3 seems considerably stronger than the 10 Q-Q3 which he played in Game 4. At any rate, he obtains a superior development with strong attacking chances on the Kingside.

A climax is reached when Black starts a counter-action on the Queen-side with 20 . . . P-QR4. White then has a promising rejoinder in 21 KN-K4. But, though promising, this is also committing; and so he chooses to play safe with 21 PxP. In the upshot, Black's Queen comes to the King-side, and the position becomes very complicated, with dangers looming from many directions for both sides.

In this tense situation, the players find a Gordian solution to their problems: they call it a draw.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

(Same refe	rences as	for Games 2, 4	and 5)
M. Najdor	f	S. Res	hevsky
White			Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	11 PxP	BxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 P-QN4	B-K2
3 N-QB3	B-N5	13 B-N2	P-QR3
4 P-K3	P-B4	14 R-B1	B-Q2
5 B-Q3	0-0	15 B-N1	R-B1
6 N-B3	P-Q4	16 Q-Q3	B-K1
7 0-0	N-B3	17 Q-B2	N-R2
8 P-QR3	PxBP	18 KR-Q1	Q-N3
9 BxBP	B-R4	19 N-KN5	P-N3
10 B-Q3!	B-N3	20 Q-K2	P-QR4



21 PxF	QxRP	24	B-Q3	P-R3
22 P-F	CR4 B-B3	25	N-B3	Q-R4
23 P-F	4 KR-Q1	26	P-K4	N-N5
			Drawn	

GAME 7

Maimed Masterpiece

Up to a point, the following game is a masterpiece, jointly produced by both players. Najdorf's new set-up within the Nimzo-Indian Defense (7 . . . QN-Q2 as against 7 . . . QN-B3 in Games 2, 4, 5 and 6) is highly interesting. But so, too, is Reshevsky's imperturbable counterplay. The position is rather quiet but difficult, yet the opponents master its successive problems with profound play and a draw seems inevitable—true grandmaster draw in the best sense which this term can imply.

At the 40th move, however, the last before the time control, something incredible happens: Reshevsky makes one of the silliest blunders of his career and loses a piece.

The rest of the game has some value in elementary instruction: Najdorf offers to return the piece cleverly (55 RxB, K-K6!) to win, thanks to the aggressive position of his King.

So Reshevsky has lost the game and also the lead in the match. Yet he is morally the winner so far. For his victories in Games 1 and 3 are much more impressive than Najdorf's in Games 2 and 7.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PC	O: page	251, col.	58; 1	мс	O: p.	108	, col. 37
S.	Reshevs	sky			ħ	۸.	Najdorf
W	hite						Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3		4	P-K3	3	P-B4
2	P-QB4	P-K3		5	B-Q3	,	0-0
3	N-QB3	B-N5		6	N-B3	3	P-Q4

7	0-0	QN-Q2	23	B-B3	Q-K1
8	Q-K2	P-QR3	24	P-K4	B-N4
9	P-QR3	B-R4	25	R-Q1	P-N3
10	R-Q1	PXBP	26	P-QR4	Q-B3
11	BxBP	P-QN4	27	RPXP	RPxP
12	B-Q3	B-N2	28	B-Q3	B-B5
13	B-Q2	B-N3	29	Q-83!!	Q-B2!
14	PxP	BxP	30	P-N3	N-R6
15	QR-B1	Q-N1	31	N-K2	B-K4
16	B-N1	R-B1	32	B-N4	N-B7
17	P-KR3	N-K4	33	R-QB1	N-Q5
18	N-N5	B-K2	34	Q-K3	Q-N2
19	N/3-K4	NxN	35	NxN	BxN
20	NxN	P-B4	36	Q-K2	PxP
21	N-N3	RxR	37	BxP	Q-K4
22	RxR	N-B5	38	B-KB3	QxQ
			39	BxQ	B-Q4



40	BxP??	R-N1	49	R-K2†	K-Q4
41	B-B4	RxB	50	R-K8	R-N7
42	R-Q1	B-N3	51	R-KB8	K-K5
43	BxB	PxB	52	R-B7	B-Q5
44	RxP	RxP	53	R-B8	R-K7
45	R-Q2	P-N4!	54	R-B3	BxP!
46	K-R2	K-B2	55	R-B7	B-Q5§
47	P-N3	P-R4!	56	K-R1	B-K4
48	K-N2	K-K3		Resigns	

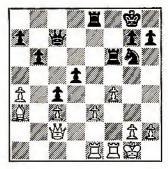
GAME 8 Hard Won Equality

Again a Nimzo-Indian. But Reshevsky deviates from his strategy in Games 2, 4 and 6, parting with his King Bishop this time. He does so directly with 8 . . . BxN as against Najdorf's 8 . . . PxBP 9 BxBP, BxN in Game 5. The books are followed until White's 10 PxQP and 11 B-N2, temporarily inactivating his Queen Bishop as Botvinnik frequently does in similar positions. But, when Black emerges with a Knight against that Bishop, White's Pawns on the same color as the Bishop are a serious handicap. Najdorf solves that problem with a little combination (22 P-K4!) to achieve full equality.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PC	O: page	251, col. 59	; MC	O: p. 108	, col. 36
Μ.	Najdorf			S. Res	shevsky
W	nite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	11	B-N2	P-B5
2	P-QB4	P-K3	12	B-B2	N-K2
3	N-QB3	B-N5	13	N-K5	B-B4
4	P-K3	P~B4	14	P-B3	BxB
5	B-Q3	0-0	15	QxB	N-Q2
6	N-B3	P-Q4	16	P-QR4	NxN
7	0-0	N-B3	17	PxN	Q-B2
8	P-QR3	BxN	18	P-B4	P-B3
9	PxB	P-QN3	19	PxP	RxP
10	PxQP	KPxP	20	QR-K1	N-N3
			21	B-R3	R-K1

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.



22 P-K4!	NxP
23 PxP	R×R
24 RxR	Q-B2
25 Q-K4	NxQP
26 QxBP	Drawn

GAME 9

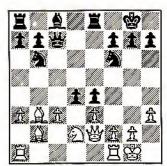
Safety First

Playing 8 P-QR3, instead of 8 Q-K2, Reshevsky proceeds more enterprisingly than he did in Game 7. Najdorf counters with his set-up of Game 5 (with . . . P-K4 as key move) though his Queen Knight stands on Q2 this time instead of QB3. By and large, the opening seems to favor White with the advantage of the two Bishops.

At his 16th turn, however, Reshevsky must make a far-reaching decision. Shall he play 16 KPxP which increases the activity of his Bishops but may lead to difficult complications? Or shall he continue with 16 BPxP, giving priority to safety. He decides on safety but soon arrives at a position in which neither side can make any progress.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page	251, col. 58;	MCO: p. 108	3, col. 37
S. Resheve	sky	М.	Najdorf
White			Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 P-QR3	BxN
2 P-QB4	P-K3	9 PxB	PxBP
3 N-QB3	B-N5	10 BxBP	Q-B2
4 P-K3	P-B4	11 Q-K2	P-K4
5 B-Q3	0-0	12 B-N2	P-K5
6 N-B3	P-Q4	13 N-Q2	N-N3
7 0-0	QN-Q2	14 B-N3	R-K1
		15 P-R3	PxP



16	BPxP	B-K3	21	R-B2 (QR-QB1
17	KR-B1	Q-Q2	22	QR-QB1	N-K1
18	BxB	RxB	23	B-B3	N-Q3
19	N-N3	Q-Q4	24	B-N4	P-KR4
20	N-B5	R-B3	25	P-QR4	Drawn

HALFWAY MARK and an all-even 4½ tie, with 2 wins for each and 5 draws.

(To be continued)

POSTAL SCRIPTS

Tournament Game Reports

For years now, we have carried instructions on how to report game results in Postal Chess in each issue of CHESS REVIEW. And, for an equal number of years, we have received reports of every description, including, happily, quite a few each month drawn up in the proper form. The nonconformist reports, however, continue to come in and they clog the works.

The matter is important; for, with the huge volume of game reports which come daily from some 3500 Postalites, we have to streamline our scoring methods and push the reports through in as nearly a mass-production basis as we can contrive. Hence a non-orthodox report is all too apt to be misscored, incorrectly rated or otherwise bungled.

It so happens, also, that, in devising a type of report which we can handle easily, we just had to produce one which is equally easy for Postalites to write. It simply could not be shorter. So why not use it?

One typical example is:

53-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A B. Meek O (1st) As explained on page 220 (just under Postal Mortems), this form of report condenses a great quantity of information into one, simple line which can be typed, printed or written on a postcard. Some Postalites in reporting take the pains to explain that this is a Class A tourney, started October 17th in 1953, numbered 466. But why take all that effort when 53-C 466 refers us quickly to just that Class Tournament? Others persist in saying that Morphy was player No. 3 and Meek was player No. 2, but that is irrelevant and distracting information which only slows us down. We can dowe hope-a quick and correct service in publishing, scoring and rating your wins,

in proper form.

These essentials are the number of the tournament section; the name of the winner (or of White, if game was drawn) with a 1; of the loser with a O; and, for 4 man Class and Prize Tourneys in which you have two games with each opponent, if it is the first or second of the two which you are reporting.

if you will give us just the essentials

That last point is important; for, if you report two wins in fairly quick succession, we cannot otherwise be sure

that you are not merely repeating your report of the first win. Also, if the loser reports, too, we then know by the (1st) that it is still just the one win.

And please use (1st) or (2d), not A or B. The A and B labels are indicated to you on your tourney assignment sheet merely as a means of ensuring that you get one White and one Black game with each opponent. They are useful for differentiating these two games (on one postcard) while the games last; but they do not tell us if it is the first or second game to be reported.

One item, we have not stated in our monthly instruction, for we have taken it for granted. But we state it here: reports should, of course, be signed by the sender and carry a return address.

For the rest, see those instructions on page 220; but we do wish to stress that reports should be on separate cards or slips of paper from other correspondence.

When a Postalite writes a long letter and buries somewhere in it a game report or two, or when he sends in an order for chess equipment with a game report similarly buried, the latter is very apt to become lost—while the letter journeys about from one hand to another here in our offices. It is certainly very unapt to be scored in time.

It is not necessary to post such a report separately. If you want to save postage, you can enclose it as a separate slip of paper within the letter.

But it does help us to have the slips about postcard size. For all game reports are stacked and filed away in the order of their receipt, then later scored in that same order. Reports of two or more games on the same card are quite acceptable.

Finally, as per Rule 11, game reports are each due within the 72 hour time-limit after you have received confirmation of your win from your opponent. The loser, if he wants to report, should do so at once also, but he must then state clearly that he was the loser. Black reports on draws with the same proviso.



Current Tournaments

With the entry date for the 1952-3 Golden Knights well past, we are now running two Postal Chess tournaments open for entry, till further notice. We advertize each in alternate issues of the magazine.

Currently (see advertizement, page 221), there is the Prize Tournament. The details are given in that advertizement, but we must stress here that players are entered by "classes" according to their ratings, to give fair and keen competition for all. Old timers are asked to give their latest (estimated) rating; newcomers are requested to judge their ability conscientiously and apply for their proper class.

The Class Tournament, as advertized on page 189 of the June issue, is much like the Prize Tournament except the fee is smaller and the "prize" is a Victory Certificate.

POSTALMIGHTIES! Prize Winners

The following Postalites have won prizes in 1951 and 1952 Prize Tourneys as a result of game reports in current Posta! Mortems.

Direction of			,.,.,
Tourney	Players	Place	Score
	G Christiansen		6 -0
	O Haggett		6 -0
	Landon		6 -0
	B Smith		6 -0
	W Rider		6 -0
	V R Holmquist		5 <u>1</u> - <u>1</u>
52-P200 R	A Menuet	1st	6 -0

Certificate Winners

The following Postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951 and 1952 Class Tourneys as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent until all tourney results have been reported as they contain a cross-table of all tournament scores.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
1	Prather Rev H C Spear R G Summers-G	1-2	5 -1 $ 5 -1 $ $ 33-23$
51-C113 I	Or C Harris	1st	6 -0 5 -1
51-C157 H	Bokma Or E Szold	1-2	4 <u>4</u> -1 <u>4</u> 4 <u>8</u> -1 <u>4</u>
52-C63 A	W Hilt	1st	6 -0
	F Gray		6 -0
52-C113 I	F Hurt R K Wilkoff	1st	5 -1 5 <u>3</u> -1
52-C145 I	R V Walker	1st	6 -0
52-C160 I	A Viazmitinöff Or J L Weininge	r1st	5 -1 5 <u>1</u> - 1
	Reithel		6 -0
52-C175 T	G Lucas	lst	6 -0
52-C252 V	V Bakosi	1st	6 -0 6 -0
52-C307 I	Or G L Smead .	1st	6 -0

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received during May, 1953

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4-man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

53.C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st) 53.P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2) 53.Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0. In these, the year (53), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so, A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 53.C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1953) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit roundclosing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report — if in any doubt.

Cames may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date; e.g., if your game began August, 1951, your request must be mailed in July, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in July, 1951, must be so reported and in the mail before August 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date; (2) diagram of the position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-173: 85 Horvitz loses to Taylor. ties Smith, 89 Namson nips Smith, 108 Summers-Gill tops (f) Blackshear, 113 Zeller withdraws. 116 Fowler fells Fahnline. 122 Rager, Summer rip Roberts, 140 Wyller whips Charlesworth. 146 Haussling bests Bergstresser. 148 Ross rips Milam. 157 Bokma bests Purdy, 163 Carmean tops Smith, ties Dowell, 168 Hall halts Beck, Hawley. 172 Armstrong bests Gibbs, Neal, ties Charlton; Neal nips Charlton.

ADDRESSES

are vital in Postal Chess. Be sure to give yours, including return address, in full, not abbreviated, and legibly! The time it takes is nothing much but repays in avoiding "lost" cards.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: Check your tourney results to see if they've been published; for most games ought to have been fluished and reported after a year in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to moves, report if they fail to be prompt.

Tourneys: 1-150: 1 Farren. Gibbs tie. 36 Carmean tops Smith twice. 41 Hubbard halts Wyller. 45 Trappe trips Estee. 63 Hilt bests De Blanc twice. 65 Gray whips Wyller. 67 Pocklington tops (f) Cargill. 76 Brown fells Faber. 78 Dietz downs Szarek. 82 Yerhoff. Feldman conk Coe. 93 Warren tops (f) Goodson. 95 Hurt jolts Jacobson. 107 Arnold ties Dulicai, Brodersen. 110 Caldwell tops Terrott twice, Suter. 113 Wolfram bests Marshall, (2) Halsey; Halsey, Wilkoff tie. 122 Eikrem ties, then tops Garrison. 129 Kempner bests Burton twice, Vicinus, McCoubrey. 130 Loose halts Hoerning twice. 132 Hoersch withdraws; Dietrich downs Harris, 140 Rowland rips Grady. 145 Walker bests Bock.

Tourneys 151-240: 151 Talla tops Viazmitinoff, 156 Goedel downs Topka, (2) Faber. 160 Glusman, Weininger each top Richmond twice. 163 Reithel rips Maxwell twice. 165 Coubrough conks Kimball, 169 Wilson, Johnson best Josephson, 175 Lucas licks Speartwice. 184 Dille, Nearing tie. 185 Kidwell tops Breithaupt twice. 190 Zaft overcomes Coleman. 191 Dille downs Faber, 195 Walsh halts Hemphill twice, 196 Bancroft bests Boretz: Thompson withdrawn. 200 Hartigan halts Hoglund. 201 Gifford bests Baumgardner, Henry; correction: Gifford won from Thordsen, 206 Nathan nips Monroe twice. 207 Hartigan, Poole tie twice; Hartigan tops Blackler. 216 Hicks withdrawn, loses (2a) to Hill: Hill, Goodman split two. 222 Heit halts Soucy twice, 223 Marston loses to Calhamer, ties Wingard. 229 Huffman withdraws. 236 Cooley conks Indrieri. 238 Hammond halts Muecke. 240 Carmean bests Grunzweig.

Tourneys 241-290: 241 Smith overcomes Schwerner, ties Wolfram, 244 Rideout fells Fort. 249 Hornbuckle bests (2) Reid. 250 Mayreis resigns to Roa, withdraws; Rand withdraws. 251 Branson withdraws. 252 Baker bests Morse, 254 Gorfy rips Rubinstein. 256 Bancroft beats Linn. 257 Goldstone tops Drago twice, 261 Weber whips Smith. 262 Smith smites Broughton. 264 Bass, Rubin tie. 266 Willard whips Chempin. 267 Hanson halts Wallace. 269 Gilliland smites Smith. 270 Del Bourgo downs Corson. 271 Doekes chops Chapin. 273 Piotrowski bests Willens. 275 Roecker rips Culpepper. 276 Schneider tops Miller. 278 Gifford bests Boardman. 279 Gregory splits two with Norton, bests Zufelt. 281 Stevens stops Lilling. 282 Epperlein halts Haynes twice; Nusbaum tops (21) Palmedo. 284 Dietrich downs Lapsley. 285 Sparks bests Bergquist; Sparks, Williams split two. 286 Newton tops Estrada, (2a) Gaylor. 288 Raduazzo bests Levine, (1f) Burns, 289 Price tops Luttrell twice. 290 Marsh licks Lewis.

Tourneys 291-330: 295 Hanson overcomes Moorhead. 296 Wilcox whips McInturff; correction: Ogilvie won from McInturff. 297 Davis downs Coupal. 299 Steen ties Downs, tops Greenberg. 301 Correction: Gelfand won 2 from McCoubrey. 302 Burgess halts Hedrick, 304 Downs bests Boyton, Engel. 307 Smead tops Wise twice. 308 Weber tops (2f) King. 309 Freeman downs McDaniel, Fry. 311 Cunningham bests Bigonesse. 312 Spencer whips Wyller, 314 Bancroft, Hannold top Taliaferro. 316 Green takes two from Draughon. 317 Diedrich downs Williams, Gathers. 321 Vicinus stops Stern. 323 Rager bests Culpepper, Nearing, bows to Culpepper; Nearing withdraws. 326 Rainwater halts Healey. 327 Jenkins jolts Kehlmeier, (2) Draughon; Kehlmeier tops Draughon twice, loses to Kotchon, 329 Chemerda, Martinez best Shapiro. 330 Bass beats Bregar.

Tourneys 331-362: 334 Rains wins from Gonzalez twice. 336 Walsh licks Luxner. 338 Harmon withdrawn. 343 Dotterer downs Holmes, Hill; Hill halts Shera. 349 Von Osdol whips Warren. 352 Williams wallops Penhale. 353 Bohac bests Keith. 354 Schoeller tops Marmorato twice, splits two with

Bauman. 355 Mali splits two with Glusman, tops Schwerner. 358 Gifford bests Engel, 359 Smith smites Gibe. 362 Kasparek, Skeris split two; Spry bests Skeris.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tourneys 1-112: 3 Gardner, Kuhla split two, 4 Reardan whips Williams, 5 Sims tops Martin twice, Hoerning, 6 Thomas bests Bonesteel, 7 Gorfy splits two with Heit, tops Groesbeck twice; Jansky takes two from Heit, 13 Stuck withdraws, 15 Heffron halts Patton, 16 Corbett beats Burkhart, 17 Henderson licks Lucas, 26 Bock, Schneider split two: Bock tops, then ties Wolf, 30 Anderson bests Bancroft twice; Rosenthal withdraws, 31 Wittmann tops Taylor, 33 Beran beats Gleason; Healey fells Fattel, 36 Ingraham defeats Sherman, 39 Allen bests Bancroft, 47 Thomas tops Talley, 78 Albert beats Krawitz, 83 Silveira fells Fisher.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report. Games may be extended beyond normal

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: e.g., if your game began August, 1951, your request must be mailed in July, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in July, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before August 1, 1953,

For adjudication give (1) full record of the moves to date: (2) diagram of the position reached: (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-149: 89 Appelman overcomes Breitman. 113 Owers whips Watson. 144 Christiansen downs Ardizzone.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: After a year in play, most games in these tourneys ought to be finished. If yours are not, urge opponents to reply to moves promptly, report if they fail to be prompt. Also check your results and report any not yet published.

Tourneys 1-125: 31 Schoerner loses to Haggett, licks Mathews, 33 Lester tops Post twice, Murdock, 37 Houk halts Booher twice, 45 Mauer masters Mosemann, 48 Henriksen bests Baxter, 49 Arnow tops Brotz, 53 Arnow conks Cox, 58 Layton, Silver tie, 78 Yaffe halts Hull, 92 Boehm bows to Galvin, bests Dwyer, 95 Landon downs Soper, 101 Rider loses to Churchill, licks Doub, 109 Robinson rips McGinley, 111 Smith tops Vogel, 112 Rubenstein bests Hallbach, bows to Rider, 114 Vandemark, McCabe tie twice, 115 Lieberman tops Gotham; correction: Throop won from La Croix, not from Gotham, 116 Scelst masters Maslow; Mauer wallops Woods, 117 Brotz, Groat split two, 119 Mattern loses to Burbank, ties Myzel, 121 Garner halts Howen, 124 Jacobs jolts Pierson.

Tourneys 126-180: 127 Macormac, Rubenstein each top Spidle twice. 130 Dunsmore tops King twice, tops, then ties Cohen. 135 Baker, Jackson tie. 136 Smoron smears Jacobs. 137 Krajkiewicz bests Wurl. 139 Grosz, Pliskoff chop Chapman, 145 Agnello bests Bullockus. 146 Lacey, Cary stop Stanley. 151 Tully tops Connor: Martin stops Strader twice. 153 Beuscher withdraws, loses to Satterlee (2a), Babcock (1a). 154 Schoerner halt Engelhardt. 155 Matzke stops Stout. 157 Williams whips Appelman, Schick. 160 Straedy, Sanders smear Small. 162 Aston tops Fauver. 165 Olin bests Billman; Raimirips Miller. 168 Lozano licks Daniel (2), Dennis. 169 Wishneff takes two from Sirota.

170 Plotz tops, then ties Johnson, 171 Rider rips MacQueen, 173 Holmquist, Mitchell tie, 174 Grosz bests Brooke, 175 Williams loses to Johnson, wins (2a) from Mikalajunas, 177 Smith bests Batcheller, 178 Mencarini tops Thompson, 179 Bloomer tops Prindle twice, 180 Leigh halts Hurley, Tourneys 181-207; 181 Zaft overcomes Enochson, 183 Lane licks Day, Seewald; Hausner halts Seewald, 185 Goodson withdraws, 189 Bryant downs Distefano, 191 Laine rips Rubin twice; Rubin withdraws, 196 Lane, Rice top Timmann, 198 Huffman halts Matzke, 200 Menuet tops Wilkerson, Baldwin (2f on each), 205 Lane clouts Cleveland, 207 Wildt whips Chase, Van Patten.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tourneys 1-61: 1 Lane bests Offenberg. 4 Putsche tops Offenberg. 9 Capillon licks Lec. 10 Cleveland, Draughon split two. 11 Peterson tops, then ties Savage. 13 Mouser withdraws. 14 Clark clips Lee, 16 Berry bests Hyde. 18 Bullockus beats Lee, 19 Connor halts Hoffman twice. 31 Estrada wins from Artley. 35 Freeman defeats Gib-bons, 52 Daniels, Druet split two.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Notice: Except for the last section to start play, 47-Nf 32, all results are now over-due. Owing to interference of summer vacations, we are allowing till late Fall for final game reports to clear. 47-Nf 32, also, will have to clear by then. Sections 1-32: 30 Glatt, Kline tie. 31 Evans

masters Mali, 32 Henin halts Sigler.

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 12 Bruce, Heckman tie. 14 Strahan stops Platz, 15 Gilligan bests Weiss, Morris; Hursch halts Morris, Weiss.

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 24 Define, Hook tie. Burns withdrawn, 39 Clevenger clips Pat-terson-Smyth, 40 Thomas withdraws, 42 Michalski, Riehle tie.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-14: 1 Wildt jolts Josiah, 3 Heckman, Lynch tie; correction: Heckman won from Runkel. 4 Hantman halts Schaeffer. 11 Hook hits Froemke, 7 Ilyin, Lazarus tie; Peale tops Schwartz, 8 Hook conks Coss, 11 Weininger bows to Taber, bests Wengraf, 14 Rozsa replaces Thomas; Rice replaces Davenport.

6th Annual Championship—1951

Notice: All sections have run over-due. We are now simply reporting results received before the due date.

Sections 1-85: 69 Klar tops (f) Davidian.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-32: 1 Bruce tops Coss. 6 Kimpton rips Raiguel, 12 Heckman halts Clevenger, 16 Henderson, Scholtz tie, 18 Fullum ger. 16 Henderson, Scholtz de, 18 Fullum fells Johnson. 19 Jungermann jolts Schwartz; Powelson bests Eliason, Jungermann. 20 Kraemer ties Wright, tops Martin. 21 Pros-ser bests Weberg. 23 Ribowski rips Thomp-son: Mitchell tops Marcus, ties McCallister. 24 Barasch bests Arendt. 25 Becker, Gerstein stop Capo. 26 Wiencek resigns to Vassilakos, Johnson, withdraws. 27 Noonan bows to Crenshaw, bests Cowan, tie Podol-sky. 28 Stark stops Sullivan; Marschner withdraws. 29 Weininger whips Fenner, Fowler; Fenner fells Fowler.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-5: I Hazlitt bests Yarmak, bows to Dayton; Hartleb ties Yarmak, tops Haz-litt. 2 Klugman, Aguilera halt Harrison; Wallgren bests Gault. 3 McNeese withdraws.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-15: I Wildt, Wendt top Black, 2 Hoersch withdraws, 3 Fonner, Schwartz fell Yascolt. 4 Buerger bests Trinks; Andrews beats Austin, bows to Trinks, 5 Secord downs Dietrich. 6 Richter rips Van deGrift, 7 Bevier bests Aston; Stephens stops Wallace. 8 Fullum nips Neel; Woodhalts Hammond; Wright whips Wood, Waring, 9 Greenberg beats Baron, 10 Fullum fells Westing, Enber, Celli tops Turner. fells Westing, Faber; Celli tops Turner; Martin withdraws. 11 Hunnex halts Cohen: Eickholt ties Cohen, tops Baker, 12 Fullum fells Young: Kerwitz conks Mathews; Soll-frey stops Stuppler, Mathews, 13 Trucis trips Triassi, 15 Vassilakos bests Witteman, bows to Fuchs.

Sections 16-30: 16 Page bests Bleakley, Burgess; correction: Werth won from Bleakley. 17 Hall halts Batsel; Levi licks Alden. 18 Hayward halts Huffman. 19 Henriksen, Homer tie. 20 Howell halts Grafa; Wise-garver sinks Southard. 21 Fowler fells Kaye; Thompson withdrawn. 22 Poole ties Oliver, Bachhuber; Brotz, Goodman defeat Oliver; Bachhuber; Brotz, Goodman defeat Oliver; Naas bows to Huffman, beats Brotz. 23 llyin jolts Johnson. 24 White, Shaw whip Williams; Jolly jolts Nunnally. 25 Garver tops Herzberg, ties Braucher; Glass bests Bleakley. 26 Koffman conks Offenberg. 27 Weil halts Hayes; Smith smites Hayes, Baird; Putsche tops M. Harris. 28 Silver bests Maitland, bows to Reisenbach; Mait-land licks Layton Seewald. Trull trips Seeland licks Layton, Seewald: Trull trips Seewald. 29 Shaw tops Thomas, Williams, Toleman.

Sections 31-45: 31 Schroeder bests Billman, bows to Naas; Billman beats Green-bank, 32 Feldheim tops (a) Buck, 33 Nickel mips Laine: Hestenes beats Nickel, bows to Gibbs. 34 Nast nicks Bleakley. 35 Zalys whips Wilkinson; Valvo sinks Silver. 36 Daly bests Bass. 37 Saffern sinks Oeder. 38 Richter, Van Erunt rip Sanders, 39 Hariak Libert Cartes and Cartes Bash. rish ties Carter, loses to Cord, Rehder 40 Thomas bests Haliburton, bows to Wilbur; Kidwell tops Thomas, Williams, 41 Hikade stops Stephens, Noonan; Melton masters Stephens, 42 Stephens, Hannold halt Harper; Collins conks Craig, Hannold; Egbert bests Craig, bows to Birsten, 44 Giles yields to Turpin, defeats Draughon, 45 Willett loses to Johnson, licks Parsons.

Sections 46-60: 46 Filter fells Hauptman. 47 Northam clouts Cleveland; Jakstas jolts 47 Northam clouts Cleveland; Jakstas jotts Clutter, Kolesar; Self clips Clutter; correction: Jakstas won from Cleveland. 48 Rankel, Schmitt rip Sperling; Schmitt tops (f) Landis. 49 Conger conks Feldman. 50 Morrow, Distefano, Howard down Fleming; Smith, Manderson smite Distefano; Smith masters Manderson, 51 Healey bests Smead, boyes at Budley. 52 Budleybook boyte, Manderson, 51 Healey bests Smead, boyes at Budley. bows to Dudley, 53 Blackshear beats Hornbows to Dudley, 53 Blacksnear beats Horn-buckle; Northam halts Howen; Baldwin withdrawn, 54 Kahn, Welker best Benz; Amburn whips Welker, 55 Graf, Farber, Trull trip Betz; Farber fells Lekowski; Doelling downs Graf, 56 Hagedorn halts Davies; Schmitt defeats ReVeal, 57 Cowan conks Macek. 58 Drown halts Hayes, Robinson. 59 Hulbirt conks Conrard, 60 Jones jolts Buchanan; Howard downs Davis.

Sections 61-80: 61 McLellan overcomes Hoerning, 63 Briehl bows to Harrish, bests Connor: Rabinowitz halts Harrish, Wayne; Ross rips Wayne, 64 Donnelly downs Christman. 65 Neal nips Knox, 66 Parker defeats Fleming, (a) Wharton; Wharton withdraws. 68 Williams loses to Clareus, licks Morse. 69 Harrison, Roth rip France. 70 Stevens stops Anderson; Jensen jolts Smith. 71 Fullum fells Parke; Mowry tops Oliphant. 72 Curtis conks France. 73 Winterberg tops Curtis conks France. 73 Winterberg tops (f) Lubin. 75 Williams downs Draughon; Pusecker tops VandeGrift. 76 Chappuis licks Lagerstrom. 77 Bullockus beats Hall, Schroeder; Wharton withdraws, loses (a) to Hall; Kelly withdraws, loses (a) to Schroeder, 79 Laird whips Whitman. 80 Rosenz-weig rips Willis; Michaels masters Graves.

Sections 81-153: \$2 Rodriguez withdraws, loses (a) to Ekstrom. 83 Schiro overcomes Kaplan, 88 LaCroix, Maclean down Duic. 89 Schroeder bests Wallace, hows to Trotzuk. 90 Oakes tops McInturff. 92 Sirota bests Attie. 93 Ficken fells Marston. 94 Fenner, Oueliette tie. 96 Trotzuk trips Seilner. 101

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CHESS REVIEW

Huffman halts Broughton, 103 Faber resigns to all: Staffer stops Craig. 104 Schaffer, Curtis, Mester mob Greendonner; Schaffer conks Curtis, 107 Richter rips Winter. 108 Berzzarin bests Witteman, 110 Parham conks Kiser. 112 Selby bests Spaulding; Janes jolts Kidwell, 115 Kline clips Stewart. 121 Ratermanis rips Parrish, 133 Mitchell downs Duncombe.

TOURNAMENT NOTES Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

No new results so far as Finals sections completing play goes, this issue. The list of prospective prize winners remains the same as given in May issue.

4th Annual Championship-1949

No new results so far as Finals sections completing play goes, this issue. The list of prospective prize winners remains the same as given in last issue.

5th Annual Championship-1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: J. R. Wood, F. H. Weaver and J. Shaw.

6th Annual Championship-1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: S. Lenz, P. Fullum, R. Powelson, P. Johnson and J. Kraemer.

No new qualifiers have come through, this issue, for the Semi-finals.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: O. W. Matzke, H. B. Daly, R. F. Richter, W. Saffern, Dr. I. Farber, P. Fullum, Dr. W. W. Cowan and T. Bullockus.

Postal Mortem Date-lines

When your game report arrives here, we are engaged in scoring those which arrived about one month earlier. Hence yours is filed by the date of its receipt, then is scored and rated when we come to that filing date so that it can be rated in its due order.

It is quite a rush to get all reports prepared in time for Postal Mortems to go to press. So we do them first, draw up the lists in Tournament Notes and in Postalmighties! afterwards. And, finally, while these are being printed, we mail off the notices on prize awards, qualifications to later rounds in the Golden Knights, etc.

You can keep abreast of our schedule by noting the Postal Mortem date-line (top of page 220 in this issue). Don't expect prize notices, etc., before you see your qualifying game report published in Postal Mortems. Do report to us, however, if such a game report is not published under its due date. Or if such a game report is published but you are not listed correspondingly in Tournament Notes or in Postalmighties! Or if you don't get due notice of a prize award very soon after. Victory Certificates and assignments to later Golden Knights rounds take longer.

NEW POSTALITES

The following new players started Postal Chess play during May, with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: H. Eckstrom, A. Klavins, J. H. Maguire and G. J. Van Deene; Class B at 1200: Brother Armand, W. F.

Class B at 1200: Brother Armand, W. F. Getz, A. Jany, P. Marcus, M. Sbarsky and F. L. Terry;

Class C at 900: Dr. J. G. Bennett, A. M. Brandler, G. B. Covington, W. S. Erdman, F. Fink, F. J. Finnegan, W. Gilson, Lt. L. V. Hardin, G. Hutchins, Linda Hanin, Dr. O. Jacobson, J. Kooistra, J. B. Lawrence, Dr. W. C. McQuinn, Capt. J. S. Morris, W. Newton, A. J. Osofsky, J. J. Pizza and J. H. Shay;

J. H. Shay;
Class D at 600: D. Collinson, Sgt. C. E. Elliott, E. G. Farrell, D. Freundlich, H. P. George, K. Gries, W. Hart, G. Hoffman, B. Hutchinson, J. T. Martin, Mrs. R. E. May, J. P. Mayer, L. F. Mayer, Jane W. Meyers, D. Merkel, Ann R. Parker, Ida M. Pfisterer, M. Rogin, A. M. Wall, J. R. Watson, T. Weston, Jr. and F. Wolfe.

RETURN POSTS

Old timers who return to Postal Chess after some lapse of time and of ratings may request new ratings if they feel that their old ones no longer represent their present abilities, A number of those are listed under "New Postalites."

Otherwise, as for the following who restarted play during May, they resume with those ratings at which they left:

S. Bates 1894, H. L. Marks 1540 and A. V. Molloy 1240.

SOLUTIONS

to CHESS QUIZ on page 206

- 1 26 QxN! wins, as Black's doubled Pawn permits of no escape from the threat of 27 R-B3 and 28 R-R3 mate.
- 2 White won with 35 RxN†!! KxR 36 QxR†, Resigns (Mate would follow).
- 3 The dohinky is first 21 R-Q7! for, after 21 . . . QxR 22 QxP, White mates. (Not 21 QxP? QxP† 22 QxQ, NxQ 23 KxN, BxN, and Black has a tenable game.)
- 4 The game went 27 P-B6, PxP 28 N-N5†! Resigns. White has set up a rank-vacating sacrifice for 29 Q-B7† which wins crushingly.
- 5 The theme is interference: 25 . . . B-K6!! If 26 BxB, P-R6 27 P-N3, Q-B6, Black mates. White played 26 QxR and eventually lost after 26 . . . QxQ.
- 6 This time it's a decoy: 36 RxP!! Resigns; for, if 36 . . . RxR, 37 QxP† and mates next; or, if 36 . . . R-R1, 37 QxP† (another decoy!), RxQ and 38 R-N8 mate.
- 7 The game went 22 Q-B5†, R-K2 23 N-N6†, Resigns; for, (a) if 23 . . . KxB, then 24 PxN§, leading to mate: 24 . . . KxN 25 Q-B5 mate or 24 . . . K-N1 25 NxR†, K-R1 26 N-N6† and 27 Q-B8†; or, (b) if 23 . . . PxN 24 R-R8†, KxB 25 PxN§, K-K3 26 R-K1†, White soon mates.
- 8 The other win was played: 22 NxP! KxN 23 B-R5 \dagger !! Resigns; for White soon mates: (a) 23 . . . K-R2 24 N-B6 \ddagger and (b) 23 . . . KxB 24 N-N3 \dagger , etc.
- 9 Black's scurvy trick is 43 . . . R-KS! 44 QxR, NxB† 45 RxN, QxQ†.
- 10 Keres infiltrated with: 35 Q-R6!! R-K1 36 R-Q8†, RxR 37 RxR†, KxR 38 Q-B8† Resigns, for it is mate next.

POSTAL GAMES from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by

JACK W. COLLINS

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication."

A Rare Bird, Indeed!

The Petroff Defense leads usually, with good play by both sides, to such a tight structure as to exclude the breezes of combination play. But once in a while the hinges come loose, and then the semi-confined breezes hit up a tornado velocity.

The following game is such a rarity. It is notable enough for White's winning combination at move 17. It is more so in that Black's play has been good up till then. His downfall stems from an enterprise which seems quite sound. And the chess involved in refuting that enterprise (note to Black's move 14) is alone worth the price of admission!

PETROFF DEFENSE

PCO:	p.	130,	col.	2;	MCO:	p,	145,	col.	7(c)
M. S	cha	ffer					(C, C	urtis
White	e]	Black
	1	P-1	K4				P-	K4	
		NI.	V Do				N_K	D2	

2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 NxP 4 N-KB3 NxP 5 P-Q4

Or 5 Q-K2, Q-K2 6 P-Q3, N-KB3 7 B-N5, B-K3 (favored lately) 8 N-Q4?! -the latter move being unbooked.

5 P-Q4 6 B-Q3

Like 6 . . . B-KB4 and 6 . . . N-QB3, Black's last is quite playable, but 6 . . . B-K2 is the soundest.

7	0-0	0-0
8	P-B4!	P-QB3!

A key variation is 8 . . . B-KN5? 9 PxP P-KB4 10 P-KR3! B-R4 11 N-B3, N-Q2? 12 NxN! PxN 13 BxP, N-B3 14 B-B5, K-R1 15 P-KN4! NxQP 16 B-K6! (winning the Exchange), B-KB2 17 N-N5! (Alexander-Mallison, Brighton, 1938), BxB 18 NxB, Q-R5 19 Q-N3! (threatening 20 B-N5!), N-B5 20 BxN, BxB 21 NxR with a won game for White.

9 R-K1!

R-K1!

On 9 . . . N-B3, 10 B-N5 is strong.

10 N-B3 NxN 11 PxN

White's last seems to secure equality, as does 11 RxR†, QxR 12 PxN, B-KN5 13 B-Q2.

> B-KN5 11 . . . 12 P-B5

White does better to maintain the tension in the center with 12 RxR†, QxR 13 B-Q2, transposing back into the note after White's 11th move.



A miscalculation, but the proof is not easy. Best is 12...B-B2.

> 13 RxR† 14 QxB!

QxR B-B2

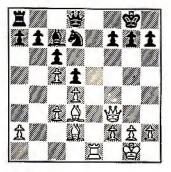
Black here discovers that the intended 14 . . . Q-K8† is no good: e.g., 15 B-B1, BxP† 16 KxB, QxKB 17 B-R6!! QxR 18 Q-N4, K-B1 (forced) 19 QxPt, K-K2 20 Q-B8†, K-Q2 (20 K-K3 21 Q-Q6† and mate in two) 21 QxP†, K-Q1 22 B-N5† and mate in two.

Or 15 B-B1, B-B1 16 R-N1, P-QN4! 17 Q-Q3, Q-K3 18 B-Q2, N-Q2 19 R-K1 and White has the better position.

> 15 B-Q2 16 R-K1

Q-Q1

On 16 . . . Q-KB1, 17 Q-B5, N-B3 18 B-KN5, White wins,



17 BxP†!

One of the nicer variations which is not in the notes!

> 17 18 QxBP

KxB

White threatens 19 R-K7.

18

N-B3

Or 18 . . . Q-R5 19 P-N3, Q-N5 20 P-B3, Q-N3 21 QxN, BxP 22 Q-R3†, B-R5§ 23 K-R1, Q-B3 24 R-K6, Q-Q1 25 B-K1, and White wins.

On 18 . . . BxP+, 19 K-B1! wins.

19 R-K7!

A triple threat: 20 QxP mate, 20 RxB and 20 QxN.

> 19 N-K1 20 B-N5 R-B1 21 B-B6!

Here White threatens: 22 RxN, QxB (forced) 23 Q-N8† (23 QxQ, PxQ 24 RxR wins, too), K-N3 24 RxR. Black is helpless and, to quote the winner, "throws himself on the sword."

> 21 K-R3 22 BxPt NxB 23 QxN† K-R4 24 P-N4†

Here White announced mate in four: 24 . . . K-R5 25 Q-B6†, KxP 26 R-N7†, K-R6 27 R-R77, K-N5 28 R-R4.

Fiery Dragon

White sallies forth with a penknife to slay a Fiery Dragon and is quite naturally burned and swallowed.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 424, col. 43(1); MCO: p. 269, c. 24(o) Michael Rodriguez Fred Ekstrom White

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 P-Q4 PXP 4 NxP N-B3

Leading to the Four Knights Sicilian favored by Fine (for Black). Yet it permits side-tracking of the Dragon Variation by the Richter Attack.

> 5 N-QB3 6 B-K2

. . . .

....

C. J. S. Purdy, Australian Champion, handles 6 B-KN5, the Richter Attack, with 6 . . . P-K3 7 N-N3, P-QR3 8 Q-Q2, P-R3 9 B-KB4, P-QN4 10 P-QR3, B-K2 11 O-O-O, N-K4.

6 P-KN3 7 B-K3 B-N2 8 P-KR3

White's last has long been considered a loss of time. Standard is 8 O-O, O-O 9 N-N3.

> 8 0-0 9 Q-Q2 P-Q4!

Black's last is his natural counter in the center. Because of this possibility, White is well advised to play 9 N-N3.

And now Black's center is strengthened. But 10 PxP is unsatisfactory, too (see PCO).

10 PYN 11 R-Q1

In view of White's subsequent play, 11 0-0-0 is more in the right spirit.

> 11 12 B-KN5

Better is 12 O-O.

12 Q-B2 13 P-K5

Trap! If 13 . . . QxP? White comes out a piece ahead with 14 B-KB4! N-K5 (14 . . . Q-B4 loses to 15 P-KN4) 15 BxQ, NxQ 16 BxB.

> 13 N-K1

Or 13 . . . N-Q2; but Black wants to keep the second rank clear for his Queen.

14 P-KR4

Why give away the King Pawn? 14 P-B4 is correct.

. . . .

14

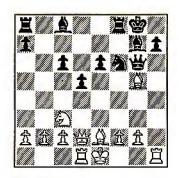
A good move, but so is 14 . . . BxP.

15 PxP Q-B2!

Trap (a tit for White's tat at move 13): if 16 PxB?? QxP mate.

> 16 P-R5 NXP 17 PxP QxP

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



18 B-Q3

White is mistaken in believing he has the attack. He ought to go on the defensive with something like O-O, Q-K3 or P-KN3.

18 . . . N-K5! 19 BxN

On 19 NxN, Black should win after 19 . . . PxN 20 B-B1, P-K4—or 20 B-QB4, P-KR3 21 B-K3, QxP.

19 PxB 20 R-R3?

Comparatively best is 20 O-O.

20 P-KR3!

The Dragon snaps.

21 BxP QxP 22 R-N3

Or 22 BxB, Q-N\$† 23 K-K2, B-R3† 24 K-K3, Q-N4† 25 KxP, Q-B4†, etc.

22 Q-R8†

And the game was adjudicated a win for Black after White failed to reply; for there might follow: 23 K-K2, B-R3† 24 K-K3, QxB† 25 KxP, Q-R5† 26 K-K3, Q-B5 mate.

Elucidating PCO

Compilations on opening play are a great help, within limits. They cannot allow for a player's natural preference or style. And they can carry a line out only so far.

Here Black doubts the PCO evaluation and launches into a supposedly unfavorable column in that book. His effort serves to throw some light on the column —and the consequent clash of two aggressive styles leads to some interesting interplay of tactics.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS DEFENSE

PCO: p. 173, col. 33(f); MCO: p. 158, col. 23
S. J. Hankin

P. L. Cromelin

White

Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 N-KB3 4 B-N5

The Pillsbury Attack against the Orthodox Defense to the Queen's Gambit.

4 P-B3 5 P-K3 QN-Q2 6 N-B3

White probably does best to by-pass the equalizing Cambridge Springs Defense . . . Q-R4) with 6 PxP, the Exchange Variation.

6 Q-R4 7 N-Q2 B-N5 8 Q-B2 An ancient blunder is 8 Q-N3?? It loses a piece after 8 . . . PxP 9 NxP, BxN† or 9 QxP, BxN.

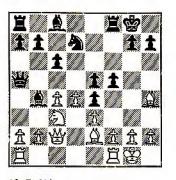
8 N-K5

White can now obtain the advantage. 8... O-O and 8... PxP, on the other hand, assure equality.

9 N/2xN PxN 10 B-R4 P-K4 11 B-K2

So far in PCO which gives White a positional plus at this point.

11 0-0 12 0-0 P-KB4



13 P-N4

With the double idea of operating on the King Knight file and of undermining Black's King Pawn. But the move is too weakening and soon embarrasses White's Queen Bishop.

White can maintain the positional advantage with 13 QR-Q1, 13 P-B3, 13 P-QR3 or 13 P-B5.

On 13 P-B5, the threat is 14 Q-N3†, K-R1 15 B-K7, R-K1 16 Q-B7, R-KN1 17 B-B4—or 15 . . . R-KN1 16 B-B4 after which White wins.

On 13 P-QR3, BxN (forced, as 13... B-Q3 permits 14 P-B5 with a tempo gain to enforce the threat in the line above; and 13... PxP 14 PxP, B-Q3 is much the same) 14 PxB, White gains the advantage of the two Bishops.

13 KPxP 14 KPxP BxN 15 PxB

If 15 QxB, QxQ 16 PxQ, P-B5, Black has the better Pawn formation.

15 . . . P-B5! 16 QxP

Now White loses a piece, and the game. Best, and pretty much a must, is 16 B-K7.

16 P-KN4

What a long arm Black's Queen has!

17 Q-K6†

R-B2

18 Q-K8† N-B1 19 P-B5!

White threatens to get back into the game with either 20 B-B4 or 20 BxP.

19 BxP!

But now Black threatens just about everything: 20 . . . QxP/6, 20 . . . RxQ, 20 . . . BxB and 20 . . . PxB.

20 Q-K4

Or 20 QxR, BxB 21 KR-K1, PxB 22 RxB, QxP/6 23 QR-K1, R-N2† 24 K-B1, Q-R6 mate.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

20 BxB 21 QxB PxB 22 K-R1

Of course not 22 Q-N47, R-N2, but 22 Q-B3, to hold the Queen Bishop Pawn is worthwhile.

22 QxP/6 23 R-N1† N-N3 24 Q-K4 K-B1

Black relieves the pin on his Knight and also threatens 25... R-K1.

25 QR-QB1 Q-KR6 26 QR-K1 R-Q1 Resigns

Because a piece is a piece, and also Black threatens $27 \dots R-K2$, followed by $28 \dots RxP$.

Paradox

There are some traps so old that they must have been sprung in the very first chess games. The following is a particularly venerable one—so well known that it cannot happen here.

But it does!

We may resolve the paradox. These well known traps just do not occur in tournament play and hence do not appear in opening compilations such as "Practical Chess Openings" and "Modern Chess Openings." If they are not in modern publications, how is the newcomer to chess to know to beware of them? They did once catch masters!

For this trap, however, the paradox is redoubled: CHESS REVIEW (April, 1953, page 104, trap 213) and Chernev's "Winning Chess Traps" have warned, in vain.

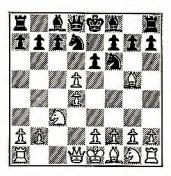
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Kaplan B. V. Schiro
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 N-QB3 N-KB3
4 B-N5 QN-Q2

. . . .

5 PxP



White's last is not bad. It can lead effectively into the Exchange Variation.

5 PxP 6 NxP?? NxN!

But now the damage is done. White must lose a piece: 7 BxQ, B-N5† 8 Q-Q2, BxQ† 9 KxB, KxB. He sees it too late, and the outcome is inevitable.

7 B-Q2	N/2-B3
8 Q-B2	N-QN5
9 Q-B3	N-K5
Resigns	

- Do you win your rightful share of games?
- Do you know the secret of successful opening play?
- After you've developed your pieces, can you think ahead according to a scientific battle plan?
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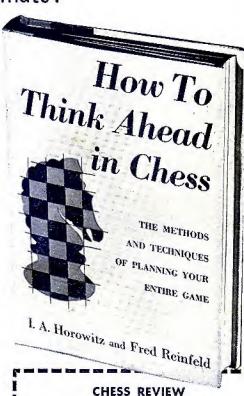
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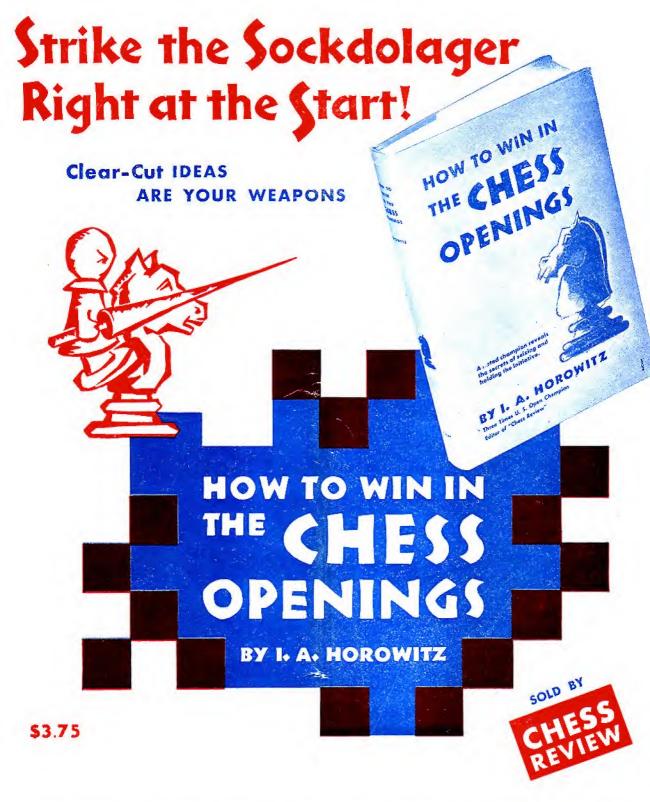
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CHESS REVIEW the picture chess magazine

AUGUST 1953

> FROM FACT TO FIASCO

(See Page 227)

50 CENTS

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Chess Corner

WHICH is the most brilliant of all chess masterpieces? What is "the most famous game of all time"? Which game is the best example of furious sustained attack? What is the finest specimen of defensive play? Who played "the immortal game"? Who thrilled the spectators (and many future generations) with "the evergreen game"? Who astonished the world with "the immortal zugzwang game"? What is "perhaps the most extraordinary game ever played"? What was Lasker's greatest fighting game? Which of Morphy's brilliants is the nonpareil? Which game did Nimzovich regard as "the Pride of the Family"? Which combination did Steinitz say was "one of the most charming poetical chess compositions that has ever been devised in practical play"? Which did Capablanca himself choose as his "most finished and artistic game"? From his treasury of breath-taking beauties, what did Alekhine select as the creme de la creme? What marvellous inspiration impelled the cognoscenti to agree unanimously that a certain move was "the most beautiful move ever played"?

Critics and connoisseurs have come up with some answers in the past and are still trying to do so now. I want to give you some of their opinions as well as some of my own. To these, I will add games that the masters themselves considered their outstanding creative and imaginative efforts. If there is time enough and space and the interest of my readers does not wane, I will include further miscellanea which belongs in the category of all-time greats: such affairs as wondrous Queen endings, artistic (and instructive) performances by the Rooks, tours de force of the Knights, King wanderings and Pawn peripatetics. I plan to include some of the strangest games ever played, the most surprising moves ever made and some of the most quiet, subtle moves ever to gladden the heart of the aficionado—and terrorize the opponent. These, and many, many more things.

LET US BEGIN with a game of which Reuben Fine has said, "The combination, or rather series of combinations, is in my opinion the most remarkable tactical conception in chess history."

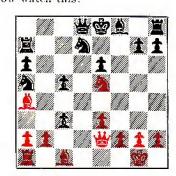
Margate, 1938 QUEEN'S GAMBIT

	40		
Alekhine			Book
White			Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 0-0	N-B3
2 P-QB4	PxP	7 Q-K2	P-QR3
3 N-KB3	N-K B3	8 N-B3	P-QN4
4 P-K3	P-K3	9 B-N3	P-N5
5 BxP	P-B4	10 P-Q5!	N-QR4
			. D .

If 10 . . . PxP 11 NxP, NxN 12 R-Q1, B-K3 13 P-K4, N/3-K2 14 PxN, B-N5 15 P-Q6, White wins a piece.

11 B_R4†	B-Q2
12 PxP!	PxP
13 R-Q1!	PxN
14 RxB!	NxR
15 N-K5	R-R2

Now watch this!



16 PxP!

"This," says Alexander, "is played with extraordinary coolness." A Rook behind, White calmly stops to recapture a Pawn. 16 Q-R5† would not have been good because of 16 . . . P-N3 17 NxP, PxN 18 QxR, K-B2, and Black should win."

16 K-K2 17 P-K4! White releases his Queen Bishop, thus preventing 17 . . . NxN; for 18 B-N5† then wins Black's Queen.

17 . . . N-KB3

Black cannot frighten the Knight away by 17 . . . K-B3, as 18 B-N5†, KxB 19 N-B7† removes his Queen.

18 B-KN5 Q-B2 19 B-B4 Q-N3

Alekhine refutes 19 . . . Q-N2 by 20 Q-K3, NxP 21 B-N5†, NxB 22 QxN†, K-Q3 23 R-Q1†, K-B2 24 Q-Q8 mate—and 20 . . . K-Q1 21 Q-Q3†, K-B1 22 R-N1, QxP 23 N-B7! QxQ 24 R-N8 mate.

20 R-Q1

White holds the King fast and threatens 21 B-KN5, followed by 22 Q-R5 and mate at B7 or K8.

.... P-N3

Not only to prevent that line but to get his Bishop and King Rook into play as his Queen-side is almost paralyzed.

21 B-KN5

B-N2



22 N-Q7!

Striking at the Queen and the pinned Knight simultaneously. He also (as if that were not enough) clears the way for the Pawn stab by P-K5.

22 RxN 23 RxR† K-B1 24 BxN 8xB 25 P-K5! Resigns

If 25...B-N2, 26 Q-B3† and mate at B7; and, if 25...B-K2, White wins with 26 Q-B3†, K-N1 27 RxB, Q-N8† 28 B-Q1, Q-B4 29 Q-R8†, Q-B1 30 R-K8.

HERE is an easy but pretty two-mover by Gilberg:



White to Mate in Two

The solution is 1 Q-B1, KxN\\$ 2 Q-B5 mate! A beautiful set of pins.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

A masterpiece is a masterpiece though a million people say so. --Quiller-Couch

CHESS REVIEW THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 21 Number 8 August 1953 EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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CANADA: Alberta Percy Connell, Manitoba H. Gregory. Quebec Osias Bain. The Review's Point of View

From Fact to Fiasco

IN OUR JULY ISSUE, we mentioned as a fact that the match with the Russian team was to take place, beginning on July 15 or 16.

Just after we had gone to press, however, the fact turned suddenly to fiasco. The playing dates had been agreed upon; the team line-ups exchanged; playing arrangements in the Hotel Roosevelt (including such items as the purchase of chess wallboards) and the living quarters for the visitors there had been paid for; visas for the visitors had been approved by special action on the part of the U. S. Attorney-General: and the Russian team was actually on its way—when suddenly there was a blow-up.

On the very eve of the match, the Russians stated that they wanted their team to be put up at their estate at Glen Cove, Long Island, The U. S. State Department replied that the visas, as applied for and approved, were for New York City only. The Russian team was stopped at Paris. Then assurance was sent that the team could visit Glen Cove though it could not live there, And, indeed, as was later published, the State Department had said that, while the visas covered New York only, the whole matter of Glen Cove could be discussed by the time the Russian team arrived in New York, But, meanwhile, the team went back to Russia; and, shortly thereafter, word came first via the Moscow Radio, then officially through Folke Rogard, President of the International Chess Federation, that Russia had called the match off.

Needless to say, this outcome was a great disappointment to all of us here who had labored to make the match possible, to all lovers of chess here and elsewhere and to the members of the U. S. team (see On the Cover, page 227). We would leave it at that if it were not for comments from here and abroad which, unjustly, blame the United States.

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There is in arranging any international event a real need for willingness to compromise. In arranging the Radio Match of 1945 and that at Moscow in 1946, the editors of CHESS REVIEW found that point after point had to be fought out. The Russians set their terms peremptorily, bluntly rejected offers at compromise. With others, they have been equally harsh, even holding back representatives to international tournaments who had been promised right up to the date of play.

In this case, they took up an invitation standing since 1946 and specifically renewed by Al Bisno when the American team met the Russians at Helsinki. And, though they characteristically set us a date with a bare three weeks notice, they compromised on July 15 with very little fuss. They really wanted the match, then.

The major point of the break, however, is this. The U. S. match committee had told the Russians that, as host, it was planning to provide hotel accommodations for the Russian team but also asked if they'd prefer to lodge the team at Glen Cove. The committee asked this long before the visas were applied for, yet it never received any reply on that point. Nor did the application for visas mention it. It was only at the very last moment that the Russians raised that point.

It is too bad if travel restrictions (which the Russians initiated) were a deterrent. But the U. S. State Department and Attorney-General had already made large concessions in favor of the match. And no immovable obstacle was set up, even for that Glen Cove afterthought. On the timing of the whole affair, it is fairly evident that the Russians wanted out, and manufactured a pretext.

On the timing of events in Russia, too, it is reasonably apparent that they'd want to bury a policy set earlier. Having moved their team to Paris, they said, *I'adoube*.

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Dutch Treat

It fell to Edward Lasker, President of the Marshall Chess Club in New York to enjoy a sort of Dutch treat in a four master tournament in Holland. He and C. D. van den Berg tied for first, 2-1, while the other two Dutch masters, Lodewijk Prins and T. D. van Scheltinga, also tied

Lasker lost to van den Berg and won from Prins and van Scheltinga, the last on an adjudication by Dr. Max Euwe. Van den Berg drew with each of his compatriots who also drew with each other.

Argentina to the Fore

The world junior chess championship was brought to the Western Hemisphere by Oscar Panno, 18 year old student from Buenos Aires, when he triumphed over the cream of the crop of 20 young chess masters assembled at Copenhagen to settle the question of supremacy.

Two preliminary sections of 10 players each vielded 4 finalists from each, with James T. Sherwin, the United States entry, turning in the excellent score of 3 wins and 6 draws. He was tied by two other qualifying players in his group, Bent Larsen of Denmark and Jonathan Penrose of England, while top man by 1/2 point was Klaus Darga of West Germany.

The second section was won by Boris Ivkov of Yugoslavia, defending champion. Three other finalists from this preliminary were Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland, Panno (the ultimate winner) and Dieter Keller of Switzerland.

Ivkov was a strong favorite to retain his crown, but could do no better in the finals than make an even score. Meanwhile Panno and Darga starred with 51/2-11/2 each. Under the S.-B. tie-breaking rules, the Argentine student was awarded top honors.

In contrast with his fine showing in the preliminaries. Sherwin bogged down somewhat in the finals. Up to the time of the closing round, Jimmy was actually threatened with the cellar position, which he averted only by a determined effort against Ivkov. Thanks to this last-minute victory over a redoubtable opponent, Sherwin pulled to a four-way tie for fifth



VASYA PIRC Double Winner vs. Italy

place with Keller, Larsen and Penrosea fairish result in view of the fact that this was Jimmy's first international experience.

Apparently the event was boycotted by the Iron Curtain countries, for not only was a Russian representative missing, but no one showed up in behalf of any of the USSR satellites.

The summaries of the finals:

Panno	51/2-11/2
Darga	51/2-11/2
lvkov	31/2-31/2
Olafsson	31/2-31/2
Keller	21/2-41/2
Larsen	21/2-41/2
Penrose	21/2-41/2
Sherwin	21/2-41/2

The consolation tournament was won by Francisco Scafarelli of Italy.

Under Caissa's Aegis

A small international tournament at the Caissa Club in Paris saw Popel register a good victory by 71/2-11/2. Raizman was second with 6-3 and Simonovich took third

with 51/2-31/2. Dr. Tartakover, playing much below his strength, finished with a minus score.

Crossboard Team Battles

In a 10 board, double-round match, Yugoslavia drubbed Italy by 14-6. On third board, Pirc of Yugoslavia twice defeated Porreca.

Another match of the foregoing description was contested between Spain and Switzerland. The Spaniards won by 13-7.

On the Postal Front

By a score of 491/2-321/2, South Africa overran Canada in a recently concluded correspondence war. W. Heidenfeld of South Africa and Dr. F. Bohatirchuk broke even on first board.

UNITED STATES

REGIONAL

In the Southland

What was perhaps the toughest Swiss competition up to now for the championship of the Southern Chess Association was won by former Brooklynite C. Rasis, with $5\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$ and a better S.-B. result than the runner-up. H. A. White, also 51/2-11/2 and winner of the junior title. Mrs. Kama Martin became the Women's Champion.

Closely bunched in third to eighth places with equal scores of 5-2 were the following players, who finished in the order named on S.-B. points: E. O. Fawcett, Dr. E. V. R. Wicher, Maj. J. B. Holt, R. C. Eastwood, N. S. Hernandez and R. Hayes.

The event, attended by 36 contestants, was held under ideal conditions in the Palmetto Room of the Wade-Hampton Hotel at Columbia, S. C. Eight cash prizes and six trophies were distributed. The director was Paul Barton.

Trans-Mississippi Meet

P. Tautvaisis of Chicago. 61/2-1/2, captured the annual Trans-Mississippi Open held at Davenport, Iowa, One-half point be hind in the strong 44 man Swiss was M. Turiansky, also of Chicago, George Eastman of Detroit and Chicagoans Harold Leef, S. Winikaitis and A. Zujus, each 5½-1½, finished third to sixth on S.-B. points in the order named. Six players including Curt Brasket, defending champion, scored 5-2 each.

Too Many Guns

The dazzling array of power presented by the intercollegiate champions of Columbia University was altogether too much for a Harvard team in the match between the two for the Belden-Stephens trophy of the C.H.Y.P. Chess League. Gaining the cup for the fifth time in a row, Columbia won at Cambridge by $3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, with victories going to Eliot Hearst, Karl Burger and Philip Schwartz and a draw occurring between James T. Sherwin of Columbia and Marshall Freimer.

CALIFORNIA

In the finals of the tournament for the state rapid transit title, Ray Martin of Santa Monica and Walter Pafnutieff tied for first to become co-champions for 1953-54. The preliminaries attracted 31 entries, who played in three sections.

COLORADO

In a rip-snorting 7 round Swiss System, the Colorado Open confounded the experts and one master who took comparative shellackings from a field of fifty-four. A triple tie linked Jack L. Hursch, the State Champion but a Class A player in USCF ratings, Victor Traibush of Brooklyn, New York, a Class B player, and Iowa Champion (also South Dakota Open Champion) but Class A player, John Penquite. These scored 5½ each, placed in that order on S.-B. points.

Tied at 5 points were Victor Pupols of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Mark Eucher of Los Angeles, California, fourth and fifth (and both Class A rating); also Adam Smith of Butte, Montana, and Alfred C. Ludwig of Omaha, Nebraska, the highest placing expert-rated players, who tied for sixth; and, taking 8th, 9th and 10th respectively, still at 5 points, were B-rated R. McLellan of Omaha, Nebraska, Sven Algrem (expert) of Los Angeles, California, and (master!) Albert Sandrin, Jr., of Chicago, Illinois.

Sandrin is quoted as saying: "I can understand now why Masters haven't been coming to the Colorado Open—it's too tough!"

Scoring 4½ points were George Chase of Los Angeles, Lee Magee of Omaha, John Alexander of San Diego, Arthur K. Underwood of Denver, Carl Weberg of Salina, Kansas, and Charles Sharp of Portland, Maine. Curt Brasket, U. S. Junior Champion and USCF expert, of Tracy, Minnesota, headed those at 4 points.

The tournament was held in Denver, July 18-20, with Meryl Reese as tournament director.



Third Row: Stephens. Sandrin, Schlosser, Grombacher:
Fourth Row: K.R. Jones, Majer Magvire, Mezhem, Traibush, Sharp, Hulmes,
Holmes, Kahan, Negl.
Front Row: Thies, Knecht, Ludwig, B. Stevens, Reese, T. D. Betty Hughes.
Golla, Chase, Brasket. Warran Miller.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Schoolboy Championship, held at the Boylston Chess Club in Boston, went to 17 year old Cerul with a 7-1 round robin success. He lost only to S. Lyman, runner-up with $6\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$.

OREGON

A runaway victory was notched by Arthur Dake in the Oregon Open when he tallied 5-0 in a 19 man Swiss to finish 1 point ahead of his closest rivals. Dan Wade and I. Dahlberg, each 4-1, placed second and third respectively on S.-B. totals. Tied for fourth and fifth were J. Cerretelli and D. Meador, each with $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$ and the same S.-B. points.

TEXAS

With the excellent score of 5½-½-½, John Hudson, a Pennsylvanian stationed at the Houston Ellington Air Force Base, won the Texas championship in a 38 player Swiss held at San Antonio. In second place was Blake W. Stevens of San Antonio, 5·1, while third to sixth on S.B. points with 4½-1½ game scores each were R. S. Brieger, W. A. Bills, L. Poliakoff and Louis J. Dina, in that order.

LOCAL EVENTS

Alabama. Jack C. Mallory picked up the unofficial championship of the University of Alabama with the commanding round robin score of 8-1, well ahead of Joseph Hallmark, 6½-2½, and John Taylor, 6-3. California. Drawing their last-round match with the Inglewood Chess Club, the Holly-

wood Chess Group annexed the 1953 B

Group Team Championship of the Los

Angeles County Chess League. Hollywood won 4 matches, drew 2; Inglewood, the runner-up, won 3, drew 3.

The Los Angeles Water & Power Chess Club trimmed the Los Angeles Times Chess Club by 7-3. Victories for the winning team were scored by J. Freed, D. Norton, F. Larsen, G. Friedman, E. Perdue and A. Thompson. Wins for the Times were turned in by Dr. Healy and W. Levering.

A. J. Palmin, 13-1, won the championship of the Russian Chess Club of San Francisco, followed by D. V. Poliakoff, 12-2. Third place went to D. J. Shishkin, 101/2-31/2.

Forty high-school students flocked to the first semi-annual Valley High School Open Chess Tournament held at Glendale High School. They played in four sections, and the winners from each tried conclusions in a round robin final, Harvey Sagorsky of Fairfax High emerged as winner, while Peter Meyer of Van Nuys High took second.

District of Columbia. Two clashes within a three weeks' period between the Washington Chess Divan and the Maryland Chess Club of Baltimore were won decisively by the Divan with 14½-7½ and

ON THE COVER

"The match is off," signals Al Horowitz in the phone booth, and his expression and those his team mates register in varied but no uncertain terms their reaction to the news: left to right, Max Pavey, Arnold Denker, Arthur Bisguier (crouching), Donald Byrne and U. S. Champ Larry Evans (see p. 225).



Photos by Marion L. Brazee

Jack Baker can't resist pointing out a move to Paul Deane,
and Mr. Hersey, director of Acton High Chess Club.



Quiet Puhlese! These serious players are (l. to r.) Jack Baker, Gregor Prentice and Brian Fitzgerald, Gregor designed and made his own set of Balsa wood.

14½-6½. The Washington players showed particular superiority on the upper boards, sweeping the top five in the first match.

Georgia. At Fort Benning, chief honors went to Pfc. Ralph Hurttlen with a 5-0 sweep. A/2C Robert E. Seiden and Sgt. Robert A. Karch tied for second and third with 4-1 each and then engaged in a play-off that made Seiden runner-up.

Illinois. An All-Latvian Tournament in Chicago, played as a round robin, was bagged by E. Gutmanis of Chicago with 4-1. L. Ratermanis of Iowa City, 3½-1½, was second, while J. Pamiljens of New York, 3-2, finished third.

Louisiana. With an authoritative lead of 3 points, Eugene P. Watson, 11-1, convincingly took the Natchitoches City Championship. Second was Williams, 8-4, and third was Fernbaugh, 7½-4½.

Repeating a previous success in Tri-City competition, Shreveport again downed Natchitoches and Alexandria. Final match scores were: Shreveport, 9½-2½; Natchitoches, 5-7; Alexandria, 3½-8½.

Nebraska. Alexander Liepnieks, 7-0, won the spring tourney of the Lincoln Chess Club. J. Warner, 5½-1½, was second.

In the fourth match since 1951 between Omaha and Lincoln, the home team was victorious by 9-5. Omaha winners were A. Ludwig, H. Ohman, R. McLellan, J. Hamlin, B. Rosenthal, J. Feldman and E. Ireland. Lincoln men who contributed 1 point a piece to the losing cause were W. Rajnoka, P. Wood and J. Dresmanis,

NOTE NORTHWEST CHESS PLAYERS—The Washington Chess Federation prints a monthly bulletin called the Washington Chess Letter; interesting, concise, newsy. For a free sample copy write to: W. H. Raleigh, 4312 Woodland Park Av., Seattle 3, Wash.

New York. It was Marcel Duchamp's turn to win the championship of the London Terrace Chess Club in New York City. He was credited with a fine 7½-½ tally, comfortably ahead of David Hoffmann, William Slater and Morris Fish, who shared second with 5-3 each. Dr. Reuben Slater, 1952 champion, was not on hand to defend his title.

Fred Reinfeld, contributing editor of CHESS REVIEW and author of numerous chess books, will instruct a chess class in the fall at New York University.

A CANADA

Alberta

Going through his schedule without loss, Sho Nagata. $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}$, took possession of the championship of the Lethbridge Chess Club. R. Turner, $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$, placed second.

Calgary defeated Lethbridge by 7-3. Full points for Calgary were registered by R. E. A. Doe, L. Barrs, R. Loring, C. L. Kirton, S. Louden and P. Tiessen, For Lethbridge, the winners were H. Schaffer, S. Malenofski and C. R. Forry.

British Columbia

In a match between Vancouver and West Vancouver, the former chalked up a triumph by $6\frac{1}{2}\cdot3\frac{1}{2}$.

Manitoba

A 7 man, double round robin for supremacy at the Winnipeg Chess Club resulted in a victory for W. Shaw. 7½-4½. Close behind was S. F. Cooper, 7-5.

In the latest of a long series of matches, Winnipeg downed Minneapolis by 15\(\frac{1}{2}\cdot 11\frac{1}{2}\).

Ontario

A return match between the West End Chess Club and the A. V. Roe Chess Club saw the former take revenge by 8-4 for its previous 4½-7½ defeat. Whitney, Bedford, Stovell, Rev. Chidley, Ruddell, Richardson, Sachs and York piled up the wins for West End, while Deakin, Thomann, Ford and Rennie came through for "AVRO."

By the wide margin of 10-4, the St. Catharines Chess Club worsted the Port Colburne Chess Club for the second time in two weeks. Victors for St. Catharines were L. Mussen, T. Fraser, I. J. Krueger, C. S. Bowers, E. Glinski, W. Boychuk, A. Winfield, T. King, E. Freier and Mrs. W. H. Villiers. Holding the fort for Port Colburne were J. Ropotar, J. Nagy, A. Berzie and E. P. D'Alton.

Quebec

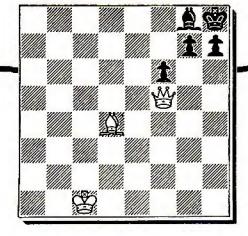
Marcel Dion and Padoue Guay tied with 6½-3½ each in the 6 man, double round robin for the Quebec City Championship. A play-off will decide the title. J. Therien, 6-4, came in third.

The Premier Reserves Championship of the Montreal Chess League was won by Harold Wainer, a newcomer from England. He scored 7-1 in a 12 man Swiss. Second to fourth were V. Bedrykowski, 6-2; E. Seidel, $5\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$; and B. Abugov, 5-3.

Play in the Lakeshore Chess League title tourney ended in a tie for first between S. Baur of Lakeside Heights and J. Shepherd of Dixie, each 5-1, who were declared co-champions.

Reuben Fine and Isaac Kashdan were officers in the Mexican Army! They were given honorary titles to facilitate their travel there to chess tourneys.

-Chernev's "Curious Chess Facts"



White to play-how should he proceed?*

(A problem from the new book, THE ART OF THE CHECKMATE)

Did you spot this immediately as 1 of the 23 mating situations that come up daily in the games you play? When you meet them can you see at a glance how to force mate?

Too many players miss these opportunities. As a result they often lose games they could easily have won. The ART OF THE CHECKMATE by Georges Renaud and Victor Kahn is the first book that:

- a) shows how to spot all the possibilities of forcing mate
- b) shows you the key moves of the various mates which will serve you time after time—the "Arabian", the "Pillsbury", the "Corridor"—and the many other deceptive mates that should be part of every player's equipment

The technique of preparing and delivering these mates is clearly explained. Complete games

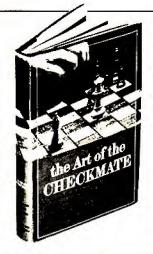
are given to illustrate each. Not only will this help you win more games (by foreseeing forced mates) but your whole style of play will be improved. Your understanding of mating combinations will give you a sound basis for formulating plans so that you play with direction and confidence.

The authors, two former champions of France, have long felt the need for a simple, but comprehensive book which would combat a major weakness of most Chess players—the inability to force checkmate at the earliest opportunity, thereby reducing the risk of losing in the later stages. The book confains quizzes, so you can check your progress as you go along. But the most thrilling proof of progress will come when you find yourself proudly announcing: "Mate in Three!"

*White mates in two. Many players who would find the correct moves if presented as a 2-move problem fail to see them in actual play. The moves are: 1. Q x BP, P x Q, 2. B x P, mate.

Try the book on this unusual guarantee offer. Send no money

The publishers (being themselves Chess players) honestly believe that the very first game of chess you play after reading this book will show a great improvement. We therefore make this guarantee: send for a copy of the book by filling in the coupon at the right; read it; play a game of Chess and test what you've learned. If in your own judgment this book hasn't resulted in an immediate, marked improvement in your play, you may return the book for full refund of the purchase price within a month of receiving it. We urge you to increase your chances of winning games immediately by sending for the book right now, perhaps before you play your next game. Write to Simon and Schuster, Dept. C-8, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.



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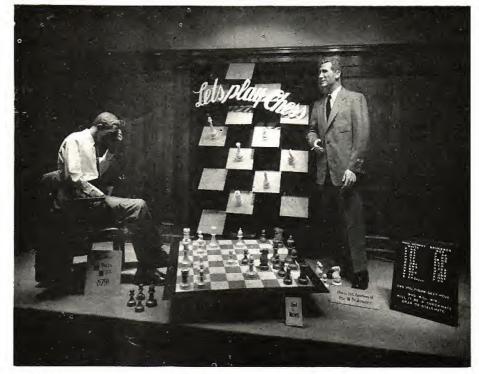
CHESS REVIEW, AUGUST, 1953

From Chernev's Chess Corner

Irving Chernev offers to all his own
Preferred List

These are the chess books which I would take with me to a desert isle:

- 1 Alekhine's My Best Games of Chess (1908–1923)
- 2 Tournament at Carlsbad, 1929
- 3 Reti's Masters of the Chess-board
- 4 Reinfeld's The Immortal Games of Capablanca
- 5 Botvinnik's 100 Selected Games
- 6 Tarrasch's Dreihundert Schachpartien
- 7 Nimzovich's My System
- 8 Tournament at New York, 1924 (Alekhine's notes)
- 9 Tournament at Carlsbad, 1907 (Marco's notes)
- 10 Kmoch's Rubinstein Gewinnt!
- 11 Reinfeld's Keres' Best Games of Chess
- 12 Alekhine's My Best Games of Chess (1924-1937)
- 13 Tarrasch's Die Moderne Schachpartie
- 14 Sergeant and Watts' Pillsbury's Chess Career
- 15 Sutherland and Lommer's 1234 Modern End-game Studies
- 16 Tournament at Moscow, 1935
- 17 Marshall's My Fifty Years of Chess
- 18 Tartakover and duMont's 500 Master Games of Chess
- 19 White's Sam Loyd and his Chess Problems
- 20 Richter's Kurzgeschichten um Schachfiguren



Gus Brakmeier of Louisville, Kentucky, made a King size chess set (King 8") which caught favorable mention from chess editor Murrill Dowden in the "Louisville Courier" and praise for a window display for Eastern Air Lines. He recommends it as an exhibition set: "All can see the moves!"

A LATIN AMERICA

Central America

The fourth Central American Team Championship, held in San Jose, Costa Rica, went to El Salvador with 26 points. In close pursuit were Nicaragua, 25½, and Guatemala, 25. Next were Costa Rica, 21½; Panama, 16; and Honduras, 4½.

Edmundo Davila of Nicaragua, who played first board for his country, won the individual championship.

Cuba

EDWARD

A keen struggle for the championship of Cuba marked the recent match between champion Dr. Rosendo Romero and challenger Dr. Juan Gonzalez. The upshot was a 6-6 tie, as a result of which Dr. Romero retained his national title.

Venezuela

In a 4 man, double-round tournament at Caracas, L. Sanchez of Columbia took first with 6-0. G. Budowski of Venezuela, 3-3, was runner-up.

& FOREIGN

Belgium

\$5.00

A national speed tourney at the rate of 5 seconds per move was won by O'Kelly de Galway with a score of 9-1.

England

Winner of the Premier Tournament at the Ilford Congress was C. H. O'D. Alexander, 3½-1½. M. Blaine, D. V.

A GREAT BOOK by a GREAT TEACHER

CHESS SECRETS

by EDWARD LASKER

In this mellow volume of memoirs, Lasker describes how fine points which great masters personally taught him about positional chess enabled him to win the championships of Berlin, Paris, London, Chicago and New York and in European and American international tournaments. There is a wealth of

fascinating detail about Emanuel Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, Nimzovich and many other great players of past and present. Interspersed among the anecdotes and recollections are 75 instructive games annotated with Lasker's customary penetration and clarity. Delightfully illustrated with more than 20 drawings of famous masters.

464 pages, 216 diagrams

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DAVID McKAY COMPANY, Inc., 225 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. Alexander, 31/2-11/2. M. Blaine, D. V.

Hopper and R. G. Wade tied for second with $2\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}$ each. Six players engaged in this event.

In the first British Lightning Championship Tournament, an open event in which 28 players contested 18 Swiss rounds, Dr. Paul List took top honors with the fine score of 15½-2½. Dr. List (65 years old) settled in England about 16 years ago, but, since he never became a naturalized citizen, was ineligible for the title.

Another sterling performance in this tourney was recorded by Sgt. K. R. Smith of the United States, who, together with L. W. Barden and A. Y. Green, scored 13-4 and was awarded second prize on S.-B. totals. Smith distinguished himself several months ago by winning the British Major Open Tournament.

Barden and Green tied for third, which in this case meant tying for the British title. In a 5 game play-off, Barden scored 3-2 to become the first British champion at 10 seconds per move.

France

S. Popiel, 9-2, won the championship of Paris.

Holland

The championship of Friesland went for the seventeenth time to Haje Kramer. His tally was 5½-½, one point ahead of Van Der Tol.

Hungary

In tribute to the memory of the talented Hungarian master Charousek, a tournament was recently held in Budapest. Florian and Szily tied for first and second, while Ban and Barcza shared third and fourth.

Ireland

W. D. Kerr and G. J. Boyd jointly won the Ulster title.

Scotland

Premier honors in the first division of the Glasgow Chess League were acquired by the Jewish Institute Chess Club.

In the annual match between the Glasgow and College Clubs, the former was successful with 6.4.

USSR

David Bronstein is back in the news with an outstanding $12\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$ victory in the strong Moscow championship. Lilienthal and Simagin tied for second and third with $10\frac{1}{2}\cdot4\frac{1}{2}$ each, while Baranov and Flohr divided third and fourth with 9-6 each.

Wales

The Cardiff Chess Club defeated the Port Talbot YMCA in the final round of the South Wales Chess Association and thereby won the challenge cup for the third successive year.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

New England: September 4-7

Three Championships at 316 Huntington Avenue YMCA, Boston 15, Massachusetts: 6 rd. SS Tmt in A, B and Women's, start 7:30 pm, Sept. 4; EF for A is \$10; for B, \$5; for Women, \$3; each plus \$1 for NECA membership. \$8 start at \$100, Also Speed Championship (EF 50c): write to H, Lyman, 741 Morton St., Mattapan 26, Mass.

New Jersey September 4-7

New Jersey Annual Open at Northern Valley Chess Club, 360 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. 7 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$3 plus \$2 forfeit fee & membership in NJCA and USCF; trophies & \$\$ (\$250, of which \$125 goes as travel award for tourney entry which promotes U. S. chess): write to S. Wooldridge, Northern Valley C. C.

Pennsylvania: September 4-7

15th Pennsylvania State CF Annual Tournament at Yorktowne Hotel, York. Pa. Open to Penn residents, members of Penn CC: 7 rd. SS Tmt; trophy & \$\$. Rapid Transit on Sept. 4 PM: write to J. C. Bortner, 31 S. Duke St., York, Pa.

Southwest: September 5-7

Southwestern Open Championship at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas: SS Tmt with \$\$; registration, morning of 5th: write to M. M. Williams, 2d National Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

California: September 5-7

California Open Championship at Hotel Sainte Claire, San Jose, California: 7 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$5, plus membership in California CF (\$2.50); open to all; \$\$; Rd. I at 10 AM, Sept. 5: write to Harry G. Shaw, 1227 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose 25, California.

Georgia: September 5-7

1953 Georgia Chess Championship at the Lanier Hotel, Macon, Georgia: 6 rd. SS Tmt; Trophies; EF \$3 (includes GCA membership): write to T. C, Kindel, 2231 Belvedere Ave. S. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

Louisiana: September 5-7

8th Annual LCA State Championship at the YMCA, Baton Rouge: write to A. L. McAuley, 4225 South Liberty, New Orleans, La.

Ohio: September 5-7

Ohio CF Annual Tournament at the Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio: 5 rd. SS Tmt; \$\$ & trophy; open to Ohio residents: write to Ross Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.

West Virginia: September 5-7

Annual State Congress at the YMCA, 6th Avenue & 11th Street, Huntington, W. Va. Championship (open to all) EF \$5; West Virginia "Open" ("designed for less ambitious") EF \$3; Junior Championship (for under 21) EF none; SS Tmt or RR Tmt; 2 rd. 5th; 3 rd. 6th; 1 rd. 7th; registration noon Sept. 5.

North Carolina: Oct. 30-Nov. 1

North Carolina Open at Community Center, Wilmington, North Carolina: 5 or 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$3 plus membership in NCCA or in USCF, starts 7:30 PM; open to all; \$\$: write to Dr. N. M. Hornstein, Southport, North Carolina.

California Tournaments

The California Tournament given in the *Tournament Calendar* above is the same as reported last issue as "Annual California State CF Championship." It is the "Open."

As may be of interest to our readers, the California State Championship is run regularly at the same time and at the opposite end of the state (Los Angeles for this year). It is restricted to California players who have survived elimination tournaments, with the "Open" and State winners of the year before automatically seeded. As there were State co-winners last year, both are seeded this year.

The eliminations are conducted as fol-

Northern California and Southern California each have a championship tournament, from which three qualify for the state finals. The Central Valley Chess League also qualifies one man in its own tournament (at Modesto, August 8-9, this year).

Before the North and the South groups leave their halves of the state, each man plays all others in his group, getting those games out of the way. He finishes at the finals by playing each man in the group from the other half of the state.

This scheme reduces travelling costs.

VIEWS ON NEWS

of the U.S. Chess Championship

A FTER SOME YEARS, during which the preliminary and semi-final qualifying rounds for the three year program for the U. S. Championship were not held, the United States Chess Federation has announced a new program for the U. S. title.

Instead of the regional qualification system, capped by a round robin final, as voted originally by the USCF, this program sets up a "National Candidates Tournament," to be held in the Jefferson Ballroom of the Adelphia Hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, beginning September 11th of this year. The tournament is to be a ten round Swiss System with play starting at 7:30 PM daily, adjourned games at 9 AM the next morning.

The winner of this tournament will not be Champion but merely authorized as Challenger to meet the present Champion, Larry Evans, in a match for the championship. The prizes in the tournament, as announced so far, are three: the first,

\$250. The entry fee is \$25.

Invited to participate are those who have been rated by the USCF as experts, masters and higher (i.e. Senior Masters and Grandmasters). Invitations were mailed, we understand, to all such rated

players in July of this year.

The new program is a radical departure from the three year program which was proposed and approved in due order at an annual business meeting of the USCF. The process there permitted any player in the United States to compete locally to represent his community in the regional qualification tournaments and to work up, if able, to a final tournament along with other such winners, winners in the U. S. "Open" in intervening years and the current Champion.

Editor Horowitz has expressed his views on this departure in reply to National Tournament Committeeman William A. Ruth, who graciously tendered him the invitation to the National Tournament, as

follows:

Mr. I. A. Horowitz New York, New York Dear Al.

Will you enter and repeat your '36 victory?

Bill

Mr. William A. Ruth Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Dear Bill,

I certainly appreciate your personal invitation to participate in the United States Championship Tournament at Philadelphia. Alluding, as you did, to one of the highlights of my career—Philadelphia 1936—I associate only pleasant memories with your fair city. Since I am engaged to play in the United States Open Championship at Milwaukee, however, and, since I can devote just so much time to chess tournaments during the course of the year, I must respectfully decline.

The purpose of this communication, moreover, is not only to advise you that I will not play. That is a trifling matter. It is also to voice my opinion of the proposed conduct and arrangement of your tournament. I am sorry to say that I cannot see eye with the powers that be in their new designs for this

traditional event.

To begin with, as I understand it, your tournament will be run under the Swiss System, as in contradistinction to the Round Robin, which prevailed heretofore. I believe you will agree that, as a true test of playing strength, no other system compares favorably with the Round Robin; that the Swiss is an expedient, a way of accommodating many players within a short space of time.

To suit many players is indeed practical. The long run effects of such an action is bound to be beneficial. Nobody inured with the missionary zeal of the chessplayer will gainsay this noble goal. But, to do so at the expense of good chess and a fair test when the title of Chess Champion of the United States is at stake, is another story. There can be no compomise with principle with the highest honor of the land in view. A Round Robin is imperative.

There is a second point, too, about the Philadelphia tournament which raises a question in my mind. As I understand it, the winner of this event is to play a match with Larry Evans, the present Champion, to determine the United States Championship. In other words, the Philadelphia tournament is a candidates' tournament.

I do not wish to argue the pros and cons of such a plan. There is much to be said for and against it. Certainly, however, I see no justification in granting the present champion a vested interest which he did not earn. At best, if it is the consensus of opinion of the chess players who have a vital interest in the title to make a change from the status quo, such a change should be made; but only after each player has had an equal opportunity to play under the new conditions. Under no circumstances should a player be re-

warded retroactively for no valid reason.

There is still another thought which must be borne in mind. When Frank Marshall willed the title of United States Champion to the chessplayers at large, he specifically stated that henceforth the title was to be determined by tournament play. The idea of a candidates' tournament and a match is a base violation of Marshall's intent.

Another feature of your tournament which contrasts unfavorably with those of the past is the method of selecting your contestants. There has been much talk and even a little action up to now in attempting to attain adequate representation from all parts of the United States. The present tournament excludes non-rated players and those who have had little chance to build up their ratings. This is tantamount to scuttling the works.

And even so, there is still another point about the Philadelphia tournament which strikes me adversely. As I understand it, the entry fee is \$25 and the prize fund is practically nil. This is an incongruous state of affairs, far different from any of the United States Championship tournaments held heretofore. In the past, the entry fee was low and the prizes were high. Why this abrupt turnabout?

I cannot help but feel that this is a direct slap in the face of the pros and semi-pros who comprise the vast majority of the better players of this country. And I can only think that this measure will definitely lower the standard of chess in this country.

Only recently, I observed a number of the stronger, younger players scurrying to raise their carfare to Milwaukee and reckoning on every conceivable way to pinch a penny to make ends meet there. How does this jibe with your action? Are you not interested in maintaining a high standard of chess?

In this connection, I feel that the authority which goes with the promotion of a tournament of such stature as yours also embraces responsibility. It is your responsibility to raise sufficient funds to entice the best chessplayers of the United States.

On the contrary, if you feel that you cannot do this, you may still run your tournament. And you may run it without prizes or objection from anyone. If you limit your responsibility, you also limit your scope. Why not call your tournament one for the United States Amateur Championship?

Sincerely yours, I. A. Horowitz

Game of the Month

CHESS PLAYERS are accustomed to solving riddles. So I feel free, therefore, to start off here with a little puzzle myself.

Every chess tournament comes into being through the collective action of three forces: first, the theoretical planning; second, the overcoming of financial obstacles; and, third, the practical effectuation.

As regards the international competition at Vevey, each of these forces were embodied in a single individual. There was someone who had conceived the idea of this contest, someone who contrived to secure the funds for it and someone who engineered its organization. When it is now further made known that these three persons were Szabados, the president of the Italian Chess Federation, Nagler, the vice-president of the Zurich Chess Association, and the writer of these notes, you should not find it difficult to determine which function each respective member of this triumvirate exercised. It is, in fact, not difficult, but you have very likely guessed wrong, anyhow. Entirely excusable, because one would naturally ascribe the role dealing with the finances to the Italian representative. Not so, however, for this Maecenas' turn does not come around until next year when the tournament is scheduled to take place in Italy.

On this occasion, it was the American authoress, Miss Claire Benedict, residing in Lucerne who, upon the writer's invitation, made the royal gesture and by so doing has aligned herself with the as yet very limited, but therefore not less esteemed, society of chess patronesses.

THE TOURNAMENT ITSELF on Pelerin Mountain (just above Vevey) has proven a success, for the organizers as well as for The Netherlands.

It is quite remarkable how the initial results will place a definite stamp upon the succeeding performances. It was a foregone conclusion that the Belgian team, in the absence of O'Kelly and Lemaire, would be the weakest; but it came as a surprise that the Italians, with Szabados, Paoli, Porreca, Giustolisi and Norcia, did not prove equal to the others. Switzerland defeated this strong Italian congregation by 41/2-1/2, with the element of luck, no doubt, playing a great part. And then the other teams fell upon the Italians like a pack of famished wolves with the result that they were forced to pocket two additional, severe defeats against Austria and The Netherlands.

By contrast, France, rated as one of the weak sisters, started off auspiciously by drawing with Holland and then put up several more good fights. Among these must be counted particularly a meritorious draw against our most dangerous competitor, the Austrian team. That feat, indeed, insured the Dutch

The Netherlands team has an outstanding performance behind it. We started as the favorite (which always makes it a bit difficult) but, having overcome our early falterings, we steered a straight course for first place with the handsome score of 70%.

The most trying day was the penultimate. For we faced the task of having to beat our southern neighbors (Belgium) by the largest possible margin in game points in order to catch up with our deficit against the Austrian team.

It is really to be deplored that at Vevey, as well as at Helsinki, it was the total points in games, and not the total victories in matches, which determined final standings. For, as a result, encounters with weaker representatives deteriorated into fierce contests for measly half-points, protracted beyond that stage of the game when the ultimate win had become a certainty.

As a consequence, in the match with Belgium, I found myself forced continually to counter-act the repetitious drawing machinations applied by my goodnatured opponent—yet without inner conviction on my part that my repudiation of the draw was at all justified. The way things happen sometimes, however, this seemingly barren experience proved fruitful. Under the pressure of com-



Dr. Max Euwe.
Former World Champion

pulsion, a series of remarkable combinations sprang up, attesting anew to the inexhaustibility of the game of chess.

No matter how unpretentious positions may appear, a probing examination is always likely to bring something special to light.

Vevey, 1953 SLAV DEFENSE* (by transposition)

Dr. M. Euwe	A. Dunkelblum	
Holland	Belgium	
White	Black	
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	
2 P-Q4	P-B3	
3 N-QB3	P-Q4	
4 N-B3	PxP	

The Slav Accepted, by transposition.

5 P-QR4 B-B4

5 P-QR4 B-B4 6 P-K3 P-K3 7 BxP B-QN5

And the game has settled into orthodox and established usage.

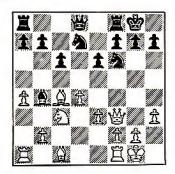
8 0-0	0-0
9 Q-K2	B-N5
10 P-R3	QBxN

Black chooses what is presumably the simplest way to equalize.

11 QxB QN-Q2

*PCO: p. 200, col. 121; MCO: p. 192, col. 4-Ed.

Here he plans, after 12 R-Q1, 12 . . . P-K4, to lead into the precedent established by the Reshevsky-Smyslov game (World Championship, Moscow, 1948-CHESS REVIEW, page 8, July, 1948).



12 N-K4

An improvisation, expressly intended to steer away from the beaten paths of theory. Whether or not there is any special merit in the text move cannot very well be deduced from this single

> Q-K2 12

Black continues to plot for . . . P-K4. 12 . . . P-K4 at once has the drawback that, after 13 PxP, NxP 14 NxN†, Black is burdened with a doubled Pawn.

13 P-QN3

This developing maneuver is made possible thanks to White's preceding move.

13

 $N \times N$

Here also 13 . . . P-K4 has minor objections after 14 B-N2, PxP 15 NxN†.

> 14 QxN 15 B-N2

P-K4 B-Q3

After 15 . . . PxP 16 QxP, N-B3, the White Bishops exert a disagreeable pressure on Black's King position.

16 KR-Q1

Inferior is 16 PxP, BxP as it imposes further, compulsory exchanges upon White, in view of Black's threat: 17 . . . B-R7†.

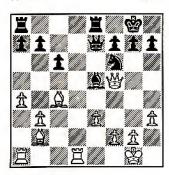
> 16 . . . 17 Q-B5

N-B3 KR-K1

17 . . . P-K5 also comes in for consideration, but then White retains a slight, yet distinct, positional advantage with 18 P-Q5, NxP 19 BxN, PxB 20 RxP.

18 PxP

BxP



19 B-R3

The end-game advantage after 19 BxB, QxB 20 QxQ, RxQ does not signify much.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

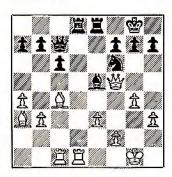
Therefore, White enters upon a different course, whereby his K5-QR1 diagonal must, alas, be abandoned to the hostile Bishop.

> 19 . . . 20 QR-B1

White threatens 21 P-B4, but the parry is easy.

> 20 21 P-KN4

OR-01



White chooses the last move as the only way to be threatening something at least: P-N5 and P-N6.

21

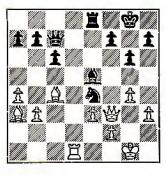
Not first 21 . . . P-KR3 as then, after 22 P-R4, 22 . . . P-KN3 is no longer feasible (23 QxP†).

> 22 Q-B3 23 RxR

RxR† N-K5

P-KN3

23 . . . R-Q1 recommends itself strongly here; for, after 24 RxR†, QxR, Black need not fear 25 P-N5, having the reply, 25 . . . N-Q4, available.



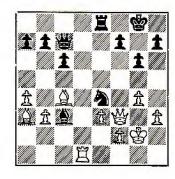
24 K-N2

White thus puts the Knight under attack.

24

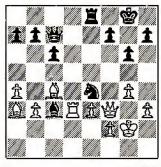
B-B6

Black does not have it easy. For example, 24 . . . B-B3 does not work on account of 25 B-Q3, And 24 . . . N-Q3 fails against 25 BxN, BxB 26 RxB. Fairly satisfactory, however, is 24 . . . N-N4 25 Q-K2, N-K3,



25 R-Q3

The crisis approaches. If 25 . . . N-Q7, the follow-up of 26 QxPt, QxQ 27 BxQt, KxB 28 RxB is not feasible because of 28 . . . N-NS! But White has something better: 25 . . . N-Q7 26 RxN, BxR 27 Q-B6! (threatening 28 B-N2), P-B4 (to answer 28 B-N2 with 28 . . . Q-B3†) 28 BxCBP! Q-B3† 29 QxQ, PxQ 30 BxRP, with the end-game in White's favor.



25 B-B3?

It is evident that 25 . . . B-K8 26 R-Q4! produces nothing for Black: 26 NxP 27 R-B4 -or 26 . . . BxP 27 RxN, RxR 28 QxB.

But stronger than the text is 25 . . . P-QR3 (threatening 26 . . . P-QN4), although the tension continues after 26 P-R5! Black cannot then play 26 . . . BxP in view of the sequence: 27 R-Q4, N-N4 28 Q-B6, N-K3 29 B-N2! (29 . . . Q-K2 30 R-Q8!!).

26 Q-B4!

QxQ

This exchange is considerably to White's advantage; but it is forced, as 26 . . . R-K4 fails against 27 B-N2.

27 PxQ



An intriguing position which is presumably won for White because of Black's inability to oppose the penetration to his second rank, without damaging concessions.

The main line is 2 . . . R-Q1 28 P-N5, B-Q5 29 K-B3 (after 29 P-B3, N-B6 30 B-B5, N-K7! Black can manage), NxBP (on 29 . . . N-B6, 30 B-B5 is decisive) 30 R-Q2, NxP 31 B-B5, B-B3!

Here three courses with excellent winning chances are open to White:

- 1) 32 R-R2, NxP† 33 PxN, BxP 34 BxRP;
- 2) 32 RxR†, BxR 33 BxRP, NxP† 34 PxN, BxP 35 B-N6;
- 3) 32 RxRf, BxR 33 B-K3, followed by 34 K-N2 or K-N3.

It is difficult to judge which of these. courses merits the preference; but it is certain that 27 . . . R-Q1 is better than what now follows.

B-K2

K_B12

28 , , . ,

Black's last loses without chance of recovery.

With 28 . . . BxB and its follow-up, a supreme effort can be ventured which demands White's closest attention.

For example, 29 BxP†, K-B1 30 BxR, KxB 31 RxNP, P-QR4 32 RxP, N-Q7 33 R-KN7, NxP 34 RxP, P-B4, and now, if 35 P-R4, P-B5 36 P-R5, P-B6 37 P-R6, Black wins with 37 . . . P-B7 38 P-R7, B-N7! 39 R-QB6, P-B8(Q) 40 RxQ, NxR.

At move 37, however, White has a winning line with 37 R-QB6, B-B4 38 P-R6, K-B2 39 P-N5, P-B7 40 P-N6†, etc.

29 P-B3

This in-between move was probably overlooked by Black. After 29 RxP? BxB 30 RxP†, the draw by perpetual check becomes incumbent upon White.

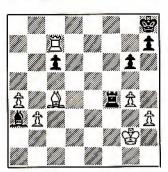
20 ByB

Or 29 . . . N-B6 30 B-N2, N-Q4 31 BxN, PxB 32 RxNP, B-B4 33 B-K5 or 33 B-B6.

30 RxP†	K-N1
31 RxNP§	K-R1
32 PxN	RxP
33 RXQRP	RxP

In view of the Bishops of opposite colors, White's Pawn plus does not carry much weight; but his positional superiority does.

34 R-QB7



34 P-N4

34 . . . R-B3 fails against 35 P-N5, R-Q3 36 R-B8†, with mate to follow!

35 R×P R-Q5 36 P-R5 R-Q3 37 R×R

The rest is easy:

37	BxR
38 P-R6	B-N1
39 K-B3	K-N2
40 K-K4	K-B3
41 K-Q5	Resigns

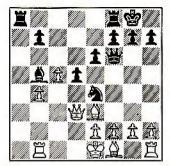
Chess Caviar

AUSTRIAN CHAMPIONSHIP, 1952

White's loss of time exposes him to a profound and original sacrifice.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Α.	Beni				Schuech
\mathbf{W}	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	9	P-QN4	N/4-K5
2	P-QB4	P~K3	10	QB2	P-QR4!
3	N-QB3	B-N5	11	QR-N1	PxP
4	Q-B2	0-0	12	PxP	P-Q4
5	N-B3	P-B4	13	N-N5	B-Q2
6	PxP	N-R3	14	NxN	N×N
7	P-QR3	BxN†	15	P-B5	B-R5
8	QxB	NxP	16	Q-Q3	Q-B3
			17	B-K3	B-N4!!



18 QxB R-R8 20 QxR R-R1! 19 Q-Q3 RxR† Resigns

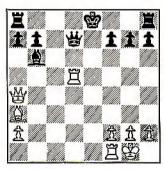
White is helpless against the coming . . . R-R8.

GERMANY-SWITZERLAND, 1952

Modern players are so unfamiliar with the Evans that they fall into traps dating back to Morphy's time.

EVANS GAMBIT

Dr	Lehma	nn			Mueller
1	P-K4	P-K4	11	B-R3!	N-QR4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	12	NxP	NxB
3	B-B4	B-B4	13	Q-R4†	B-Q2
4	P-QN4	BxP	14	QxN	B-K3
5	P-B3	B-R4	15	P-Q5!	BxP
6	P-Q4	PxP	16	Q-R4†	P-B3
7	0-0	B-N3	17	QR-Q1	N-Q2
8	PxP	P-Q3	18	NxN	QxN
9	N-B3	N-B3?	19	NxB	PxN
10	P-K5!	PxP	20	RxP!	Resigns



20 . . . QxQ 21 R-K1† leads to mate.

NEW SOUTH WALES CHAMPIONSHIP, 1952

The Steinitz Defense has probably given rise to more quick trappy finishes than any other line in the Ruy Lopez.

RUY LOPEZ

K. Madjaric				G. Jacobso		
1	P-K4	P-K4	6	N-B3	PxP	
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	7	NxP	N×N	
3	B-N5	N-B3	8	QxN	BxB	
4	0-0	P-Q3	9	NxB	Q-Q2?	
5	P-Q4	B-Q2	10	P-K5!	P-B4	
			11	Q-QR4!		



11 N-Q4 12 R-Q1! P-QR3 13 NxP†! Resigns

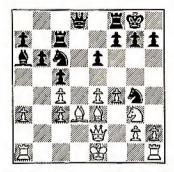
Believe it or not, Black comes out a piece down: 13 . . . BxN 14 QxQ†, KxQ 15 RxN and the pin wins for White!

UTRECHT, 1938

White's two Bishops play a sorry role in this one.

NIMZQ-INDIAN DEFENSE

J.	Muilwijl	k		E. S	panjaard
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	8	B-K3	P-QN3
2	P-QB4	P-K3	9	B-Q3	0-0
3	N-QB3	B-N5	10	N-K2	B-R3
4	P-QR3	BxN†	11	N-N3	R-81
5	PxB	P-Q3	12	PxP?	QPxP
6	P-B3	P-B4	13	P-B4	R-B2
7	P-K4	N-B3	14	Q-K2	N-KN5!



15 B-KN1 Q-B3! 17 P-K5 QNxP! 16 Q-Q2 R-Q1 18 PxN QxP† Resigns

For, if 19 N-K2, BxP 20 BxB, RxQ 21 KxR, Q-K5 with an easy win.



by I. A. HOROWITZ

How to win în the Middle Game

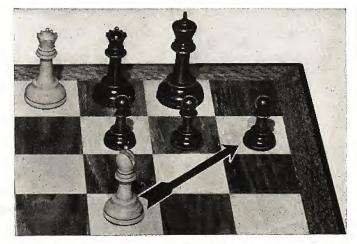
REMOVAL OF A GUARD

The forces of the chessboard are interlinked in varying degrees, either directly or remotely. Hence even a single move affects the correlation of all the units. Between certain units, too, there is sometimes a close, direct tie: one protects the other or the movement of one clears a path to the other. In just these circumstances, the tactical motif, the removal of a guard, is born.

The dynamics of this motif are simple: attack a defending unit, compel its retreat (or capture) and then pick off the defenseless unit.

In the application of this motif, particularly, there come to the fore those elementary tactics: the capture, the check and the threat. Such forcing moves set off the combination after it has been prepared.

Removal of a guard is close kin to the motif previously discussed (page 202, July issue), the overworked piece. In fact, the distinction between them is hairline. In the case of the overworked piece, the defending unit is not necessarily attacked; it is



Removal of a guard by a check: The Black Queen is lost after 1 BxP† as the Queen's protection is removed by the attack on its guardian King.

simply overtaxed, with at least one more burden than it can handle. In the removal of a guard, the defending piece is actually impelled away (or removed) from its ward.

The Vulnerable Guard

The following position from a master game is a set up. Black's Rook defends the Bishop which is under attack by White's Knight. The course is easy.



White to Play and Win

1 K-N3

Resigns

As the Rook cannot be protected, it must move. If it abandons the Bishop, the removal of the guard has been accomplished, and 2 NxB follows.

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

The combination is augmented here by a second motif; for 1... R-Q5, the only move to protect the Bishop, fails against 2 N-B5† (both Knight fork and discovered attack, either of which is quite sufficient to win).

Out at First

This setting looks like the beginning of a struggle. Lo and behold! It is the end. White cannot make first base.



Black to Play and Win

Black wins with one pitch:

1

Resigns

White's Knight has been guarding a most vulnerable square in his camp—KB3. Without his Knight, White's game is lost; yet, if White strikes back, he strikes out: 2 BxQ, N-B6†! 3 K-B1, B-N4† 4 Q-B4, BxQ mate.

QxN!!

Preparing the Motif

In the following position, there is no vulnerable guard, and White is, moreover, in deadly peril of 1... QxP† and 2... QxP mate. Time, it seems, is of the essence.

Yet, strangely enough, White is able successfully to project a maneuver which seems elaborate enough. Our theme is the removal of a guard, but here the tie that binds must first be constructed and then destroyed.

It is all done, both the construction and the destruction, not by mirrors, but by that most forceful of elementary tactics: the check.



White to Play and Win

1 Q-B2†

Black does not play 1 . . . P-N3 as the further exposure of his King leads to an even clearer loss. One way of winning is 2 R-Q7†, K-N1 3 Q-B4†, and mate follows.

Now, however, Black's King and Queen are tied to each other.

2 R-R8†

Resigns

For, on 2 . . . KxR, 3 QxQ. The guard has been destroyed.

Piercing an Illusion

The motif of the removal of a guard is a simple one in essence; but, for some instances, the eye must be trained to see it. The following setting is not difficult but illusive.

Black's King-side barrier seems unyielding. Yet it is actually vulnerable on the obviously open King Bishop file.



White to Play and Win

The winning method becomes manifest when, despite appearances, one analyzes the defense, Black's Knight at Q1, and seeks the means to remove that guard.

1 N-K6!!

This is a direct attack on the guard,

supplemented by one on the Queen (an elaborate use of the Knight fork).

Resigns

Black's best, if not strongest, move. For, if he moves his Queen, then 2 NxN removes the guard and the Bishop Pawn falls, and Black's position falls with it. If 1 . . . PxN, Black falls in with a tactical motif known as line clearance, leading to 2 Q-B8†, K-R2 3 Q-R6†, K-N1 4 R-B8 mate. And, if 1 . . . NxN, 2 QxP†, followed by 3 QxN/6, leaves Black's position in shambles.

For convenience in fitting to space, the series departs here from the announced order of tactical motifs. But "X-Ray Attack" and "Trapped Man" will be given in the next issue.

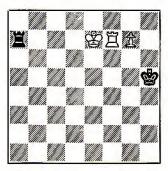
QUEENING COMBINATIONS

When a Pawn reaches the eighth rank, according to the laws of chess, it must be promoted. It must become an added piece of the same color (any piece, except of course a King). While this law is mandatory, it is indeed a blessing. For greater material gain can hardly be wrought in any other way than to convert a Pawn into a Queen.

Hence, when a Pawn can advance unmolested, it normally does so, and queens. And when a Pawn is passed (i.e. is unimpeded by adverse Pawns) or far advanced, it sets the stage for queening combinations. These embrace a number of ideas in which the key is to clear the path for the Pawn. The nature of the ideas ranges from the seemingly elementary, effecting a final Pawn push on a comparatively unobstructed board, to the surprisingly complex, securing the new Queen by sacrificial combinations on a cluttered board. An example from each extreme will suffice to indicate the types and their diversity.

Elemental Queening

White's problem in the following position is to queen his Pawn, For all the apparent simplicity of the position, it is a mighty task.



White to Play and Win

On the move and but one square from queening, White yet has a subsidiary problem to solve: to escape checks without prejudice to his Pawn.

1 K-B6

R-R3†

Black must check. For, on 1 . . . R-R1 2 R-B8, there is no way to prevent the Pawn from queening.

2 K-B5!

Important. On, say, 2 K-K5, Black has 2 . . . R-KN3, followed by . . . K-R3, and the Pawn falls.

2

R-R4†

. . . .

Forced. Against 2 . . . R-KN3, there is a mating gimmick: 3 P-N8(Q), RxQ 4 R-R7 mate.

3 K-B41

R-R5t

Against 3 . . . R-KN4, there is another gimmick: 4 R-B5 pins Black's Rook, and the Pawn queens.

4 K-B3

R-R6†

On 3 . . . R-KN5, White enforces a different pin: 4 R-B5†, K-R5 5 R-B4, and then the Pawn queens.

5 K-N2

R-R7†

6 R-B2!

Resigns

The subsidiary problem is solved and, with it, the primary one. For, after 6 . . . R-R1 7 R-B8, again Black can only check, and White can now counter with the standard routine, an advance upon the Rook by the King (e.g. K-B3-K4-Q5, etc.). Then, after the checks have been exhausted, the Pawn will queen,

In this example, the new Queen may indeed be taken (if Black switches his Rook to the King Knight file) but then White wins the capturing Rook for a decisive, material gain,

Complex Queening

In the following position, White has a deficit of Rook versus two pieces, and he can reckon only on his advanced Pawns.

Yet, if ever a Pawn appeared to be dead in its tracks, White's Queen Pawn is that one. White's Q8 is under adequate surveillance: a Black Bishop blockades at Q1; a Black Rook observes at QN1; and a Black Knight commands Q7surely, an insuperable barrier. And White's Queen Rook Pawn seems to play no part in this scene (e.g., 1 PxP, RxP 2 R-B8, R-Q2, and Black holds everything).

A little legerdemain, however, and Black's men go poof!



White to Play and Win

1 R-B8!!

RxR

Forced.

2 R-K8†!!

NxR

Now Q7 has been cleared.

3 P-Q7

N-Q3

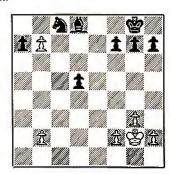
But Black still covers the queening square.

4 PxR(Q)

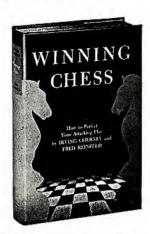
5 PxP!!!

NXQ Resigns

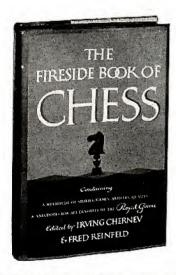
Note the potency of the double queening threat. This rare attribute of the Pawn makes good a combination in which a double Rook sacrifice and a Pawn fork with the threat of queening cleared the path for the puny Rook Pawn.



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UNDERPROMOTION

So potent is the Queen that, in the normal course of affairs, a Pawn is unhesitatingly promoted to a Queen. But there are times—few and far between—when it is advantageous to underpromote a Pawn—to a Knight, a Bishop or a Rook, instead of a Queen.

These instances arise out of various, special considerations. For one, a Queen may be too much force—or just enough, that is, to create a stalemate. In others, the promotion of a Pawn to a Knight may lead to a check and hence to the gain of a necessary tempo. Or it may lead to a fork and material gain.

The examples below illustrate the diversity of this rare, tactical motif.

Winning by an Eye-lash

The first position is a classic. White has but a puny Pawn again a Rook. Surely, a loss! But not so; for the Pawn is far advanced and, if White succeeds in promoting it to a Queen, it is certainly a win. For a Queen beats a Rook. Well, maybe. Let's see!



White to Play and Win

1 P-B7

R-Q3f

. . . .

Black's defense is limited; he must stave off queening as long as possible.

2 K-N5!

Necessary. On any other move, Black at least secures the draw: e.g., 2 K-N7, R-Q2, pinning and winning the Pawn for the Rook, Or 2 K-R5, R-QB3, and Black actually wins. Or 2 K-B5, R-Q8, followed by 3 . . . R-QB8(†) and a sure draw.

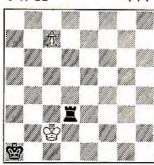
2 3 K-N4

R-Q4†

N-114

Again, no other move will do for White, If King back to N5, Black repeats the position and no progress has been made. On other moves, Black employs the same defenses as above.

3 R-Q5† 4 K-N3 R-Q6† 5 K-B2



Now it appears that all is over; for Black is out of checks, his Rook is en prise and the Pawn must Queen. But—

5 R-Q5!!

An elegant defense! If 6 P-B8 (Q), Black forces the issue with 6 . . . R-B5† 7 QxR stalemate!

6 P-B8(R)!!!

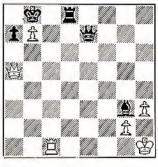
An unusual example of winning by underpromoting. By making the Pawn a Rook, White forestalls the stalemate defense and also threatens checkmate, by 7 R-R8. Black has no choice; he must play:

6 7 K–N3 R-QR5 Resigns

For White threatens 8 KxR as well as 8 R-B1 checkmate. The Rook must fall.

Winning by an Idea

At first sight, White's position looks lost in the following diagram. Black has an extra piece and can mount mating threats. But Black is lost! For it is White's move.



White to Play and Win

With his move, White enforces a combination both profound and subtle.

1 R-B8†!

RxR

If 1 . . . KxP, 2 RxR decides; but now 2 $PxR(Q)\dagger$ simply loses the new Queen (or a Pawn net), doesn't it?

2 QxP†!!!

This nearly inconceivable idea wins. And yet the Rook and Queen sacrifices serve merely to set up a modest underpromotion!

2 KxQ

On 2 . . . K-B2, 3 PxR(Q)‡ nets a Queen plus for White.

3 PxR(N)†! Resigns

Now White picks off the Queen, then wins with his two Pawns plus.

The Right Perspective

Time and again, the question arises: what is the best method of acquiring tactical proficiency. Is it essential to fortify oneself with tomes? The answer is a simple "no." The best way to learn chess is to play, play and play. Booklore helps. But there are literally at least a hundred tactics in the average game of chess, and it is clear that a few games will cover more than a library of volumes. Books stimulate ideas; play crystallizes them. There is no substitute for play.

by HANS KMOCH

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

ROUMANIA, 1953 Bucharest International First Brilliancy Prize

In so strong and long a tournament as this one, the first brilliancy prize goes usually to a game of more grandeur than the following has to offer. This statement is not meant to belittle Spassky's fine performance. His combination is brilliant and surprising, and it gains impressiveness from the tender age of sixteen of its author.

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

PCO: page :	296, col. 1	95; MCO: p. 204,	col. 19
O. Barda		B. \$	passky
Norway		Soviet	Union
White			Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 P-KN3	B-N2
2 N-KB3	P-B4	5 B-N2	0-0
3 P-Q5	P-KN3	6 O-O	P-Q3
		7 P-KR3	

Only White could tell what he intended with this move. Either 7 P-B4 or 7 N-B3 is better.

7	P-QN4!
8 P-QR4	B-N2!

The center Pawn is more important than the Knight Pawn. Black has seized the initiative.

9 N-R2

White's 7 P-KR3 proves to have some advantage after all, but a bleak advantage it is.

There is no better protection for the Queen Pawn. 9 P-K4, NxKP 10 PxP, P-QR3 11 PxP, NxRP 12 P-B4 also leaves White with the inferior game since his Queen Knight Pawn is backward. Even so, however, it seems to me that White has better fighting chances in this line than in the game.

9	P-QR3	13 P-N3	N-R3
10 PxP	PxP	14 B-N2	N-B2
11 RxR	BxR	15 P-K4	B-N2
12 N-R3	Q-Q2	16 Q-K2	R-R1

Black threatens to win a Pawn with 17 . . . KNxQP 18 BxB, KxB 19 PxN, RxN. Hence White's next move.

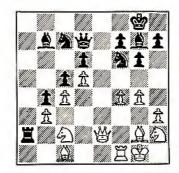
17 B-B1	R-R2
18 P-KB4	P-K3!
19 P-B4	P-N5
20 N-B2	

PCO reterences are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

Black's advantage is growing . . .

20					PxP
21	K	PXP			R-R7!
and	he	has	a	hidden	threat.
00	-	1142			

. . . which White overlooks, Correct is $22\ \mathrm{R-B2}.$



22 KNxQP!!

Black puts his Knight into a pin; but there is no way of taking advantage of it, for White.

The immediate threat is 23 . . . N-B6.

23 PxN

23 BxN, NxB makes no essential difference, 23 Q-Q2 is frustrated by 23 . . . N-K6! or by 23 . . . B-Q5†! 24 K-R1, B-K6 25 Q-Q3, NxP 26 RxN, BxB† 27 KxB, BxB, And 23 Q-Q3 does not help either because of 23 . . . B-QR3! 24 BxN, NxB 25 QxN, RxN.

23 B-QR3

The main point of Black's combination. He gets a Rook and a Pawn for two minor pieces in a strong position in which he can expect to pick up another Pawn soon.

24 Q-Q1		BxR
25	BxB	

White gives up the Queen Pawn without a fight. That is entirely hopeless. 25 NxB is a must.

25	N×P
26 QxN	RxN
27 B-K3	Q-K3!

Black forces the exchange of Queens or the win of a third Pawn. In either case, Black wins easily, thanks to his great majority on the Queen-side.

28	Q-R8†	BB1	35	QxQ†	R×Q
29	B-B2	QxQNP	36	N-B6†	BxN
30	P-N5	R-B8!	37	PxB	R-R6
31	K-N2	Q-R6	38	B-K1	P-N6
32	Q-Q5	R-R8!	39	B-B3	R-R7†
33	N-N4	Q-R1!	40	K-B3	R-Q87
34	B-B4	B-N2		Resigns	

ARGENTINA, 1953

Mar del Plata International

A Must

Despite all the games from the Mar del Plata tournament which we have given, we cannot skip this one: the fine victory which tournament winner Gligorich scored over his premier rival.

Brief annotations will do, however, as the game follows general lines which have been discussed lately in this department.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 27	3, col. 122;	MCO	: p. 89,	note (a)
M. Najdorf			s.	Gligorich
Argentina			Y	ugoslavia
White				Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5	N-B3	0-0
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	6	B-K2	P-K4
3 N-QB3	B-N2	7	0-0	N-B3
4 P-K4	P-Q3	8	P-Q5	

As for 8 B-K3, see Reshevsky—Najdorf, Game 3, page 216, July issue.

8	N-K2
9 N-K1	N-Q2
10 N-Q3	

A superficial move. Correct is 10 B-K3 (see Taimanov — Bronstein, page 119, April, 1953, CHESS REVIEW).

10	P-KB4
11 P-B3	P-B5
12 B-Q2	

The consequences of White's 10th move now appear: his Queen Bishop ought to stand at KB2, and it takes an extra tempo now to get it there.

12	P-KN4	16	R-B1	R-B2
13 P-QN	4 N-KB3	17	PxP	PxP
14 P-B5	P-KR4	18	P-QR4	B-B1
15 N-B2	N-N3	19	P-R5	R-N2
		20	P R3	N-R1!

Black's Knight is heading for the key square, KN5.

The course of the game is very similar to that of Szabo—Spassky (see page 211, July issue).

21 N-N5	P-N5!
22 BPxP	PxP
23 PxP	P-R3
24 N_Q R3	

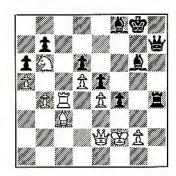
Another inaccuracy. Correct is 24 N-B3, B-Q2 25 N-R4, for then Black must either allow the exchange of his important Queen Bishop (25..., R-B1 26 RxR and 27 N-N6) or play 25... B-K1 26 N-N6, R-N1 after which his Queen Rook is out of action,

30 P-N5 RxP B-Q225 N-B4 31 R-B1 **R-B1** R-N6! 26 N-N6 RxR! 32 B-N2 N/B-N5! 27 BxR B-K1 33 NxN NxN N-B2 34 BxN RxB 28 B-R3 29 Q-B2 N-R3 35 Q-B2

35 Q-B8 fails against 35 . . , Q-N4 36 QxB, P-B6!! (not 36 . . . RxP† 37 K-R1).

Now that White's action on the Queen-side has fizzled out, he must lose.

35	B-N3
36 R-B4	Q-K2
37 B-B3	Q-R2!
38 Q-K2	R-R5
39 K-B2	



The crown of Black's attack. What now follows is only a chase.

P-B6!

39

40	Q-K3	R-B5!	45	Q-N5†	B-N2
41	PxP	Q-R7†	46	K-B2	R-B7†
42	K-K1	Q-R8†	47	B-Q2	Q-Q8†
43	K-K2	B-R4!	48	K-B3	Q-QR8†
44	K-Q2	RxBP		Resign	S

SWITZERLAND, 1953

Team Tournament at Vevey Peace and War

A too peaceful, or at least too cautious, policy sets White into trouble after he has made unnecessary retreats more than once. But the situation does not improve for him when he resorts to an aggressive move in an effort to gain ground. Instead, he falls into a neat trap, loses the Exchange.

RUY LOPEZ

PCO: page 359, col. 73; MCO: p. 232, col. 22

J. H. Donner				Lambert
Holland				Austria
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	6	R-K1	P-Q3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	7	P-B3	0-0
3 B-N5	P-QR3	8	P-KR3	B-Q2
4 B-R4	N-B3	9	P-Q4	R-K1
5 0-0	B-K2	10	B-B2	P-R3

Black starts a somewhat romantic counter-action.

11 QN-Q2 KN-R2 12 N-B1 N-N4

Black threatens to win a Pawn by 13 , , , $NxN\dagger$.

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13 N/3-R2

This peaceful retreat fails to build up any initiative. Indeed, White does threaten 14 P-KB4, but he weakens his Queen Pawn as is immediately demonstrated by Black.

There are a number of satisfactory alternatives: 13 B-K3, or 13 PxP, PxP 14 N-K3, or even 13 P-Q5. Best of all, however, is the noncommittal 13 N/1-R2.

13	PxPI
14 PxP	B-B3!
15 P-Q5	

15 B-K3, NxKP 16 P-Q5, N-N1 17 BxP leads to complications and may lose a Pawn, but it offers fair chances: e.g., 17 . . . NxP 18 RxR†, BxR 19 KxN, PxB 20 Q-Q3.

15 N-Q5 16 B-N1

Another peaceful retreat—it causes trouble.

Instead, 16 P-B4, NxB 17 QxN, B-Q5† 18 K-R1, N-R2 19 N-B3, B-R2 leads to a lively game with approximately even chances.

16	P-B4
17 N-N4	

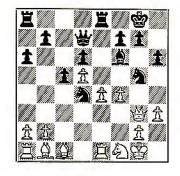
White wishes to consolidate his position before playing P-B4. But 17 P-B4 is better.

17	BxN
18 QxB	Q-B11
19 Q-N3	

19 QxQ, QRxQ also favors Black. For one thing, 20 P-B4 is then extremely risky because of the following combination: 20 . . . N/4-B6† 21 PxN, NxP† 22 K-B2, NxR 23 KxN, P-B5! 24 B-B2, P-B6 25 P-N3, B-R5† 26 K-K2, P-B4 27 K-B3, PxP† 28 BxP, B-B3 with fine winning chances for Black.

19 Q-Q2 20 P-B4

Here, at the wrong moment, White tries an aggressive move, maneuvering himself into a very neat trap.



20 N/4-B6†! 21 PxN B-R5!

The point. Black wins the Exchange (or the Queen after 22 QxB? NxP†).

22 Q-N2 BxR 23 P-B5 K-R1 24 B-Q3 B-R5 25 Q-N4 P-QN4

No, that last is not . . . P-KN4; for Black's Bishop is immune.

26 N-R2	BB3
27 Q-R5	Q-K2
28 K-R1	

Now White threatens 29 BxRP! But Black has the answers and finishes the game with a few powerful strokes.

28	B-N4
29 P-B4	P-B5!
30 B-N1	

White retreats again to the same poor square; but he has no choice. Giving up the King Pawn loses instantly: 30 PxB, PxB 31 PxP, QxP† 32 K-N1, N-K7† 33 K-B2, Q-Q5† 34 K-K1, N-N6§.

30 B–B3 31 N–N4

An oversight in a hopeless position.

31 . . . N-K7! Resigns

The double threat of 32 , . . N-N6 \dagger and 32 NxB is too much.

CALIFORNIA, 1953

North vs. South Match Interesting Moments

Owing to the paleolithic system of attack chosen by White, his game remains inferior almost throughout, in spite of his skill and Black's mediocre resistance. But there are limits, of course. Black finally gets himself into real trouble, then blunders and loses a Rook.

For all that, it is a game full of interesting moments.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

W. W. I.	_, _,,
P. Reps	E. L. Jeffers
Los Angeles	Modesto
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
9 B B4	

A move hardly ever seen in tournament play for almost a century. Adolph Anderssen had a preference for it.

2.... P-Q3

Black has room for choice. Most natural, however, is 2 . . . P-K3 3 N-QB3, P-QR3 4 P-QR4 and then either (1) 4 . . . N-KB3 5 P-K5 (5 Q-B3, N-B3!), P-Q4 6 PxN, PxB 7 PxP, BxP 8 Q-N4, Q-Q5 9 Q-B3, Q-K4† 10 KN-K2, N-B3—or (2) 4 . . . N-QB3, followed by . . . N-B3 and . . . P-Q4, which White cannot prevent. In this way, Black obtains the edge by force.

3 N-QB3 N-QB3 4 P-Q3 P-KN3

The text move is playable, but 4 . . . P-K3, followed by 5 . . . N-B3, 6 . . . P-QR3 and soon after . . . P-Q4 is still preferable.

5 P-B4 B-N2 6 N-B3 N-R3

Once again, Black misses the better move, 6... P-K3, which, in this position, leads to a system of development frequently adopted by Botvinnik.

7 B-K3

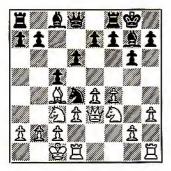
7 P-KR3 is stronger. After that, Black has similar difficulties with his King Knight as White, with his King Bishop.

> 7 O-O 8 Q-Q2 N-KN5 9 P-KR3

While 9 B-N1 retains this valuable Bishop, White then lacks any smooth continuation after 9 . . . N-Q5.

9 . . . N×B 10 Q×N N-Q5 11 O-O-O

White's last is too risky. Instead, he must play 11 Q-B2 or 11 R-QB1.



11 P-QR3

Rather tame. Instead, 11 . . . P-QN4! offers Black an overwhelming attack: e.g., (1) 12 NxP, NxQN 13 BxN, R-N1; (2) 12 BxNP, NxB 13 NxN, R-N1 14 N-B3, Q-N3; (3) 12 B-Q5, R-N1 13 N-K2, NxN† 14 QxN, P-K3 15 B-N3, Q-B3; (4) 12 B-N3, P-QR4 13 P-QR4, NxB† 14 PxN, BxN 15 PxB, PxP 16 PxP, B-Q2.

12 P-KN4 P-K3 13 P-KR4 N×N

It is hard to understand why Black exchanges his most powerfully posted piece when 13 . . . P-QN4 14 B-N3, P-QR4 still offers him a winning attack.

14 QxN P-QN4 15 B-N3 B-N2 16 P-R5 BxN

Again, Black unnecessarily exchanges his most active piece. He wishes apparently to get in . . . P-Q4; and 16 . . . P-Q4 with the idea of exchanging the Bishop only after 17 PxQP seems better but actually is worse. For, after 17 . . . BxN 18 PxNP! White's attack becomes too strong.

16 . . . P-N4 is a better idea; for, in this way, Black brings his opponent's attack to a standstill and can resume his own attack soon after.

Best of all, however, is 16 . . . P-QR4! For example: (1) 17 NxP, P-R5 18 B-B4, P-Q4 19 PxQP, PxQP 20 P-R3, Q-N3 and Black wins; (2) 17 PxP, RPxP 18 Q-R3, R-K1 19 Q-R7†, K-B1 20 P-R4, P-B5 21 QPxP, P-N5 22 N-N5, Q-B3, and Black's attack is superior to White's.

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S := dis. ch.

17 PxB	P-Q4
18 PxNP	BPxP
19 P-R3	R-B1

Black still has the advantage but continues to make second-rate moves. At this moment, he misses the powerful 19... Q-B2! against which White lacks a satisfactory reply: e.g., 20 PxP, P-B5 after which Black wins the Exchange—or 20 P-B5, P-B5 21 B-R2, PxKP! 22 QPxP, KPxP, 23 NPxP, RxP, and Black must win.

20 P-B5 Q-N4†
21 K-N2 P-B5
22 QPxP QNPxP
23 B-R2

White's Bishop is the "problem child" in this system of attack, Here it is finally immured. 23 B-R4 offers little better prospect of activity for it and considerable insecurity.

23 . . . R-KB2 24 Q-K2 R-K2 25 PXNP RPXP

With this move, Black's position finally becomes critical since his King loses KR1 as a hideout.

Instead, 25 . . . QxP/3 26 PxP, BxP favors Black since 27 RxB fails against 27 . . . R-N2†.

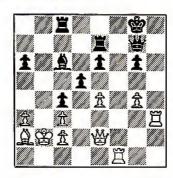
26 Q-R2 Q-B3 27 QR-KB1 Q-N2 28 Q-K2 B-B3

Again, Black misses a strong continuation: 28...R-KB2! The point is that White, virtually a piece down, badly needs both his Rooks to keep his attack going. Hence 29 RxR is insufficient. And 29 QR-KN1 is hardly promising in view of 29...R-B5!

Note that 28 . . . R-B1, with the same idea, is troublesome: 29 RxR†, KxR 30 Q-R2—or 29 . . . QxR? 30 Q-R2, Q-N2 31 Q-N8†, and White wins.

29 R-R3!

Now that White can double his Rooks on the King Rook file, his attack becomes very dangerous.



. . . .

R-N1†

Black, in his very difficult position, fails to find the best defense.

White threatens, first of all, 30 P-K5, followed by R/1-KR1, Q-R2 and mate. If this program is thwarted, he may double his Rooks, exchange them for Black's Queen and then penetrate with his Queen to Q6, picking up a few Pawns at least: e.g., 29 . . . R-KB2 30 R/1-KR1, Q-K4 31 R-R8†, QxR 32 RxQ†, KxR 33 Q-R2†, K-N1 34 Q-Q6.

To counter both these dangers, Black must proceed with 29 . . . Q-K4! 30 R/1-KR1, B-K1! e.g., 31 R-R8†, QxR 32 RxQ†, KxR 33 Q-R2†, K-N1 34 Q-Q6, R-N2†! 35 K-B1, B-B2. After that, he is safe and may even play for a win.

The text move adds to Black's difficulties since it exposes the Rook to a possible $Q-R2\dagger$ as in the lines given above.

30 K-B1 Q-K4 31 R/1-R1

White threatens to win with 32 R-R8† e.g., (1) 32 . . . QxR 33 RxQ†, KxR 34 Q-R2†; (2) 32 . . . K-N2 33 R/1-R7†, K-B3 34 Q-B2†, K-N4 35 Q-R4†, K-B5 36 RxR/8, RxR 37 R-B8†.

31 Q-B5†

31... R-Q1 offers fair chances for a draw. But even the risky text move seems to be playable.

32 K-Q1 Q-K4

But here Black falls right into the losing line as given in note after White's 31st move.

32 . . . R/1-N2 also loses because of 33 R-R8†, K-N2 35 P-N5!! QxNP 36 P-K5!

 $32 \dots$ P-N4, however, seems to hold: e.g., $33 \text{ R-R8† , K-N2 $34 \text{ R/1-R7† , K-N3 (at this point, White can win the Bishop but then loses the game: 35 R/7xR? RxR $36 \text{ RxP† , K-B2 37 RxB, R-R8 †).

33 R-R8† QxR 36 QxR B-N2 34 RxQ† KxQ 37 Q-K5† K-B1 35 Q-R2† K-N2 38 P-N5 K-K1 39 Q-B6 Resigns

NEW YORK, 1953 Metropolitan Chess League

The Clincher

When the following game still stood adjourned, the Manhattan and the Marshall Chess Clubs were tied in game points in their own match and tied in match points in the Met League. So there was a plethora of feverish guessing about the outcome of this game.

The adjourned position favored Manhattan's Pavey, yes. But would it be sufficient for a win?

It quickly proved to be so in the actual play-off. White's heavy pieces penetrated victoriously along a file which Black had unnecessarily opened earlier.

So, appropriately, Manhattan's new Champion secured the club's victory for the Met League season.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PCO: page 179 (note a); MCO: p. 160-61

Max Pavey Albert Simonson

Manhattan C. C. Marshall Seniors

White Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 P-Q4

(A normal enough transposition of moves as is also White's next. But Black's fifth and especially his sixth carry the game completely out of the "book" lines referred to above.—Ed.)

4 PxP

PxP

6 Q-B2 N-B3! Black's last is unusual but very good

N-QN5?!

-probably the best move Black has.

But, with this move, Black embarks on a highly dubious adventure.

The logical continuation, offering Black a fair game, is 7 . . . N-KR4 8 BxB, NxB (the point of Black's 6th) 9 B-Q3, N-KB3, followed possibly by . . . P-KN3 and . . . B-B4.

8 Q-Q2

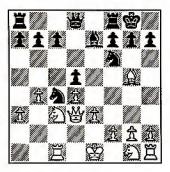
Painstakingly taking no chances whatsoever, White avoids the complications arising from 8 Q-N3. But does Black then have a satisfactory line? I cannot find any. White's combined threats of 9 BxN and 10 P-QR3 must, it seems to me, lead to a distinct advantage.

8		B-KB4
9	R-B1	0-0
10	P-QR3	N-B3
11	B-Q3	BxB
12	QxB	N-QR4

Black again attempts to complicate matters. White reacts calmly.

13 P-QN4

N-B5



14 BxN

This exchange is necessary for the indirect protection of White's Queen Rook Pawn (14 N-B3? NxRP 15 BxN, PxB! 16 NxP, QxN 17 QxN, P-QR4!).

> 14 BxB 15 N-B3 P-B3

Black has the positional threat of 16 . . P-QN4, securing his well-posted Knight.

15 . . . NxRP 16 NxP, QxN 17 QxN favors White.

16	P-QR4!			R-K1
17	0-0			P-QR3
Again,	Black th	breatens	٠	P-QN4.

18 P-N5! RPxP 19 PxP R-R6

20 PxP 21 N-Q2!

White eliminates the outpost . . .

21 NxN 22 QxN

. . . and emerges with a slight advantage, the more compact Pawn position. It is hard to make headway, though, for Black has retained his active Bishop (unusual in positions of this type).

22	Q-Q3
23 R-N1	B-Q1
24 Q-B2	B-B2
25 PN3	P-R4

Black's last is a good move.

26 N-K2 Q-B3 27 R-N7 R-K2 28 K-N2 P-R5

But this advance is not good; for it leads to the opening of the King Rook file of which only White can take advantage. A quiet move, e.g., 28 . . . P-N3, is indicated, instead.

Q-K3
R-R3
Q-B1
P-N3
R-R5

Black threatens 34 . . . RxQP.

34 Q-B3 PXP 35 RPxP

White now has two advantages: the better Pawn formation and a possible mating attack on the King Rook file.

35	K-N2
36 R/7-N2	Q-QR1
37 N-N5	R-R8

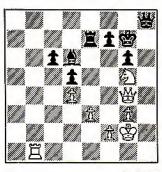
Black must prevent 38 R-KR1, followed by penetration along the file.

38	Q-N4	B-Q3
39	Q-R4	RxR
40	RxR	

40 Q-R7†? K-B3 wins for Black; but now Black must forestall 41 R-KR1.

41 Q-N4

White still threatens 42 R-KR1.



41 P-KB4

The sealed move.

As alternative, Black has only 41 . . . Q-R4, forcing the exchange of Queens. He is then relieved of the dangers of a mating attack but has great if not decisive trouble in the end-game because of the further deterioration of his Pawn formation: e.g., 42 QxQ, PxQ 43 N-B3! K-B3 44 N-K1, followed by N-Q3, K-B3 and N-B4. Note that Black's King must stay in the vicinity of his Rook Pawn which may otherwise fall to White's King advance, K-R3-R4.

Bad as 41 . . . Q-R4 may be, the text move is worse.

42 Q-K2

Black aims to win the tempo in order to get in . . . R-KR2.

43 N-B3!

Best. After 43 R-KR1, Q-KN1! White can hardly make progress: e.g., (1) 44 P-B4, Q-K1, and Black has good counter-chances; and also (2) 44 N-B3, R-KR2 45 R-QB1 (45 RxR is of no promise), Q-QB1! with the very dangerous counter-threat of 46 . . . P-B5.

43 Q-R1

Black has no reasonably safe line, 43 . . . R-KR2 is met by 44 Q-R6! preventing the dangerous 44 . . . Q-QB1. White will then always be able to tie down Black's Queen and Rook on the Queen file, by means of attacking the Queen Bishop Pawn, and then he is able to seize the King Rook file.

43 . . . Q-QB1, however, gives a better, outside fighting chance. It sets up a potential break with . . . P-B5 at a propitious moment: e.g. 44 Q-B2, P-B5 45 KPxP, BxP 46 PxB, Q-N5†, etc.

44	Q-B2	R-QB2
45	R-KR1	

The beginning of the end.

45		Q-K1
46	Q-B1	Q-KN1
47	R-R4!	Q-K1
48	Q-KR1	

Black now has no adequate defense because of the threat of 49 R-R8.

48	R-B1
49 R-R7	Q-K5
50 Q-R6	

And White's game plays itself now.

50	R-KN1
51 R-Q7	B-K2
52 R-B7	K-B2

The Pawn cannot be saved.

53 RxP	P-N4
54 Q-R5†	K-B1
55 K-R2!	

Now White's Knight enters the attack.

P-B5
PxP
esigns
١

57 . . . R-N2 fails against 58 Q-R8†, R-N1 59 R-B6†, while, after 57 . . . Q-B4, White can, if he wishes, win the Queen with 58 R-B6† (58 . . . BxR 59 Q-B7 mate).

& FOR EIGN

ARGENTINA, 1952 Set Match

Simple and Powerful

Herman Pilnik stayed in Europe for about two years. Shortly after his return to Argentina, he played a match (December of last year), winning 4-1. The first game follows: no great game since White obtains a decisive advantage too easily. Yet it has some value for the opening play and for the winning procedure which is simple and powerful.

RUY LOPEZ

PCO: page 378, col. 129; MCO: p. 234, col. 27 H. Pilnik L, R, Piazzini White Black P-K4 1 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 B-N5 P-QR3

4 B-R4 P-Q3 5 P-B3 P-B4

La Siesta Variation.

6 PxP 7 O-O BxP

Treating the variation in this way is a suggestion of V. Panov. The usual continuation is 7 P-Q4.

7

N-B3

No good. Instead, Black must forestall White's dangerous 8 P-Q4 by 7 . . . B-Q6 8 R-K1, B-K2 9 R-K3, P-K5—or counter it by 7 . . . B-N5 8 P-Q4, P-QN4.

8 P-Q4

P-K5

8 . . . P-QN4 is comparatively better.

9 P-Q5! PxN

9 P-Q5! 10 PxN 11 B-N3

P-QN4 B-K2

Things could hardly be much worse after 11... PxP 12 R-K1†, B-K2. Black apparently hopes, however, to be able to castle if he gets in ... P-Q4. To that end, he saves the tempo which 11... PxP costs.

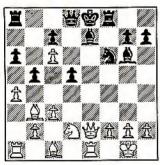
12 QxP	B-K5
13 Q-K2	P-Q4
14 N-Q2	B-N3
15 R-K1	

Now castling is merely a dream for Black; and, with a Pawn to the good and also a great positional advantage, White clearly has a winning position.

Yet the rest of the game is interesting for White's perfect winning procedure.

15 16 P-QR4 R-KB1

....



White threatens: 17 PxP, PxP 18 RxR, QxR 19 QxB mate.

16 B-R4 17 Q-K5 R-B2 18 N-B1

With 18 PxP, White can win another Pawn, but he prefers rightly to strengthen his attack.

18 F

To eliminate the possibility of 19 PxP. If, instead, 18 . . . K-B1, White proceeds victoriously with 19 B-N5, B-N3 20 PxP, B-Q3 21 Q-K2.

19 RxP 20 B-N5 K-B1

Threat: 21 BxN, BxB 22 QxQB.

20 21 R-KB4 B-B4

Renewing the threat. If 21 BxN, QxB 22 QxB?? QxP†, Black then mates.

The text move also promotes a little combination.

21 . . . 22 RxN! B-Q3

22 RxN! Resigns

For Black loses a piece whatever he plays.

Solitaire Chess

A REVIVING GAMBIT

THE GERM OF AN IDEA of an opening gambit is coldly extinguished in the following brilliant encounter. Today, the selfsame bacillus crops up again, immunized against the original treatment. Such is the progress of theory and practice. But Salo Flohr applied the first curative with the White men vs. Englishman Milner-Barry at London, 1932. The opening, a Nimzo-Indian Defense: 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 Q-B2.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's 4th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue so to end of game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

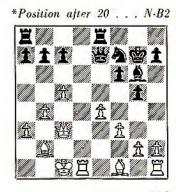
White	Par	Black	Your Selection	Your
Played	Score	Played	for White's move	Score
		4 N-B3		
5 N-B3	4	5 P-Q3		
6 P-QR3	4	6 , BxN†		
7 QxB	3	7 0–0		-+
8 P-QN4	5	8 P–K4		
9 PxP	3	9 NxP		
10 NxN	4	10 , PxN		
11 QxP	4	11 R-K1		
12 Q-N2	4	12 N-K5 (a)		
13 B-B4	5	13 B-B4		
14 P-KB3	4	14 P-KN4		
15 B-B1	6	15 N-Q3		
16 Q-B3 (b)	7	16 P-KB3		
17 B-N2	4	17 K-N2		
18 0-0-0	5	18 Q-K2		
19 P-K4	4	19 B-N3		
20 P-B5	6	20 N-B2 *		
21 R-Q7	8	21 QxR		
22 QxP†	4	22 K-R3 (c)		
23 Q-N7†	4	23 K-R4		
24 P-N4†	5	24 K-R5		
25 B-Q4	7	Resigns		
Total Score	100	Your percentage		

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair.

NOTES TO THE GAME

- (a) Current analysis favors 12 . . . Q-Q6 13 P-K3, Q-N3 as establishing a bind.
- (b) Inorder to exploit the diagonal, QRI-KR8 in conjunction with the Bishop.
- (c) If 22 . . . K-B1, White finishes with 23 Q-N7 \dagger , K-K2 24 B-B6 \dagger , K-K3 25 B-B4 mate.

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.





INTERNATIONAL

LATER GAMES IN THE NAJDORF-RESHEVSKY RETURN MATCH



Notes and Comments by Hans Kmoch

GAME 10

Naidorf's Best

In this game, the players follow the play in Game 8 until Najdorf improves upon 13 N-K5 with the stronger move, 13 N-Q2! He obtains a lasting initiative in the center and on the King-side. Reshevsky averts the danger to his King by means of an energetic counter-action on the Queen-side. In the ensuing complications, however, he loses a Pawn and after a long struggle, the end-game.

This good game constitutes Najdorf's best performance so far.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE PCO: page 251, col. 59; MCO: p. 108, col. 36

M. Najdor	f		S. Re	shevsky
Black				White
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	21	R-KB1	P-KR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22	N-B5	N-N3
3 N-QB3	B-N5	23	P-R3	R-K3
4 P-K3	P-B4	24	B-B1	QR-K1
5 B-Q3	0-0	25	R-N2	PxP
6 N-B3	P-Q4	26	RPxP	N-R2
7 0-0	N-B3	27	K-B2	Q-N4
8 P-QR3	BxN	28	B-Q2	N/3-B1
9 PxB	P-QN3	29	R-KR1	P-N3
10 BPxP	KPxP	30	P-R4	Q-N6
11 B-N2	P-B5	31	QxQ	PxQ
12 B-B2	N-K2	32	N-N3	P-QN4
13 N-Q2!	R-K1	33	P-R5!	R-R3
14 R-K1	B-B4	34	R-R1	R-B1
15 P-B3	BxB	35	N-K2	R-B5
16 QxB	N-N3	36	N-B4	R-R5
17 N-B1	Q-Q2	37	R-QN1	R-Q3
18 R-K2	N-R4	38	RxP	P-N4
19 P-N4	N-B3	39	N-R5	RxRP
20 N-N3	N-R5	40	R-N2	P-R3



41	P-QB4!	R-R8	51	PxP	K-B2
42	PXNP	R-QN3	52	K-K3	N/2-B1
43	B-B3	PxP	53	B-N4	N-Q2
44	RxP!	RxR	54	B-R5	N/2-B1
45	BxR	R-R4	55	B-Q8	N-Q2
46	B-B3	R-R7†	56	B-B7	N/2-B1
47	K-B1	RxR	57	K-Q3	N-Q2
48	KxR	N-N3	58	K-B4	N-K2
49	K-B2	P-B3	59	N-N3	N-KN3
50	P-K4	PxP	60	N-B5	N/2-B1

61	B-Q6	K-K3	76	N-N6†	K-Q1
62	K-B5	K-Q2	77	K-K6	N-B7
63	N-N7	N-R2	78	K-B5	K-K1
64	N-R5	N-R1	79	N-Q5	K-Q2
65	N-N3	N-B2	80	NxP†	KxP
66	N-B5	NxB	81	P-K5†	K-K2
67	NxN	N-B1	82	N-Q5†	K-Q2
68	P-Q5	N-N3	83	P-K6†	K-Q3
69	N-B4	N-B5	84	P-K7	K-Q2
70	N-N6†	K-B2	85	KxP	N-K5†
71	P-Q6†	K-Q1	86	K-B5	N-Q3+
72	K-Q4	N-N3	87	K-K5	N-B2†
73	N-B4	N-B5	88	K-B6	N-Q3
74	K-B5	N-Q6†	89	N-N6†	K-K1
75	K-Q5	K-Q2	90	N-Q5	K-Q2
			91	P-N5	Resigns

GAME 11

Miguel Recidivist

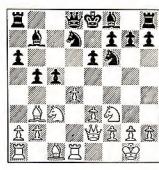
Najdorf switches to the defense which he adopted unsuccessfully (1/2-31/2) in Games 2, 4, 6 and 16 of their match in 1952. Clearly, he must have re-analyzed the whole line and concluded that his new move (11 . . . B-K2) definitely improves his game. But it does not, Black faces difficulty from the beginning and, after prolonged floundering, is mated.

Najdorf's defeat originates, it seems, in an error in analysis before the game. For, quite possibly, he relied on 15 . . . N-B4 being a move of great effect; but Reshevsky proves it has none.

SLAV DEFENSE

(Meran Accelerated)

PC	O: p. 213	i, col. 156;	MCO:	p. 187	col. 31(c)
s.	Reshev	sky		M.	Najdorf
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	6	B-Q3	PxP
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	7	BxBP	P-QN4
3	N-KB3	N-B3	8	B-N3	P-B4
4	N-B3	P-K3	9	0-0	B-N2
5	P-K3	P-QR3	10	Q-K2	QN-Q2
			11	R-Q1	



11 B-K2

The new move.

In 1952, Najdorf first tried 11 . . . Q-B2 12 P-K4! PxP 13 NxQP, B-Q3! and achieved equality but then lost on a blunder (Game 2, page 147, CHESS RE-VIEW, May, 1952). Najdorf apparently considers 11 . . . Q-B2 insufficient, for he did not play it again.

Later, he tried 11 . . . Q-N3 and attained equality after the harmless 12 B-B2 with 12 . . . R-B1 (Game 8, page 179, June, 1952, issue).

He got a good game, though he later lost, with 11 . . . Q-N3 12 P-Q5! P-K4 13 P-K4 (a dull move), P-B5 (Game 6, p. 178, June, 1952).

But Reshevsky got an excellent game and won with 11 . . . Q-N3 12 P-Q5! P-K4 13 P-QR4! (Game 16, p. 209, July).

12 P-K4!

PxP

Can Black play 12 . . . P-N5 with impunity? He cannot.

True, 13 N-QR4 is dull, though White probably can hold the balance after 13 . . . BxP 14 PxP. And 13 P-Q5 is hardly a correct combination; for, after 13 . . . PxN 14 PxKP, PxKP 15 BxP (threatening 16 P-K5, Black has a perfect de fense in 15 ... Q-N3!

13 P-K5! however, is the right refutation: e.g., 13 . . . PxN 14 PxN, BxP 15 P-Q5! (or else Black castles and is safe), PxNP (or White readily gains the superior game) 16 BxP, BxB 17 PxP!! BxR 18 PxN‡, K-B1 19 Q-B4! and White wins; for there is no adequate defense to the threat of 20 QxP mate-e.g., 20 . . . Q-B3 21 P-Q8(Q)†.

13 NXQP Q-B2

13 . . . P-N5 still fails against 14 P-K5: e.g., 14 . . . PxN 15 PxN, PxBP 16 NxP!-or 15 . . . NxP 16 B-R4†!-or 15 . . . BxBP 16 NxP, PxN 17 BxP.

With the text move, Black prevents 14 P-K5. He also takes the sting out of 14 BxP, PxB 15 NxP because of 16 . . . Q-QB5! For Black then gets a slight edge in the end-game after either 16 NxP†, K-B2 or 16 QxQ, PxQ 17 N-B7†, K-B2 18 NxR, RxN.

Also, Black now really threatens 14 ... P-N5.

For all this, however, Black's Queen is precariously placed on an open file.

> 14 P-QR3 0-0 15 B-N5

White threatens 16 NxKP, PxN 17 BxP7, R-B2 (17 . . . K-R1 18 KBxN! and, e.g., 18 . . . NxB 19 P-K5 and 20 R-Q7) 18 QR-B1, with a tremendous attack.

15

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Here, most likely, is the point at which Black erred in his analysis, assuming White's King Bishop must move.

16 QR-B1!

But White uses the tempo for completing his development, with a threat on Black's exposed Queen.

16

P-R3

16 . . . NxB 17 NxN, Q-N1 18 P-K5, N-Q4 19 BxB, NxB 20 N-R5 offers White a great advantage in the center and on the Queen-side.

17 B-KR4 Q-K4

While Black can still proceed with 17 . . . NxB which is comparatively better, it offers no counter-play. So he tries instead to complicate the game.

17 . . . P-K4? 18 B-N3! results in a serious weakening of Black's position (squares KB4 and Q4).

ites HBI and Qij

18	B-B2	QR-81
19	N-B3!	Q-R4
20	P-R3!	

White's last is a powerful stroke. He threatens to win a piece with 21 P-KN4, Q-N3 22 P-K5.

20

P-N4

The only defense.

21 P-KN4!

Q-N3

 $21\ldots$, NxNP 22 PxN, QxP† 23 B-KN3 leaves Black with no adequate compensation for the piece: e.g., $23\ldots$, P-KR4 24 N-Q2!

But doesn't Black now lose a piece under far worse circumstances?



22 N-K5!

Sammy is not the man to act impetuously. He avoids 25 P-K5 which seems to be a killer. For, after 25...Q-N2 26 PxN, QxP! Black recovers the piece with fine prospects.

Indeed, White can then try to win the Exchange, but that fails, too: 27 N-K5, PxB 28 P-N4, N-R5 29 NxN, PxN 30 N-Q7, Q-B5! 31 NxR, B-Q3! and White cannot keep the Exchange.

And there are other possible tries in the above line. But, with White's text move, he retains a great advantage without indulging in wild complications.

22	Q-N2
23 B-KN3	KR-Q1
24 Q-K3!	



White's Queen may sooner or later penetrate at QR7, and meanwhile Black is prevented from exchanging both Rooks: 24...RxR† 25 RxR, R-Q1?? 26 RxR†, BxR 27 QxN.

White's advantage is still predominantly based on the bad position of the opposing Queen which is now safer than it was at QB2 but is completely out of action.

24 P-QR4

Vainly trying for counter-play. The threat is $25 \dots P-N5$, while 25 NxNP allows $25 \dots QNxP$.

25 RxR†	BxR
26 P-N4	PxP
27 PxP	N-R5

Black is heading for a little combination which, however, loses by force.

27 . . . N-R3 is a better try.

28 N×NP B-N3 29 Q-R3 N×KP

Black protects his other Knight indirectly: 30 QxN, NxB.

30 BxKN	RxR†
31 QxR	BxB
32 N-Q6!	B-Q4

Black must guard against 33 Q-B6.

33 N-K8! Q-B1

Position is everything in chess. Now that of Black's Queen is decisive.

34 Q-B8! ...

Conclusive. There is no defense.

34 QxP 35 N-B6§ K-N2 36 Q-KN8† Resigns

GAME 12

Duel in the Opening

Reshevsky turns in this game from the Nimzo-Indian Defense to accepting the Queen's Gambit.

Najdorf chooses to follow the Stahlberg Attack, in which the key move of P-K4 involves the sacrifice of that Pawn. But he modifies the procedure with 10 RPxP, instead of 10 P-K4 right away.

As is known, the Stahlberg line is very tricky, for White may easily explode a winning combination on K6 or KB7. Reshevsky knows too well, however, what he must and must not do. So it soon follows—after 15 . . . P-Q6!—that it is White's turn to strive for safety. Finally, Najdorf succeeds in getting in a characteristic sacrifice (21 NxP) at a time, though, when it is just good enough for a draw.

The whole game is predominantly a duel in the opening.

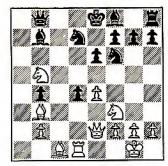
QUEEN'S GAMBIT

PCO: page 157, col. 2; MCO: p. 151 col. 6

M. Najdorf S. Reshevsky

White Black

W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	8	B-N3	B-N2
2	P-QB4	PxP	9	P-QR4	QN-Q2
3	N-KB3	N-KB3	10	RPxP	RPXP
4	P-K3	P-K3	11	RxR	QxR
5	BxP	P-B4	12	N-B3	P-N5
6	0-0	P-QR3	13	N-QN5	Q-N1
7	Q-K2	P-QN4	14	P-N4	PxP
			15	R-Q1	



15		P-Q6!	21	NxP!	PxN
	QxP	BxP	22	BxN	NxB
17	Q-K2	BxN	23	RxN	Q-B3
18	PxB	B-K2	24	Q-Q1	B-B4
19	N-Q4	Q-N3	25	R-Q3	P-K4
20	8-R4	0-0!	26	B-K3	Drawn

GAME 13

Tough Resistance

Reshevsky tries a line in this game which has not been seen before during this match: 11 PxP as against Najdorf's 11 B-N2 in Games 8 and 10. Black then emerges with an isolated Pawn, the weakness or strength of which is debatable. As Sammy plays it, the Pawn becomes rather strong even while the battle is raging on the King-side.

In that quarter, White has trouble with a precariously posted Knight and finally loses two pieces for a Rook. The resulting end-game offers Black a great advantage but is not easy to handle, and Najdorf manages it somewhat carelessly.

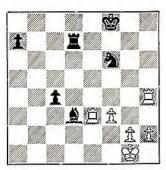
Most dubious therein is his winning the Exchange, with 39 . . . P-B6, etc. For, after that, the win becomes a problem which Najdorf fails to solve. He loses time with 45 . . . R-K4 and shortly thereafter abandons his last Pawn, instead of trying 49 . . . K-Q3.

The whole ending which was long adjourned has been much discussed, theoretically and otherwise. On theory, Reshevsky should have lost. But he escapes—and not just by luck. Much credit goes to his tough resistance.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

(Same book references as for Game 10)

(Same book references as for Game 10)								
S.	Reshev	sky		Μ,	Najdorf			
W	nite				Black			
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	20	P-B3	N-Q3			
2	P-QB4	P-K3	21	QR-Q1	B-Q6			
3	N-QB3	B-N5	22	Q-N5	N-K1			
4	P-K3	P-B4	23	Q-N3	P-QB5			
5	B-Q3	0-0	24	B-B3	Q-Q3			
6	N-B3	P-Q4	25	Q-N5	P-KR3			
7	0~0	N-B3	26	Q-N6	QxQRP			
8	P-QR3	BxN	27	B-Q4	Q-Q3			
9	PxB	P-QN3	28	Q-R5	Q-K2			
10	BPxP	KPxP	29	R-R1	Q-KB2			
11	PxP	PxP	30	Q-N6	P-B5!			
12	P-B4	PxP	31	Q-N4	P-KR4!			
13	BxBP	N-QR4!	32	Q-R3	Q-Q2			
14	Q-B2	NxB	33	QxQ	RxQ			
15	QxN	Q-Q4	34	B-B5	P-N4			
16	Q-B4	B-R3	35	BxR	KxB			
17	R-K1	N-K5	36	R-R5	PxN			
18	B-N2	QR-Q1	37	RxKRP	PXP			
19	N-R4?!	P-B4!	38	RxKP	N-B3			
			39	RxP				



39		P-B6?!	48	K-K3	K-K3
40	R-R8†	K-B2	49	K-Q4	R-N5†?
41	R-QB8	P-B7	50	K-B3	RxP
42	RxB!	RxR	51	RxP	RxP
43	RxP	P-R4	52	R-R5	N-K4
44	R-R2	R-Q4	53	R-R8	K-B4
45	K-B2	R-K4?	54	P-R4	N-B2
46	P-N4	N-Q2	55	R-KB8	K-B3
47	P-B4	R-QN4	56	R-QR8	RxP
		1		Drawn	

GAME 14

An Eight Mover

Reshevsky's new move, 13... B-N2, is not particularly strong; but it becomes so, thanks to Najdorf's failure to take appropriate counter-measures. Then Black needs only seven more moves to obtain a winning advantage, and the rest of the game becomes a matter of technique.

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CHESS REVIEW

250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

(Same book references as for Game 10)

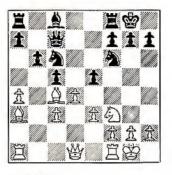
M. Najdorf
S. Reshevsky

White
Black
1 P-Q4
N-KB3
6 N-B3
P-Q4

White				Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6	N-B3	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	7	0-0	N-B3
3 N-QB3	B-N5	8	P-QR3	BxN
4 P-K3	P-B4	9	PxB	PxBP
5 B-Q3	0-0	10	BxBP	Q-B2

Reshevsky shifts to the system which Najdorf adopted in Game 5.

11 P-QR4 P-QN3 12 B-R3 P-K4



13 Q-B2

Maintaining the tension thus seems to be White's best. The alternatives are: (1) 13 PxKP, NxP 14 NxN, QxN 15

B-N2, N-N5, and Black has the edge.

(2) 13 PxBP, N-QR4 14 B-Q5! and White has the edge (e.g., 14 . . . R-Q1 15 BxR! taking two Rooks for the Queen) — or 13 . . . PxP 14 N-Q2, with a fair game for White (but not 14 QBxP?? R-Q1, followed by 15 . . . N-QR4).

(3) 13 P-Q5 may be all right, but it makes matters very complicated: e.g.,

(a) 13 . . . P-K5 14 PxN, PxN 15 QxP, B-N5 16 Q-N3, QxP 17 P-B3, B-K3 18 B-N5, and White has a slight edge;

(b) 13 . . . R-Q1 14 P-K4!!? NxKP (for otherwise White easily maintains the advantage) 15 Q-K2 (15 Q-B2? N-Q3! or 15 Q-Q3? N-B3!), NxQBP 16 Q-Q3, after which White holds the edge: e.g., 16 . . . NxRP 17 Q-B2, N-K2 18 QxN, B-N2 (otherwise White's Queen Pawn is immune) 19 KR-K1, and White's piece is stronger than Black's three Pawns — or 16 . . . NxQP 17 BxN, B-K3 (to the same effect is 17 . . . N-K2 18 BxP† e.g., 18 . . . KxB 19 N-N5†, K-N1 20 QxP†, K-B1 21 P-B4!) 18 N-N5! BxB 19 QxP†, K-B1 20 P-B4! and White has the edge for his attack is very strong. (If Black counters 20 P-B4! or in the side-line 21 P-B4! with . . P-K5, White proceeds with B-N2.)

13 B-N2
So far the players have copied each

So far the players have copied each other, but now Sammy deviates from Najdorf's 13 . . . B-N5 in Game 5.

The text move has a number of merits. For one, 14 N-N5, as in Game 5, only loses time now; for, after 14 ... P-KR3, 15 N-K4 fails against 15 ... NxN 16 QxN, NxP. For another, Black threatens to start a strong attack with 14 ... P-K5, followed by 15 ... N-KN5.

Nonetheless it is open to question whether 13 . . . B-N2 improves Black's game. It probably does the opposite.

14 Q-B5

But this move is bad,

Bad, also, are (1) 14 P-Q5 as 14 . . . N-QR4 wins a Pawn; and (2) 14 PxBP after which 14 . . . P-K5 offers Black a winning attack: e.g., 15 PxP, PxP 16 BxR, PxN 17 B-R3, N-K1!

Correct and strong is 14 B-K2! (See Game 16.)

14 P–K5 15 N–Q2 QR–Q1 16 Q–N5

16 NxP, NxN 17 QxN, NxP also favors Black. Yet it is the minor evil.

16 . . . N-QR4 17 B-R2

17 B-K2 is better.

Najdorf operates in a strange way, setting his King and Queen, unassisted on the King-side, and throwing his remaining forces to the Queen-side where they have to choke.

17 KR-K1 18 Q-N3 Q-B3 19 KR-B1 B-R3

Not 19 . . . QxP because of 20 QBxP, threatening 21 BxP†.

Black has obtained a perfectly developed game, partly by taking advantage of the pin on the Queen Pawn.

20 B-N2

Threatening to obtain a reasonably good game with 21 P-QB4.

20 P-B5!

Here Black slams and bars the door against White's entire army which from now on remains in a lamentable state of inactivity.

It is remarkable that Black, starting from a known position, has obtained a winning advantage in only eight moves.

The rest of the game is a merciless execution.

21 B-N1 N-N6! 25 Q-B2 P-QR4 22 NxN PxN 26 R-Q1 P-R3 23 R-K1 B-B5 27 R-K1 R-Q4 24 P-B3 R-Q3 28 PxP

Now Black can finish the game by means of a King-side attack; but White has been doomed anyway. On 28 P-B4, to close the King-side, Black wins on the Queen-side, thanks to the connected, passed Pawns which he can set up with . . . P-QN4. Then, indeed, White has connected, passed Pawns, too; but they are blockaded and worthless, while Black's cannot be stopped for long.

28 NxP 32 Q-N3 R-N5 29 BxN **RxB** 33 Q-N8† K-R2 30 QR-Q1 Q-N3 34 P-R3 R-N6 31 R-Q2 R-KB4 35 R/1-K2

Or 35 K-R2, R/4-KN4! 36 R-KN1, B-Q4 and Black wins.

Resigns R/4-KN4!

Black's last is stronger than 35 . . . BxR, in view of 36 . . . B-Q4.

FOUR GAMES TO GO and the match is far from decided. At this time, too Najdorf is a piece up in the still adjourned thirteenth game.

(To be concluded in the September issue)



POSTAL SCRIPTS

Semi-Annual Ratings

This month marks the first appearance of Postal Chess ratings on a semi-annual basis. The Postal Masters and Postal Master Candidates will hold their tenure, in public view at least, till the next publication in February 1954.

The ratings in this issue represent postalites' abilities as of games reported up to June 30, 1953. That is, they include the results published in the current Postal Mortems, beginning on the next page.

Ratings are being calculated constantly, however, and postalites who enter new tournaments are assigned by their very latest ratings.

TOURNAMENT NOTES Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

Still no new results so far as Finals sections completing play goes. The list of prospective cash prize winners remains the same as given in the May issue.

4th Annual Championship-1949

Still no new results so far as Finals sections completing play goes. The list of prospective cash prize winners remains the same as given in the June issue.

5th Annual Championship-1950

Finals sections, 50-Nf 4 and 50-Nf 7, have now completed play and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:*

50-Nf 4: M. Hantman 43.95; H. Maclean and G. Schaeffer 37.85; Dr. A. S. Neal 28.55; J. Hobson 23.4; Dr. H. M. Coss 22.3; and S. Freiman 12.8;

50-Nf 7: B. B. Wisegarver 41.2; J. A. Ilyin 39.55; S. D. Lazarus 35.65; C. M. Peale 27.3; and G. W. Buckendorf, E. C. Jones and P. Schwartz withdrew.

In addition, J. Alden and Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth qualified for assignment to the Finals.

6th Annual Championship-1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: H. F. Wright, M. Ribowsky, H. B. Mitchell, J. W. O'Reilly and W. G. Arendt.

As a result of current Postal Mortems, also, J. G. Bueters qualifies for the Semifinals together with those listed in May and June issues. To these, we must add 3½ point winners, in order of the highest ratings among them, to fill out the last Semi-finals section.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: Dr. A. Kahn, D. Garver, F. Braucher, A. Simirenko, B. B. Wisegarver, F. Lovejoy, W. R. Trinks, C. W. Rider, R. Klugman, J. Staffer, J. F. Shaw, J. W. Harvey, W. Muir, R. V. Houk, R. L. Melton, B. L. Massey, A. Trucis, J. L. Hikade, W. L. Stephens, Cpl. D. F. Marples, F. J. Valvo, W. W. Fuchs, M. Joseph and Dr. I. Schwartz.

POSTALMIGHTIES! Prize Winners

The following Postalites have won prizes in 1951 and 1952 Prize Tourneys as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems.

Tour	ney	Players	Place	e Sco		Score	
51-P	67	G R Josiah	1st	5	-	1	
	89	P N Appelman	1st	5	-	1	
	117	R E Giasson	Ist	41/2	-	$1\frac{3}{2}$	
	136	L J Karsevar	1st	6	-	Ū.	
	146	Ensign H D Wilbur	1st	6		0	
52-P	4	P F Secord	1-2	5	-	1	
		E J Werner	1-2	5	-	1	
	25	J P May	1-2	4	+	2	
		E L Mears	1-2	4	-	2	
	37	R V Houk	1st	5	-	1	
	43	T A Baraquet	1st	6	-	0	
	49	D I Arnow	1st	6	-	0	
	85	A J Leigh	1st	6	-	0	
	93	D Sherman	1st	51/2	-	1/2	
	115	J. Lieberman		6	-	0	
	121	J E Garner	1st	5	-	1	
	125	G C Gross	1st	6	-	0	
	131	B Clareus	1-2	5	-	1	
		M Ribowsky	1-2	5	-	1	
	151	R Tully	1st	5	-	1	
	152		1st	6	-	0	
	159		1st	6	-	0	
	167	M J Rodriguez	1st	5	-	1	

Certificate Winners

The following Postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951 and 1952 Class Tourneys as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent until all tourney results have been reported as they contain a cross-table of all tournament scores.

Tourney		Players	Place		Score	
51-C	80	J E Carson	1-2	5	-	1
		J E Warren	1-2	5	-	1
	89	C Namson		6	-	0
	91	S A Greenspan	1st	6		€
		F W Vaughan	2nd	5	-	1
	116	J B Fowler	.1st	51/2	-	1/2
		G M Pintarch	2nd	5	-	1
	129	R McCoubrey	1st	5	-	1

	142	G G McClung 1st	51/2	-	1/2
	157	G A Faircloth 1st	5	-	1
		P Bokma 2-3	41/2	-	11/2
		Dr E Szold 2-3	41/2	-	13/2
	165	R H Stafford 2nd	4	-	2
	172	G W Armstrong 1st	51/2	-	1/2
52-C	1	W A Farren 1st	51/2	-	1/2
	36	R Carmean 1st	6	-	0
	64	E L Boehm 1st	$5\frac{1}{2}$	-	1/2
	92	A Gurton 1st	5	-	1
	93	E Goodson 1st	5	-	1
	107	W C Arnold 1st	5	-	1
	108	Cmdr J Alley, 1st	5	-	1
	109	A C Suyker 1st	6	-	0
	115	J K Upchurch 1st	6	-	0
	119	R L Harms 1st	$5\frac{1}{2}$	-	1/9
	121	L N Page 1st	6	-	0
	123	E McWhiney 1st	6	-	0
	132	F Dietrich 1st	6	-	0
	143	D J Hart 1st	5	-	1
	152	A H Baker 1-2	O.	-	1
		M Smoron1-2	5	-	1
	156	W R Goedel1st	6	-	- 0
	172	R Heymann1st	4 1/2	-	136
	187	S M Rein1st	4 1/2	-	1 1/2
	195	W R Walsh1st	4 1/2	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	207	L Ratermanis1st	$5\frac{1}{2}$	-	1/2
	221	H R Wilkerson1st	5	-	1
	226	W P Miller1-2	5	-	1
		F J Weibel1-2	5	-	1
	233	F J Weibel1st	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	250	P Hammond1-2	5	-	1
		F Roa1-2	5	-	1
	288	J E Raduazzo1st	6	-	0
	291	Dr A Owers1st	5	-	1
	300	J J Reid1st	544	-	1/2
	314	H Bancroft1st	6	-	0
	334	C B Call1-2	5	-	1
		Col A D Rains1-2	5	-	1

NEW POSTALITES

Newcomers should state their "class" (or experience whereby we may judge their class) when applying for entry to Postal Chess tournaments.

The following new players, starting Postal Chess, during June, commence with these initial ratings:

Class A at 1300: F. Cabot, W. E. Custer, A. Levitt, R. Simpson and E. O. Talmage:

Class B at 1200; G. Brimm, Mrs. N. Clayton, J. Ging, V. Giordano and J. E. Kelly;

Class C at 900: J. L. Clough, F. Everhardt, Dr. H. Fattel, L. Frankenstein, J. Graham, S. Greenberg, T. Glecson, L. Hanni, J. B. Ilson, E. Kelly, C. King, C. H. King, J. Klimkiewiez, P. Lawrence, Mrs. D. Lowenfels, Dr. J. E. MacManus, R. McMurray, B. Pardue, E. C. Pearce, R. Rippel, D. Sims, R. Suitor, M. Sweig, E. Van Durmen and D. Zilz;

Class D at 600: J. E. Bricher, V. Bricher, P. C. Carlson, Sara Ann Crenshaw, D. Du Pertuis, P. Faneuf, H. Handler, N. Himelberg, W. Johnson, H. L. Jones, E. Koluch, G. D. Lambert, A. Margolis, E. C. Mason, W. M. Parrish, D. M. Perlmutter, G. V. N. Rerick, C. M. Robertson, P. D. Shahan, R. Turnbull and M. Wall.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in June with ratings at which they had left;
J. S. Delehanty 808 and Dr. J. Ralyea 1086.

3. S. Delenanty 606 and Dr. 3. Maryea 1060.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received during June, 1953

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4-man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

53-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st) 53-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2) 53-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0. In these, the year (53), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 53-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1953) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-closing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, re-port any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report if in any doubt.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date; e.g., if your game began September, 1951, your request must be mailed in August, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in August, 1951, must be be so reported and in the

mail before September 1st, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date; (2) diagram of the position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufflcient material advantage for a clear win just state that in item 3). If you cannot



hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign,

thus saving us all some work, Tourneys 1-173: 91 Greenspan overcomes Youghan, 117 Kinnaman stops Steger, 120
Koffman conks Fribourg, 137 Vano defeats
Grafa, 140 Wyller ties Dishaw, loses to
Wise, 141 Miller downs De Cracker, 157
Faircloth, Lerner tie, 161 Miller tops (f)
Stone, 167 Wood whips Vollmer,

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-c)

Notice: Check your tourney results to see if they've been published; for most games ought to have been finished and reported after a year in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to moves, report if they are not prompt.

Tourneys 1-180: 2 Orzano tops Van Hurst

twice, 36 Coolidge smites Smith, 58 De Leve twice, 36 Coolage smites Smith, 58 De Leve licks Atha, 64 Boehm, O'Neill tie, 74 Mitchell tops (f) Pressman, 85 Wyller whips Bates, 92 Spear, Stettbacher split two. 101 Glass tops (f) Rau, 107 Dulical downs Vogel; Arnold bests Brodersen, 108 correction; Alley won one from Faholine, 119 Harms halts Hoeflin, 121 Page takes two from Rainmants Hoelin, 121 Fage takes two from Rainson and (f) Black, 122 Georgi licks Ley, 123 McWhiney tops Greenwald twice, 127 Whitcomb hows to Georgi, tops (2f) Yavorsky; Jones bests Yavorsky (1a and 1f), 129 Vicinus beats Burton, 132 Dietrich downs Harris, 143 Hart clips Clevenger, 148 Armstrang, etops Strait Ley, licks, Cupplingham strong stops Streit; Levy licks Cunningham, Armstrong, 152 Baker bests Smoron, 156 Goedel tops Topka, 161 Keller bests Benz, 169 Johnson withdraws, 172 Heymann tops Fry, Burgess, ties Lapsley, 177 Austin bests Britton, 178 Barter whips Wennerstein, Tourneys 181-280: 182 Bergquist cracks

Cross, 185 Bingham tops Ayers, 187 Labelle, Underwood tie twice; Reim, Underwood tie. 188 Muecke masters Shonick, 190 Carmean conks Coleman, 201 Gifford tops Thordsen, 207 Ratermanis rips Blackler, 212 Wingard tops Conrard twice, 214 Beal beats Baker. 217 Wilkerson whips Fribourg, 220 Huffman halts Austin. 221 Wilkerson tops Gescheidt twice, 223 Wingard whips Marston, 226 Fowler fells Howard, 234 Dulicai downs Kontautas. 238 Muecke masters Graf. 244 Rideout nips Namson, 248 Larsen clips Clutrefr. 251 Nelson tops (1a) Branson. 255 Silverston tops Paananen twice. 258 Muccke defeats McClung. 264 Bass beats Sidow twice. 265 Sanders, (2) Hayward best Mold. 267 Hanson halts Wallace, 269 Weaks smites Smith, 272 Keynton withdraws, 274 Gordon withdraws, 275 Roecker jolts Jewett. 277 Ranney drops two to Mandigo, defeats Brittain and Draughon twice each; Draughon downs Mandigo twice, 279 Gregory halts Hammerman.

Tourneys 281-330: 282 Palmedo withdrawn. 283 Lucas licks Heunisch. 284 Lapsley downs Drozynski. 285 Sparks, Williams best Berg-quist. 290 Marsh halts Lewis, Hornbuckle; correction: Savary won two from Hornbuckle. 291 Owers licks Lang twice. 292 Foster withdrawn, 294 Indrieri halts Hornbuckle twice, 299 Steen stops Anderson, 300 Reid downs Dishaw, Levadi, and ties Levadi. 304 Downs, Goldberg tie. 307 Wise wallops Mc-Daniel. 308 Weber sinks Sumner. 309 Free-man, Osborne tie. 311 Cunningham clips Clark. 312 Rains rips Spencer. 314 Bancroft halts Hannold, 316 Green, Wyller split two; Eby bests Green, 319 Fuchs ties, then tops Yanis, 320 Gordon withdraws, 322 Menuet halts Hennings twice, 323 Culpepper ties, then tops King, 324 Schneider smites Smith, 326 Rainwater rips Smith. 327 Jenkins jolts

Martins, 330 Ostermann, Bregar beat Bass, Tourneys 331-362: 331 Kidwell smites Smalley, 336 Luxner licks Sussman, Cun-ningham, Walch, 337 Mailhot tops Mattern, 343 Hill halts Dotterer, 345 Willis, Tresedder trip Mills. 347 Fontan beats Bonini, Terrott. 349 Sossin withdrawn, 350 Glusman bests Beran, 353 Bohac, Keith tie. 355 Schwerner bests Glusman, 357 Pearce rips Rains twice; Nehen ties Rains twice, 360 Rosenbloom withdraws, 362 Spry tops Bleakley, Skeris.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tourneys 1-124: 3 Heit wins two from Gardner, Kuhla, one from Kirschner, 4 Reardan whips Williams, 7 Jansky bests Groesbeck, bows to Gorfy, 9 Thomas tops

(2f) Brewer. 10 Blanchet withdraws. 11 Kingston licks Letts; Sweeney withdrawn. 13 Rocque fells Fogg twice. 15 Sweet, Hef-fron halt Gary. 16 Farrar, Corbett best Burkhart. 20 Anderson trips Trotzuk; Scherr withdraws, 23 Goldinger halts Hodurski. 29 Feldenkreis tops (2f) Biron. 31 Keith conks Wittmann. 34 Montgomery tops Austin, 36 Sosa sinks Sherman, 38 Paananen tops (2f) Wolk. 41 Wenzlaff whips Wall. 43 Anorhes tops Gregory twice. 44 Alberts bests Little twice. 46 LaBelle bows to Gallagher, bests Schoeller; Schoeller withdraws, 57 Osborn tops Taliaferro twice, 69 Johnson jolts Mills, 72 Thomas tops Partain, 75 Thompson withdrawn, 81 Cunningham whips Williams; Desjardin withdraws.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, re-port any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: e.g., if your game began September, 1951, request must be mailed in August, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in August, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before September I, 1953.

For adjudication give (1) full record of the moves to date: (2) diagram of the position reached: (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-149: 136 Karsevar tops Gibe

twice. 140 Nordin downs Lamb.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: Check your tourney results to see if they've been published; for most games ought to have been finished and reported after a year in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to moves, report if they are not prompt.

Tourneys 1-150: 4 Second bests Bryant, 9 Neel, Shannon tie. 25 Greene, May split two, 43 McVoy withdraws, 56 Draughon tops Gilliss, Sheahan each twice, Houst once. 73 Greene tops (f) Mears, 79 Baraquet bests Olmore, 87 Powell takes two from Gage, 93 Aston, Sherman tie, 98 Kuehneisen withdraws, 102 Hoffman halts Fouquet, 105 Krucke, Reardan tie, 109 McGinley takes two from Van Patten, 113 Price halts Holbrook, 115 Lieberman licks Gotham, 120 Birsten beats Hailparn, Thompson, 121
Garner whips Wilmarth, 122 Wilcox nips
Norris (2), Mayo (2a), 125 Gross tops Perkins, McCaughey, 126 Greenbank bests
Boehm, 127 Secord takes two from Spidle,
128 Kohout, Van DeGrift tie, 130 Cohen
bests Baker, 131 Silver sinks Macormac, Ribowsky rips Macormac, Silver, 135 Jackson ties Baker, loses to Heino, 136 Mangan bests Smoron, bows to Kaiser. 140 King conks Foley. 142 Caldwell takes two from Van Patten; correction: Leigh won one from Caldwell. 143 Druet (1a), Sommer win from Mayer. 144 Dwyer, Raymond stop Stix. 148 Matz halts Hannold, 149 Wisler rips Roberts.

Tourneys 151-185: 151 Martin withdraws. 152 Baron bests Rich, (2) Brown. 154 Tully(2), Schoerner, Dodge down Engelhardt; Schoerner defeats Dodge, 157 Appelman tops (2f) Beuscher, 159 Walrath wins two from Engelhardt, 160 Sanders masters Matzke. 161 Sanders masters Matzke. 162 Fauver, Goldfarb tie. 163 Simpson beats Bass (2). 164 Johnson withdraws. 165 Raimi bests Billman, ties Miller; Olin rips Miller, Raimi. 167 Krucke ties Ferrandiz once, Rodriguez twice, 168 Jensen jolts Lozano. 170 Stark stops Johnson. 171 Rider, Chapman rip Mac-Queen. 175 Johnson jolts Matzke. 177 Smith smites Batcheller, 178 Frankel wins from Mencarini, Thompson, (2) Ernst; Mencarini tops Frankel; Ernst bests Thompson; Ernst, Thompson down Mencarini, 180 Leigh, Strohschein swamp Schwant; Strohschein halts Hurley. 181 Kuehneisen with-draws. 182 Zindell downs Kumro. 183 Day Seewald twice. 184 Wilkoff whips tons Secord.

Tourneys 186-207: 187 Miskin smites Smith twice, 188 Estrada tops Thompson. 192 Baird bests Gould, Humphrey; Humphrey whips Wittemann. 193 Mehling overcomes Epperlein, Orlando. 195 Farber tops Haudek twice, 196 Landon licks Timmann; Lane takes two from Rice. 197 Silver clips Clark. 199 Coghill wins two from Schoen-heimer. 205 Neisser wins two from Cleve-land, loses two to Lane, 206 Miskin tops Wurl twice.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tourneys 1-76: 1 Offenberg overcomes Schneider twice, 2 O'Connell bests Bone-steel, 4 Putsche, Karalaitis, Rider rip Offenberg, 5 Cleveland clips Bowman, 6 Weiner licks Lankhorst, 11 Savage whips Werner. 13 Gilliss withdrawn. 15 Kerman tops (2f) McCreary, 17 Leonards defeats Werner, (2) Tarshis, 18 Galluccio licks Lee, 21 Silver tops Martinez (2), Day, 24 Harding, Free-man rip Ruhlman twice each, 25 Dudley downs Poulin, 26 Horne resigns to Tom-cufcik, withdraws, 27 Frame withdraws. 28 Diebling wins (1a) from Hunter: Hunter, Burke withdrawn, 35 Plummer tops Gibbons. 38 Stevens tops (2f) Sackman, 42 Halliwell tops (2f) Prentzel.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Notice: Except for the last section to start play, 47-Nf 32, all results are now over-due. Owing to interference of summer vacations, we are allowing till late Fall for final game reports to clear, 47-Nf 32, also, will have to

clear by then.

Sections 1-32: 27 Yerhoff tops Campett;
Bartha withdrawn, 29 Flauding bows to
Hohlbein, bests (a) Westbrook.

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 12 Sherr, Stetzer tie. Yerhoff, (f) Strahan top Morrison, 16 Hyde halts Harris, 17 Bender jolts Johnson.

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 24 Yerhoff defeats Define. 36 Wysowski withdrawn, 39 Paterson-Smyth tops Pohle, 42 Alden downs Michalski; Flauding rips Riehle, 43 McCurdy whips Williams.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-14: 4 Schaeffer halts Hobson, Maclean; Neal bows to Hantman, bests Coss; Maclean masters Hobson, 5 Johnson sinks Suyker; Preo tops Paul, ties Henin. 6 Ley licks Daly; Froemke bests Veguilla. 7 Wisegarver whips Lazarus, 8 Shaw conks Coss, 9 Harrison halts Reeve; Walch licks Luprecht. 10 Potter resigns to Vandemark, withdraws; Wallace downs Duchesne. 11 Weininger ties with Wicksman, Gilliland, 12 Raylor Earbon 15 Bevier, Farber tie.

6th Annual Championship—1951

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 51-N)

Notice: All sections have run over-due. We are now simply reporting results received before the due date. These are the last.

Sections 1-85: 59 Bueters bests Morgan, Keating. 64 Namson tops (f) Cooper; Gordon tops (f) Veguilla. 81 Thompson tops Shull.



SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-32: 4 Veguilla halts Hannold. 13 Johnson bests Baxter, 17 Kretzschmar 18 O'Reilly rips Michalski. 19 nips Norin, Eliason licks Schwartz, 20 Wright rips Martin, 23 Ribowsky ties Mitchell, McCal-lister, loses to Marcus. 24 Rauch routs Moser, Barasch; Arendt tops (f) Yascolt. 25 Bauer withdraws, loses (a) to Gerstein.
 26 Whitney whips Krugloff. 27 Meifert nips Levadi, Noonan, 28 Loring stops Stark, 30 Owens clips Klar,

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-6: 1 Yarmak downs Dayton; Gonzalez halts Hartleb. 2 Klugman clips Zimmerman, Gault, Godbold; Harrison bests Godbold, bows to Zimmerman, 3 Thomas tops Levi.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-20: 3 Schwartz halts Hedgcock; Jungwirth, Simirenko tie. 4 Trinks trips Lefko. 5 Dietrich tops Gayden, (f) Wood; Secord sinks Yopp, 6 Smith smites Richter; Van DeGrift bests Sommer. 7 Wallace nips Nusbaum; Stephens stops Capillon, 8 Waring, Wood fell Fullum. 9 Greenberg bests Benedicto. 12 Kunitz conks Fullum, 13 Monet masters Ingraham; Johnson resigns to Kahn, withdraws. 14 Harvey halts Richter. 15 Fuchs, Witteman whip Graf; Schachter rips Fuchs, Witteman whip Graf; Schachter rips Rabinowitz, Witteman; Rudolph downs Witteman, bows (f) to Vassilakos. 16 Conway, Brodersen best Bleakley; Brodersen whips Werth. 17 Yopp bows to Lynch, beats Hall; Batsel withdraws, 18 Hayward whips Willens; Hoglund tops (f) Murphy. 19 Love-joy rips Henriksen, Ross. 20 Wisegarver jolts Johnson.

Sections 21-35: 21 Joseph fells Fowler. 23 Sections 21-35: 21 Joseph Iells Fowler, 25 Rider ties Hyin, tops Yopp, (f) Mayer; Batsel withdraws, 24 Shaw, White tie. 25 Braucher tops Glass, Blood, ties Massey; Massey blasts Bleakley, Blood; Garver ties Glass, masters Massey, Blood; Herzberg withdrawn, 27 Baird, Putsche tie, 28 Gillow, Weitland, Silvey, Rojenback, boots Mithard Maitland, Silver: Reisenbach bests Maitland; Layton bests Seewald, bows to Silver. 29 Shaw tops Talla; Anderson whips Thomas, Williams, 30 Day yields to Stauffer, beats Eaton, 31 Boehm nips Naas; Schroeder downs Danielson, 32 Muir masters Franken. 33 Prosser halts Hestenes; Gibbs nips Nickel. Bleakley ties Joyce, loses to Forbes withdrawn, 35 Valvo rips O'Reilly,

Sections 36-50: 36 Winn resigns to Kirrman, withdraws, loses (a) to Bass; Kirrman bests Bass: W. Harris halts Bass, Kirrman, bows to Daly; C. Harris tops W. Harris, ties nows to Daly; C. Harris tops W. Harris, ties Kirrman, 37 Oeder downs Wilkinson; Des-jardin withdraws, loses (a) to Houk, 38 Mitchell rips Richter: Van Brunt routs Rainson. 39 Suppinger nips Nearing; Carter withdrawn, loses (a) to Nearing, 41 Melton conks Curtis, Hikade; Desjardin and Wheatley withdrawn, 42 Birsten bests Hannold, 43 Cunningham conks Varnedoe, Churchill; Alden downs Churchill, 44 Gordon bests Burdick; Drehfall withdrawn, 45 Daly downs Parsons; Blizard whips Willett, 46 Johnson jolts Morningstar, 47 Northam nips Clutter. 48 Rankel rips Brambila; Weaver tops (a) Landis, 49 Conger, Corson halt Hunt; Hallback ties Hardin, tops Feldman; McCaughey conks Corson.

Sections 51-70: 51 Fonner, Smead smear Randolph; Fonner fells Smead. 52 Womack tops Burdell, (f) Wolfe. 54 Amburn, Garner tops Burdel, (f) Wolfe. 54 Amburn, Garner best Benz. 55 Klugman clips Graf, Trull, Lekowski, (a) Betz. 56 ReVeal, Hagedorn top Gee. 58 Halsey rips Robinson. 59 Yopp bows to Christman, bests Conrard; Hulbirt halts Wilson, 60 Lee, Jones, Haines, Crowder crack Howard; Lee licks Jones. 61 Gerstein stops Hoerning. 62 Johnson jolts Madison; Smith smites Starick. 63 Harrish, Rabino-witz halt Briehl; Ross rips Connor, Harrish; Wayne whips Harrish. 64 Donnelly bows to Wilson, bests Yopp. 65 Neal, Grady beat Bump; Knox withdraws, 66 Dietrich downs Fleming, 68 Bakosi bests Williams; Little withdraws. 69 Gelfand tops France. 70 Stevens, Smith stop Semb; Jensen jolts Anderson.

PLAY CHESS BY MAIL!

One of the best ways to improve your chess skill-and to have a fine time doing it-is to play chess by mail. If you have not yet taken part in our Postal Tournaments you are missing a lot of fun and valuable experience. There are hundreds of CHESS REVIEW readers eager to meet you by mail, willing to match their skill at chess with yours. No matter your playing strength—weak or strong—there are CHESS REVIEW players who will oppose you on even terms and give you a good game.

You need no experience to play Postal Chess. There is nothing mysterious or difficult about it. It is played the same way as over-the-board chess-except that you send your moves on post cards. Complete rules and instructions are mailed to

each new player.

Postal Chess players are issued numbered ratings. Eventually, your rating will depict your chess ability, compared with other players'. We keep track of your wins, draws and losses, adjusting your rating accordingly. Rating changes are published semi-annually.

CLASS TOURNEY OPEN

Start playing chess by mall NOW! Enter one of the 4-man groups of our Class Tourneys.

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Your game results will be recorded and published in CHESS REVIEW as well as your postal chess rating. If you place first in a tourney (or tie for first), you win a Victory Certificate.

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2.		Rochester, New York 196	6
3.		Nashville, Tennessee 192	
4.		Boston, Massachusetts 190)2
	Po	stal Master Candidates	
5.	Stephen Bates	Randolph, Massachusetts 189	14
6.	Charles R. Heising	Hamilton, Ohio 187	6
7.	Henri J. Georgi	Kansas City, Missouri 183	38
8.	Dr. Norman M. Hors	steinSouthport, North Carolina 183	35
9.	Lawrence C. Nodere	rOak Ridge, Tennessee 183	
10.	Frank J. Yerhoff	Regina, Saskatchewan 182	
11.	Kenneth Kraeger	Belle Harbor, New York 181	
		First Class Postalites	
12	Dr. I. Farber _1792	20 Dr. G. Katz1748 28 J. Lieberman _17	12
13	W. Hook1778	21 G. C. Cross1738 29 C. C. Henin17	
14	O. Schach1776	22 M. Panka1738 30 S. T. Millard _17	
15	N. A. Preo1774	23 R. Klugman1736 31 M. Hantman _170	
4.0	0 0-5		_

R. W. Banner _1734

A. Cohen ____1734

J. T. Sherwin _1722

26 G. Aguilera __1728

24

25

HONOR RATINGS

G. Schaeffer __1772

17 I. Zalys _____1764

18 W. F. Taber __1754

19 C. N. Fuglie __1750

16

The ratings tabulated above represent approximately the first one per cent of all active postalites: 35 as against approximately 3500. (The number of active postalites fluctuates. Even as this rating list appears, we may have scored off a hundred or so withdrawn, on reports being scored for September issue Postal Mortems. Conversely, however, we may have added as many new postalites and postalites returned for the same period, or more, or less.)

As we remarked in February, we had discontinued such honor listings because a good many high ratings were merely hold-overs from those which had been "inflated" under a previous system of rating. We had tried that system in an effort to make it possible for postalites to calculate their own ratings. But, during the "freezing" period which made such calculations possible, too many ratings ran "unbraked" and became inaccurate. The original system to which we have reverted corrects any such tendency before it can start. It confers fewer points per win to a player as his rating goes up, takes fewer from him if and as it goes down. And, as his rating approaches the level of those with whom he tends to break even, it tends to become stationary. Except, of course, if his play, for example, suddenly improves-then his rating goes into new gyrations till it settles at last at a new level.

For those with honor ratings, the process is somewhat different. These postalites are so far above even the median A level that they stand to win very, very little from Class A opponents, nothing at all from lower ones. And they stand to lose drastically, even on a drawn game. So, in effect, they are constantly staging a defensive, rear guard action. For a win against a lowerrated player serves only to hold the

If this seems hard, it is hard. For a really top rating is no mean distinction. To gain it is really something: it means definitely that a fair number of real Class A players have been defeated (and not on forfeits either). To hold it is even more. For a single loss may clip off a hundred points, or a draw, a good fifty.

33

34

R. G. Konkel _1706

G, R, Josiah _1704

C. Kugelmass _1702

J. N. Schmitt _1702

The "Postal Masters" may hold their status not by perfect (i.e. drawing) but by superperfect chess.

Postal Mortems (Cont.)

Sections 71-100: 71 Heckman conks Parke, King, Mowry; Oliphant fells King. 72 Rubenstein, Werner rip France: Curtis stops Stark, 73 Lubin withdrawn, 74 Bonesteel stops Sperling, 75 Miskin whips Williams, Draughon; Draughon tops Van deGrift; Fridrich withdraws, 76 Chappuls, Boonstra best McAninch; Boonstra licks Legerstrom. best McAninch; Boonstra licks Legerstrom, 77 Bullockus tops (a) Kelly, 78 Freeman licks Luttrell, 79 Laird rips Rabinowitz; Hoffman halts Rehder, 80 Henson whips Willis, 81 Sill, Johnson top Taylor; Lozano licks Mali, 83 Lubin bests Kaplan; Schiro masters Mehling, 84 Simms jolts Johnson, 85 Racaitis routs Sumner, 86 Friedman, Kirschner, Utter, Reithel mob Williams; Synke Wesley, Suke 85 Racaitis routs Sumner. 86 Friedman, Kirschner, Utter, Reithel mob Williams; Friedman whips Walicki. 88 Maclean, Suhs lick La Croix; Suhs, Konhorst down Duic. 89 Meyers wallops Wallace. 90 Talley tops Hurley. 92 Yanis clips Kline; Attie bests Rothenberg, bows to Kline. 93 Hardin halts Marston; Klebe withdraws. 95 Holmes withdraws. draws. 96 Sellner nips Hite, 99 Aguilera, cracks Kreisler, Walrath; Walrath rips McGrail. 100 Yerhoff halts Erkiletian.

Sections 101-153: 101 Kellner Broughton, 102 Horne wins from Weininger, 103 Wallgren wallops Weikel; Oeder bests Craig, bows to Staffer; Martin withdraws. 105 Smalley smites Simirenko; Kashin conks Glass, 106 Roecker rips Huffman, 109 Gibby bests Burry. 110 Parham flips Fleming. 113 Voigt halts Haynes; Germain tops Voigt, Aston. 116 Paris licks Lee; Blum with-Aston. 116 Paris licks Lee; Blum withdraws. 118 Olsen halts Howering; Ingraham conks Cunningham. 125 Taylor whips Wenzel. 127 Casault tops (f) Coggeshall. 128 Hoge halts Hobson, 133 Miller tops Mitchell, 135 Winitzki whips LiPuma, 137 Rider rips Smith.

POSTAL CHESS RATINGS

A Abbott P 396	Bacon M J 1030 Bade W L 1086	Bergel E 1142 Bergquist C O . 836	Brimm G 1209 Beistol E H 900	Casault F 1300 Case S L 542	Couprough L 1566 Coupal G A 836 Couture W J . 1300
Abington Mrs F 538 Abington O D . 900 Ackley D A 740 Adair R W 600	Bagnato R A	Bernstresser P. 813 Berkstresser HC 842 Bernan H 858 Bernhardt T J 726	Brittain J B 444 Brittingham R. 1050 Britton J S 768 Brodersen B F. 1386	Casey F B 1168 Casey J A 956 Castle C A 666 Celli V 648 Cernosek O V 108	Coven H J 988 Cover N C 592 Covernu B B 1549
Adam H 554 Adams D J 510 Adams G 750	Bailhe Mrs J 600 Bain R 600 Baird J R 1010 Baker A H 1118	Berryman J 696	Brodsky G 600 Brodsky P 600 Brodsky P 600	Chace E 968 Chamberlain G D 652 Chandross R 844	Cowan E L 672 Cowan I N 1026
Adams G H 546 Adams P B 680 Adams Sylba 780 Addelston A 1200	Baker C D 960 Baker C W 372 Baker I D 484	Betz W F \$76 Betz W F \$76 Beueridge D 600 Beuscher A C 698 Beverage E V 1276 Bevler L 1366 Beyer Dr T E 1170	Brodsky P 600 Brooke W 702 Brosheer J C 880 Brostowski F K 684 Brotz D R 714 Broughton C 816	Chapin Dr W S 906 Chapman A R . 834 Chapman D R . 600	Cowan D. W W 1258 Cox J R 912
Addelston A 1200 Adickes W C Jr 1676 Adickes W C Sr 1220 Agnello S A 1236	Baker J A	Bigonesse J.C. 868 Bierschenk E. 1132	Broughton C 816 Brown A 934 Brown B A 818 Brown D A 600	Chapman J D . 750 Chapman J R . 770 Chappuis G 1220 Charlesworth J . 706	Cramer H G . 1320 Cravener C E . 998
Aguilera G 1728 Aikin R L 1494 Aikman P J 1032 Aitken H W 902	Baldwin M L 1322	Billman E Jr 1314 Billman E Sr 789 Bilyen Lt E E . 830 Bindman F 1292	Brown E D 900 Brown Mrs F 518 Brown H W 600	Charlton G 1326 Chase G W 1168 Chaunt P 968	Crenshaw Dr C 1384 Crenshaw Miss S 600
Akers W L 766 Albert Mrs K . 600 Albert Norma . 804 Albert R C 500	Ball T 812 Balzae R 760 Baneroft H 1040 Banker G M 1300	Bingham Mrs S 934 Bionde F 872 Biron J L 600 Birsten Dr O G 1564	Brown J H 1444 Brown P T 1128 Brown W G 824 Brown W T 1200 Brown D W T 1222	Cheetham G T. 688 Chemerda Dr J 1098 Chempin Dr A 794	Cross C G
Alberts W 990 Albrecht E 1216 Alden J 1172 Alden W B 890	Banner R W 1734 Bannon R G 362 Baptist A S 1220 Baraquet T A . 1656	Bischoff J E 1404 Bishop R 900 Bishop R W 660 Bisttram E 1200	Browne Dr W J 1232 Bruce R D 1496 Bryan W J 1502 Bryant C C 1103	Chermside R A 148 Chew W 1072 Chick A C 1200 Choice J 762	Crowder B 1220 Crowley J D 694 Crowther D 1300 Culpeper E P . 814 Culpeper E P 814
Alexander B 1310	Barasch C 1080 Barber G E 1168 Barbush L 508	Black R L 1126 Blackburn W C 1308 Blackler R 1080 Blackmon S K, 1110	Bryant W H 814 Bucar F 722	Christiansen J . 524 Christiansen R 1522	Culver J G 600 Cummings A 900 Cunningham BH 356 Cunningham J. 1190
Alexander R 1200 Alexander W J 900 Alferi R 1102 Algea J 1238 Alger Dr L J 944	Barger T I 550 Earkemeyer A 738 Barker R E 900 Barlow C A 900	Blackshear Col 910 Blade O C 600 Blair J I 1142	Buchanan B F. 800 Buchanan C A . 1228 Buchanan W W 812 Buck W S 1324	Christman J 1084 Christy J R 814 Churchill M V . 794 Cintron R L 1070	Curlis C 1072 Curlis O B 1276 Curlis Mrs R B 808
Allen A 974	Barnes C M 672 Barnhiser W C 1244 Baron A 1214 Barron Capt D. 600	Blake C H 1160 Blake J W 648 Blanchet Mile M 600 Blasius R E 1050	Buercher K 266 Buerger E W., 1124 Bueters J G 1590 Bull R G 614	Clapp S F 600 Clare H J 882 Clareus B 1192 Clark A G 1144	Cushman G.P. 822 Custer W.E 1300 Cuthbert W.R. 1330
Allen B 1078 Allen C W 700 Allen D 646 Allen I W 962 Alley Cmdr C J 948 Alley Cmdr C J 948	Barry H 1939 Barry J E 1300	Blau W G 1234 Bloakley R E 384 Bliss A 858 Blizard R B 1248	Bull R G 614 Bullockus T 1146 Bump D D 486 Bump D H 892 Bundick Dr WR 1242	Clark A H 1396 Clark A M 1056 Clark F S 722 Clark L 554	Dabney R 1200 Dabl P 1008
Alley Cmdr C J 948 Allyn W S 900 Alter C 752 Alvord Sgt E E 600	Barter Mrs A B 686 Barunas P J . 410 Basham R 850	Block L 880 Blood J A 808 Bloomer J H 1392 Bloomfield R J 1174	Burack L 712 Burbank H A . 1054 Burdell Rev B F 550	Clark P 900 Clark R 600	Dail W L 600 Dalrymple F E 942
Amburn E 762 Amidon R W 900 Amphlett O M 900 Andersen Miss E 974	Bass K D 804 Bass Mrs M J . 170 Bass R R 1306 Batcheller D G 700	Blumenthal M D 1214 Boardman J 480	Burdick D 1396 Burdick Dr H E 600 Burg D 1220 Burg J P 1338	Clark Mrs T L 584 Clarvoe R H . 638 Clawson F L 900 Clayton Mrs N. 1200	Danforth J S 650 Danfel T M 960
Anderson D T., 1058 Anderson E B 900 Anderson G H 1028	Bateman U S 1444 Bates C T 698 Bates G C 824 Bates S 1894	Bock M J 1174 Bochm E L 996 Bohac J 640	Burgess G	Cleaveland G H 462 Cleveland C . 524 Cleveland C . 524 Cleveland F . 452 Cleveland H . 736	Daniels R E 916 Danielson L S 616
Anderson H 596 Anderson K A . 1240 Anderson L H . 1112 Anderson R C . 1242	Bates Sam 563 Batson T D 656 Bayer C 960	Bohn R 900 Bokma P 808 Boiling Dr G M 1336	Burnnam anss at 620	Close H 564	Danon M 900 Dantzler T E . 970 Denziger W M . 1104 Daraklis G 1342 Darmer F E . 900
Anderson R J . 618 Anderson W . 1066 Anderson W S . 696	Bauer D M 860 Bauer R J 1126 Bauman C J D 1140 Bauman F 954 Baumgardner C 558	Bone E 900 Bonesteel R D . 620 Bonini L 566 Bonnell W A . 596	Burns Dr G C . 730 Burns G C 1038 Burns J J 100 Burns R 506	Clough J L 900 Clutter B R 600 Clutter M 782 Clyde B 1156	Davenport A W 1240 Davenport B 944
Anorhes H 988 Antcliff C 600 Antbony J 600	Baxter Capt E 1300	Booher R. W 860 Boonstra H. T. 868 Borders M. W 798 Boren Dr. H. G. 908	Burns R 506 Eurr F A 1110 Burritt A E 1120 Burry R E 850 Burt R M 900	Clyde B 1156 Cobb Dr E W 1142 Cochran J 900 Cockrell E M 900 Cody Dr L C 900	Davenport M G 1270 Davidian Dr VA 1294 Davies S J 832 Davis A H 1010
Antoneich M A 782 Antonelli F 900 Antunovich M . 1188 Appelman E H 642	Baxter Dr N M 958 Baxter T J 1044 Baylor W 900 Beal J C 680	Borkin J 536 Bornholz R L , 1626	Burton R L 680 Burton W T 998 Butterworth J. 1122	Coggeshall H H 900 Coggeshall R D 932	Davis B 1100 Davis I E 954 Davis M J 720 Davis T 838
Arbogast Beryl 900 Archibald Mrs T 280	Bean G A 780	Borowiak H 584 Bosik H 1192 Bottino V J 600 Boudreau M A. 1090	Buttles F H 1536 Buzzelli G 1200	Cohen A 1734 Cohen J 820 Cohen B A 504	Davison Mrs I M 900 Davison W R . 900 Dawson W E . 900
Archipoff T 1300 Ardizzone L J 1208 Arendt W G . 1066 Arganian D 1084	Beaudry L W 346 Beaudieu R L 808 Bechtel Mrs L 704 Beck C G 914 Beck M 1086 Beck R H 600	Boudreaux L J 1098 Boutwell Mrs C 454 Bouvier G A 1056 Bowen A L 560 Bowen Miss D . 454	Cabaniss J W . 900 Cabot F 1300	Colm M 520 Coker G N 1374 Coleman F T 918 Coleman S M 466	Day D 526 Day G A
	Becker R 1098 Becker W A 652 Beer F H 1018 Beery W M 702	Bowen Miss D . 454 Bowen R 1076 Bowen R M 324	Cain E 1020 Caldwell Rev A 1308 Calhamer A B . 980 Call C B 818		Day R 900 Dayton E 1504 Deacon R 1302 Deal J C 398 De Blane W T. 824
Armand Brother 1200 Armstrong R A 574 Arnold W C 1468 Arnow Dr D I . 1128 Aron B S 674 Aronson Eva 1458 Arrowood W B 726 Artowood W B 726	Belanger J 550	Bowen R	Call C B 818 Callahan A P 552 Callari R M 892 Callis J 1168 Cameron J 1140 Cammen M M 1012	Collinson D 600 Condon F E 1292 Conger A W . 1224 Connell W W . 590 Connor D W . 590 Connor J A 838	Deckert L 984 Decleer G 600 De Cordova R . 858 De Cracker R . 428
Ashley F H 830 Astanoff J 640	Bell C 712 Bell E L 1436 Bell J 1200 Bell W 600 Bellaire A 962	Boyette Miss M 600 Boys G W 958 Boyton Rev N . 428 Brady C E 650 Braf L L 952 Brambila R M . 892 Brandler A M . 900	Campbell Rev H 1246	Contard J 584 Contaski V 704 Conway M T 1306 Cook G 600 Cook Dr H S 706	
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Grunzweig J 440	Gibby F L
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Summer A F	Summers C W 600	Tresedder C 1230	Warren J D 752	Winitzki Mrs S 1300 Winn H E 810
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Trotzuk G	Summerville E L 600	Tritchell W 584	Wasson Mrs F H 774	Winter C B 492 Winterberg K . 1300
Sussman J	Supplied F P 460	Trotzuk G 930	Watson B G 470 Watson Mrs E . 514	Wise H L 684
Sussman J	Susskind B 1200	Trucis A 1252 Trull E V 1172	Watson J R 600	
Swalm C R 722 Turner F M 566 Webb M 900 Wolfe J 120 Swanson C A 600 Turner F M 566 Weber J H 846 Wolfe R E 120 Swanson J V 532 Turpin P L 710 Weberg C A 1348 Wolfe R E 90 Swanwick E L 900 Swartz G A 744 Weberg K 818 Wolfram W J 126 Sweeney R 900 900 Weikel C S 1214 Wollenberg K 80 Sweet D 1234 Weimar R 846 Wolmack R M 112 Sweet L 1444 Uberti J X 616 Weimer H 996 Wood A/C C 131 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weiner H 996 Wood Dr G M 120 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weisbecker A C 1320 Wood Dr G M 90 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weiss A A 100 Wood J R 90 Swezy M W 900 Upchurch J K 110 Weisser A	Sussman J 550	Trumbull S L . 740	Wax C 730	Wishom R F 546
Swalm C R 722 Turner F M 566 Webb M 900 Wolfe J 120 Swanson C A 600 Turner F M 566 Weber J H 846 Wolfe R E 120 Swanson J V 532 Turpin P L 710 Weberg C A 1348 Wolfe R E 90 Swanwick E L 900 Swartz G A 744 Weberg K 818 Wolfram W J 126 Sweeney R 900 900 Weikel C S 1214 Wollenberg K 80 Sweet D 1234 Weimar R 846 Wolmack R M 112 Sweet L 1444 Uberti J X 616 Weimer H 996 Wood A/C C 131 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weiner H 996 Wood Dr G M 120 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weisbecker A C 1320 Wood Dr G M 90 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weiss A A 100 Wood J R 90 Swezy M W 900 Upchurch J K 110 Weisser A	Sussman J M . 600	Tudor W B 830	Wayne A M 984 Wayne G J 948	Witteren P W 544
Swalm C R 722 Turner F M 566 Webb M 900 Wolfe J 120 Swanson C A 600 Turner F M 566 Weber J H 846 Wolfe R E 120 Swanson J V 532 Turpin P L 710 Weberg C A 1348 Wolfe R E 90 Swanwick E L 900 Swartz G A 744 Weberg K 818 Wolfram W J 126 Sweeney R 900 900 Weikel C S 1214 Wollenberg K 80 Sweet D 1234 Weimar R 846 Wolmack R M 112 Sweet L 1444 Uberti J X 616 Weimer H 996 Wood A/C C 131 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weiner H 996 Wood Dr G M 120 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weisbecker A C 1320 Wood Dr G M 90 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weiss A A 100 Wood J R 90 Swezy M W 900 Upchurch J K 110 Weisser A	Sutton J D 972	Tuggle J, 1292 Tulius K 1516	Weaks L 1924	Wittmann F 490
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Swalm C R 722 Turner F M 566 Webb M 900 Wolfe J 120 Swanson C A 600 Turner F M 566 Weber J H 846 Wolfe R E 120 Swanson J V 532 Turpin P L 710 Weberg C A 1348 Wolfe R E 90 Swanwick E L 900 Swartz G A 744 Weberg K 818 Wolfram W J 126 Sweeney R 900 900 Weikel C S 1214 Wollenberg K 80 Sweet D 1234 Weimar R 846 Wolmack R M 112 Sweet L 1444 Uberti J X 616 Weimer H 996 Wood A/C C 131 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weiner H 996 Wood Dr G M 120 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weisbecker A C 1320 Wood Dr G M 90 Sweig M 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weiss A A 100 Wood J R 90 Swezy M W 900 Upchurch J K 110 Weisser A	Suyker Rev A C 1542	Turetsky R. A., 1122	Weaver F H 1620	Wolf J 1142
Swartz G A . 744 Weikel C S . 1214 Wollenberg K . 80 Sweeney R . 900 U Weil W . 1554 Womack R M . 112 Sweet L . 1444 Uberti J X . 616 Weimar R . 846 Wood A/C C 131 Sweet J A . 1592 Underwood A K 1440 Weiner H . 996 Wood Dr G M . 120 Sweig M . 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weiner H . 996 Wood Dr G M . 120 Swenson S . 1128 Underwood H C 1288 Weisbecker A C 1320 Wood G M . 90 Swezy M W . 900 Upchurch J K . 1100 Weiss A A . 1598 Wood J R . 103 Szarlek F . 688 Upholt H . 764 Weissbrod F . 1088 Wood L E . 146 Szald Dr F . 1334 134e PH . 1030 Weiserpar S . 600 Wood L E . 146	Swalm C R 722	Turnbull R 600	Webb M 900	Wolfe J 1200
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Swartz G A . 744 Weikel C S . 1214 Wollenberg K . 80 Sweeney R . 900 U Weil W . 1554 Womack R M . 112 Sweet L . 1444 Uberti J X . 616 Weimar R . 846 Wood A/C C 131 Sweet J A . 1592 Underwood A K 1440 Weiner H . 996 Wood Dr G M . 120 Sweig M . 900 Underwood A K 1440 Weiner H . 996 Wood Dr G M . 120 Swenson S . 1128 Underwood H C 1288 Weisbecker A C 1320 Wood G M . 90 Swezy M W . 900 Upchurch J K . 1100 Weiss A A . 1598 Wood J R . 103 Szarlek F . 688 Upholt H . 764 Weissbrod F . 1088 Wood L E . 146 Szald Dr F . 1334 134e PH . 1030 Weiserpar S . 600 Wood L E . 146	Swanson J V 532	Turrill R F882	Weberg K 818	Wolfram W J . 1260
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Szarek F 688 Upholt H 764 Weissbrod F 1088 Wood L E 146 Szalek Dr F 1334 Usher H 1030 Weissbrod F 1088 Wood L E 146	Sweig M 900	Underwood A K 1440	Weisbecker A C 1320	W 000 tr M 300
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Szostak H J 364	Szarek F 688	Upholt H 764	Weissbrod F 1088	Wood L E 1468
Szpon Z 648 Urquiza M A . 700 Welch C W 490 Woodbury W N 133 Welker Dr A J 1202 Woodle B 130 Wendt O 1206 Woods D 108	Szostak H J 364	Ushler Ruth A 600	Weissman S 600 Weisstein J 1370	Wood R 600
Wendt O 1206 Woods D 108	Szpon Z 648	Utter M D 1300	Welch C W 490 Welker Dr A I 1202	Woodbury W N 1338
	Т		Wendt O 1206	Woods D 1088
Taber W F 1754 Wennersten J . 308 Worthman H . 86			Wennersten J . 308	Worthen D 850 Worthman H , 862
	Taig H 1084	Valvo F J 1590 Van J W S 900		Wright H F 1466 Wright J B 1306
Taliaferro B W 730 Van J W S 900 Wenzel D A 854 Wright J B 130 Talla J 794 Van Brunt C A 1326 Wenzlaff Col T 1270 Wright S M 56	Talla J 794	Van Brunt C A 1326	Wenzlaff Col T 1270	Wright S M 564
CHESS REVIEW. AUGUST 1953	CHECK DEVIEW ANCHES	1053		

Wurl H 586	Youngman H 1300
Wyller R 708	
Wyman T 1500	_
Wysowski S 1358	Z
Wyvell M M 1052	Zaas Sgt D I 1346
	Zaas Sgt D I 1346
	Zans Lois 978
Y	Zaft Z 926 Zaikowski L J. 1332
Traces I I 010	
Yaffe L L 918	Zalewski J S 544
Yanis D 900	Zalys I 1764
Yanis M 1226	Zander H 1444
Yarmak S 1498	Zeidler C J 1040
Yascolt J 870	Zeller R 746
Yates T H 900	Zierke H C 988
Yavorsky A 1246	Zemke N 1434
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Yerhoff F J 1820	Zimmerman A. 1314
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Young J B 774	Zollars Capt A 1002
Young T C 758	Zoudlik R J 1340
Young W E 400	Zufelt E J 758
Young W W 1254	Zwerling Dr M H 604
•	

POSTAL RATINGS

With this issue, we give postalites' ratings as determined from game reports received here up to and including June 30th, 1953.

The classes are: A 1300 and up; B, 1000-1298; C 700-998; D 400-698; and E (only for those who have established such rating in actual Postal Chess play) 398 and lower.

	RATING	CHART	
Col.	1 Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4
0	50	50	0
20	48	52	2
40	46	54	4
60	44	56	6
80	42	58	8
100	40	60	10
120	38	62	12
140	36	64	14
160	34	66	16
180	32	68	18
200	30	70	20
220	28	72	22
240	26	74	24
260	24	76	26
280	22	78	28
300	20	80	30
320	18	82	32
340	16	84	34
360	14	86	36
380	12	88	38
400	10	90	40
420	8	92	42
440	6	94	44
460	4	96	46
480	2	98	48
500	0	100	50

The basic change is 50 points, plus for winner, minus for the loser-for players rated within 10 points of each other. See top of rating chart.

When a player at 900, as an example, engages one at 812, we figure their difference in ratings, for column 1, as 80, and follow that line out. If the higher wins (col. 2), we give him 42 points, deduct 42 from his opponent. If he loses (col. 3), we deduct 58 and add 58 to his opponent's rating. On a draw (col. 4), we deduct 8 points from the higher, add 8 to the lower player.

All Postal Chess games are rated-except defaulted or forfeited games which are only if the winner can demonstrate an actual win for adjudication.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by

JACK W. COLLINS

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication."

Quick Switch

White's King Rook is out of the game and looks like a loser for twenty-six moves. On the twenty-eighth, it administers mate!

RETI OPENING

PCO: page 311, col. 6 (a); MCO: p. 213, col. 1
H. Harrison E. Gault
White Black

1 N-KB3 P-Q4 2 P-B4 P-Q5

Other satisfactory moves are 2 . . . PxP, 2 . . . P-QB3 and 2 . . . P-K3.

The text move establishes a Benoni Counter Gambit in reverse.

3 P-K3

On 3 P-QN4, Black can build a strong Pawn center with 3 . . . P-KB3 and 4 . . . P-K4.

3 N-QB3

Probably best, although 3 . . . P-QB4 and 3 . . . PxP seem playable, too.

4 PxP NxP 5 NxN QxN 6 P-Q3

Or 6 N-B3, N-B3 7 P-Q3, P-K4! 8 B-K2, B-K2 9 B-K3, Q-Q1 10 P-Q4, PxP 11 BxP, B-K3, with equal chances.

> 6 P-K4 7 N-B3 B-QB4 8 B-K3 Q-Q3 9 B-K2

Somewhat better is 9 N-N5, Q-K2 10 BxB, QxB 11 P-Q4, PxP 12 QxP, QxQ 13 NxQ, B-N5 14 P-B3.

9 N-B3 10 N-N5

Maderna-Stahlberg, Mar del Plata, 1953, continued: 10 O-O, P-B3 11 Q-Q2, B-B4 12 P-B4, O-O-O, with a positional advantage for Black.

10 Q-N3

Favorable for White is 10 . . , B-N5† 11 K-B1! Q-K2 12 Q-R4.

11 P-Q4 B-N5†

Black's last is doubtful. The simple 11 . . . PxP 12 BxP, BxB 13 QxB, QxQ 14 NxQ, O-O is the safest.

12 K-B1!

White relinquishes the privilege of castling and shuts in his King Rook but avoids exchanges (12 B-Q2) and maintains the initiative; for now the threats are 13 PxP and 13 Q-R4.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

		Px				
B	×	P				

Strong, too, is 13 B-B4.

12

13

13 B–QB4 14 BxN PxB

Here Black must submit to the shattering of his King-side Pawns (if 14 . . . QxB? of course 15 NxP†).

15 P-QN4! BxNP

15 . . . BxBP loses a piece to 16 P-B5.
16 Q-R4

The dextrous main point to White's preceding move. It has decoyed the Bishop so White can hit it with a tempo move. Black's next moves are virtually forced.

16 P-B3 17 QxB PxN 18 P-B5 Q-B2 19 R-K1!

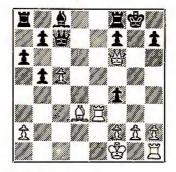
19 BxP[†], K-B1 20 R-K1, B-K3 21 R-K3, the alternative attacking line, is less effective.

19 O-O 20 B-Q3 P-QR3

This is no time for saving Pawns! A King is being lost. Best is 20 . . . R-Q1! Now White forces the win very neatly.

21 Q-KR4 P-B4 22 Q-N5† K-R1 23 Q-B6† K-N1 24 R-K3 P-B5

If 24 . . . R-Q1, 25 R-K7 wins the Queen or leads to mate.



25 R-N3†!!

Splendid! White sacrifices two pieces for a mate.

25 PxR 26 BxP†! KxB 27 PxP§

The Rook wakes up.

27 K-N1

28 R-R8 mate

A finish worthy of an anthology.

Counter-attack

First White, then Black lets go with a King-side blast. When it is all over, the counter-attack is the one which carries the day.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

PCO: p. 445, col. 1(a); MCO: p. 301, col. 11
Frank B. Levi Col. F. D. Lynch
White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4

2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 B-B4 N-B3 4 N-N5 P-Q4 5 PxP NxP

Black's last can lead to very risky complications. A good business-like move is 5 . . . N-QR4.

6 P-Q4! B-K3

If 6 . . . B-N5†, White ought to win after 7 P-B3, B-K2 8 NxBP, KxN Q-B3†, K-K3 10 Q-K4!

7 NxB PxN 8 PxP NxP 9 Q-R5† N-B2 10 O-O Q-Q2

A new try. The old was 10 . . . B-K2.

White's last is clearly inferior to 12 Q-N4, R-K1 13 N-B3! (threatening to win with 14 NxN, PxN 15 RxR†), B-N5 (if 15 . . . NxN? 16 PxN, Black's King Pawn falls) 14 B-Q2, after which White has play against the weak King Pawn and the advantage of the two Bishops. This is the way White ought to continue his King-side attack, a way which is strong enough to cast doubt on the merits of 5 . . . NxP.

12 B-Q3 13 N-B3 P-KN3 14 Q-R3

14 QR-K1 15 B-K3

Preferable is 15 B-Q2 and 16 QR-Q1. But 15 BxN, PxB 16 RxR†, RxR 17 QxP, Q-B4! (threatening 18 . . . QxP) turns in Black's favor. Sometimes a Pawn isn't a Pawn!

15 . . . P-KR4

With a static, positional weakness, the King Pawn, Black seeks a counterbalance in a dynamic King-side attack.

16 B-Q4

This move loses because it relinquishes control of KB4. More development, with 16 QR-Q1, is in order. For then, if 19 . . . NxB 20 RxN! BxP†?! 21 KxB, QxR 22 BxP†, RxB 23 QxR†, Q-Q2 24 QxP, White wins.

16 N-B5!

Now Black blows up White's game.

17 Q-R4
If 17 Q-N3, N-K7† and 18 ... BxQ.

17 P-KN4! 18 NxP KR-N1!

19 BxKP ...

There is no defense. If 19 NxN, RxP† 20 K-R1, QxN, Black has a winning attack. If 19 B-B6, NxN 20 BxN, Q-N2, Black wins a piece. And, if 19 N-K4, Black can win with 19 . . . RxP† or 19 . . . NxP.

19 RxB 20 NxR

Or 20 RxR, NxN, and Black wins.

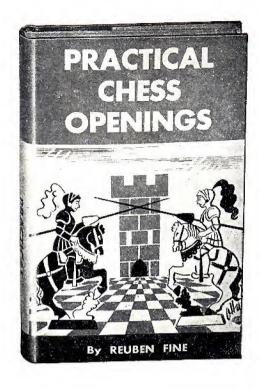
20 RxP† 21 K–R1

If 21 K-B1, Q-N4† and mate in two.

21 Q-B3! Resigns

For Black threatens to move his Rook.

PRACTICAL CHESS OPENINGS



by REUBEN FINE

Grandmaster Reuben Fine, a top player of the United States and one of the world's greatest authorities on chessplay, has produced his own book on the chess openings! From the vast storehouse of his own practical knowledge of the subject and the distilled experience of other chessmasters in tournament and match play, Reuben Fine has presented us the book of books on the openings! It contains the tried and tested variations of the past, plus the latest, up-to-the-minute openings of modern play. All openings are classified alphabetically. An introduction to each opening explains the main lines in detail, with diagrams to illustrate the basic positions, and this is followed by pages of variations arranged in vertical columns. Footnotes give the sub-variations and diagrams show important positions. Altogether, there are 1240 columns of main variations and thousands of footnotes, all evaluated for your guidance by Reuben Fine. An essential work of reference for every chessplayer.

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— Attack — The Two-Rooks Sacrifice — The Two-Bishops Sacrifice — Slugging

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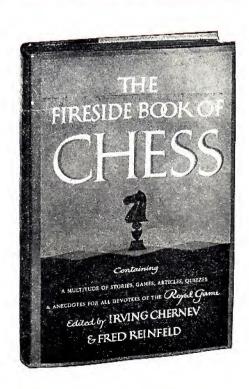
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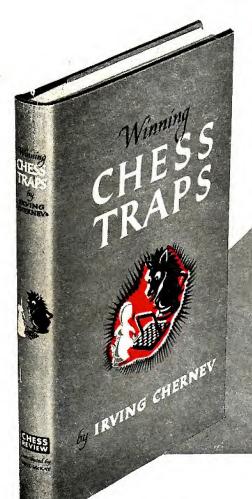




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SEPTEMBER

1953

DONALD BYRNE

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Chernevs Chess Corner

THE CRITICS went wild over the way Anderssen beat Kieseritzky and tried to outdo each other in praise of what they called "The Immortal Game."

Franklin K. Young said, "All authorities agree that this partie is the most brilliant game of which there is any record." Steinitz said that it was, "a continuity of brilliancies, every one of which bears the stamp of intuitive genius that could have been little assisted by calculation, as the combination point arises only at the very end of the game, with a final sacrifice of the Queen after Anderssen had already given up two Rooks and a Bishop." Bird called it, "the most beautiful game on record," while Galbreath had recourse to Shakespeare with, "Age can not wither, nor custom stale its infinite variety."

A hundred years have passed since this game was played, and its impact is still terrific. In their fine collection, "500 Master Games of Chess," Tartakover and du Mont say of it, "Universally known as THE IMMORTAL GAME, this magnificent example of Anderssen's combinative powers is still without a peer in the annals of chess."

London, 1851 KING'S GAMBIT

Adolf And	erssen		L. Kies	seritzky
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	8	N-R4	Q-N4
2 P-KB4	PXP	9	N-B5	P-QB3
3 B-B4	Q-R5†	10	P-KN4	N-B3
4 K-B1	P-QN4	11	R-N1!	PxB
5 BxP	N-KB3	12	P-KR4	Q-N3
6 N-KB3	Q-R3	13	P-R5	Q-N4
7 P-Q3	N-R4	14	Q-B3	

White has two powerful threats: 15 BxP, winning the Queen, and 15 P-K5, uncovering an attack on the Rook while the Pawn stabs at the Knight.

14 N-N1

A humiliating retreat.

15 BxP	Q-B3
16 N-B3	B-B4
17 N-Q5!	QxP

The stage is now set for the sacrifices which made this game immortal.



18 B-Q6!

As Gottschall says, "Ganz grossartig gespielt!"

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

8	٠	•	٠	٠					
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Or 18 . . . BxB 19 NxB†, K-Q1 20 NxP†, K-K1 21 N-Q6†, K-Q1 22 Q-B8 mate.

BXR

Or 18 . . . QxR† 19 K-K2, QxR 20 NxP†, K-Q1 21 B-B7 mate.

19 P-K5!

Offering another Rook! Black's Queen is kept from returning to the defense in general and to that of the King Knight Pawn in particular so that White now has a threat of mate in two, beginning with 20 NxP†.

19		QxR†
20	K-K2	

Black is now two Rooks and a Bishop ahead, but his game is hopeless, If he tries 20 . . . B-N2, then 21 NxP†, K-Q1 22 QxP, N-KR3 23 N-K6†, K-B1 24 N-K7 mate.

20	N-QR3
21 NxP†	K-Q1
22 Q-B6†!	

Anderssen throws in his Queen, too:

A recapitulation shows that Anderssen has given away his Queen, two Rooks and a Bishop for one single, solitary Pawn! All this to be able to play his next move:

23 B-K7 mate!

"A glorious finish," says Lasker.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT of a forth-coming book:

After a few conventional opening moves, both sides settle back and watch a duel between King and Queen. The Queen wins the affair by a strange method. Single-handed, believe it or not, she surrounds the King!

Nice, 1928 NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

				-		_
,	An	nateur			B. Sole	datenkov
	1	P-Q4	N-KB3	7	Q-N3	N-K5
	2	P-QB4	P-K3	8	B-B4	NXQBP
	3	N-QB3	B-N5	9	B-Q3	N-K5§
	4	B-N5	BXNT	10	K-K2	Q-Q7
	5	PxB	P-B4	11	K-B3	QxBP
	6	P-K3	Q-R4	12	KxN	QXNPT



13 N-B3

There is no escape by 13 K-K5, as 13 . . . P-B3† 14 K-Q6, Q-B3 is mate.

13	Q-N3
14 K-K5	Q-B3
15 K-Q6	Q-K2
16 K-K5	

Or 16 K-B7, N-R3 mate.

16		P-Q3
17 K-K4	P-84	mate

The King has close friends, but this time they are too close,

White to Play and Win

This is one of my favorite bits of Rinek;



00//	W. 1/10	***************************************	WASHING .
1	P-N6		N-K3
2	P-N7!		

This Pawn Black must not touch as the Queen Pawn then pushes on to the seventh and then the eighth.

2			N-K2:		
	3	P-85!			

Now Black is ready to answer 4 PxN with 4... N~K1, drawing.

4 P-B6!

Here we have a pretty picture!

4	. ,				N-K1
5		07	200	Lection	

5 P-B7 and wins

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

To free your game, take off some (your adversary's men, if possible for nothing.

Capt. Bertin

(The Noble Game of Chess, 1735)

CHESS REVIEW

Volume 21 Number 9 September, 1953

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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Readers' Forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A bibliography of chess books printed in America has not to my knowledge, been compiled. This interesting topic is rather difficult to work on in an area which is as devoid of great chess collections as it abounds in strong players. Such collections as that in the Philadelphia Library Company or the White collection in the Cleveland Public Library do not seem to exist on the West Coast. Any information which will supplement the following notes would be welcome not only to the writer, but to the chess historian; for, although books printed after 1876, or even 1859, are relatively easy to find, books printed in the U.S. before this date can be found only by chance or by patient grubbing through the catalogues of great libraries.

Franklin's "Morals of Chess," first published in the Columbian Magazine, Philadelphia, 1786, is an American classic, although it does not, strictly speaking, fall within the scope of general manuals on chess.

The first American book on chess was James Humphries' Chess Made Easy, Philadelphia, 1802; 97 pp. It had appeared earlier in England (1797) and this reprint is not a particularly rare book. It can be found in the Library of Congress and elsewhere.

The next book seems to be Analysis of the Game of Chess, by A. D. Philidor, translated with notes by W. S. Kenny, Boston, Samuel H. Parker, 1826, 252 pp. It, too, had appeared earlier in England (1819). However, this American reprint, according to the Catalogue of George Allen's Chess Collection, 1878, is "very rare, the greater part of this neat impression having been destroyed by fire." I have a copy on my shelves, but have not found one elsewhere.

The year, 1859, the year of the publication of the famous Book of the First American Chess Congress, marks the next volume, chronologically, on my shelves: J. Monroe, Science and Art of Chess: New York, C. Scribner, 1859. It was also printed in London by Sampson Low, Son & Co.

There must, surely, have been a number of books published between 1802 and 1859. In the interest of the history of American chess, it would be useful to list the titles, and give the location of copies.

Ralph Hagedorn Sun Valley, Calif.

NOTED

The "End-Game of the Month" by Euwe in the March issue was splendidly written. I hope this will be a permanent feature.

CARL E. DIESEN Tonawanda, N. Y.

IMPRESSION

Enclosed please find check towards the entry fee for one Class C Postal Chess section for my wife.

It has been nine years since my last postal game, and yet I can remember several of the games very clearly. Any form of recreation that is capable of producing such vivid memories, after this lapse of time, obviously is worthy of considerable merit. Keep up the good work you have done in furthering the promotion of chess!

My wife has become absorbed with the game, and its intricacies are as fascinating to her as they are to me. I feel very fortunate in not having a "Chess Widow." I hope that some day more women will profit as much as she has, since her introduction to the Royal Game.

WILLIAM R. DAVIDSON Hollywood, Calif.

PLAINT

"Comment on matter of interest to a chessplayer." Doesn't anyone play chess in the State of Arizona?

SYD SHAFFER Tucson, Arizona

• Arizona has held chess championships and a USCF director lives in Tucson, We have forwarded this inquiry to him.—ED.

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INTERNATIONAL

Sequel

After cancelling the scheduled match in New York between teams of the U.S.S. R. and the U.S.A.. the Russians have extended an invitation to a match in the Soviet Union. In a special dispatch to the New York Times, it is reported that the Soviet Chess Society has invited United States chess players to come to the Soviet Union in November or whenever will be convenient for the Americans "in the interest of strengthening friendship" between the United States and Soviet chess players.

The invitation was signed by V. Vinogradov, chairman of the All-Union Chess Society, and addressed to Samuel Reshevsky and other members of the United States team who were stood up in July when the Soviet team was recalled after travelling as far as Paris.

Harold M. Phillips, President of the USCF, acknowledged the invitation and promised a detailed reply. But he says the Federation is reluctant to accept. "We want to repay the hospitality we received from the Russians in 1946, and, at this point, the idea of going to Russia does not interest us too much." He hopes still that a match in New York can be made mutually acceptable, perhaps in 1954.

Canadians Halted

Washington's "victory famine," to quote the Washington Chess Letter, ended when the players of that state decisively routed a British Columbia team by 18-12 in the "A" Section of their annual contest. The match, tenth in an international series, was held on the border near Blaine.

Washington triumphs were credited to Charles Joachim, Ken Mulford, Joseph Cerretelli, R. M. Collins, Charles Magerkurth, F. M. Howard, Vic Hultman, Ted Davidsen, Max Mage, E. A. Weissenborn, William Hoge, J. A. Maas, T. J. Dolle and V. W. Bever, Successful on the Canadian side were M. Pratt. A. Zerkowitz, H. Schweiger, R. M. Wilson, H. Copelstone, J. Lee, G. G. Powis and L. Jonah.

The "B" Section of the match went to British Columbia by the narrow margin of 9-8.

World Championship Challengers

Barely started as we go to press, the challengers' tournament at Neuhausen (near Geneva, Switzerland) sees Reshevsky leading with 5-2, ahead of Keres and Najdorf, each 4-2 with an adjourned game. Former World Champion Euwe started with two wins but slipped since. With 15 contenders in a double-round tourney, the race is en, will run into October.

W UNITED STATES

NATIONAL Star-studded Free-for-all

A pitched battle in Milwaukec for the open championship of the United States saw 23 year old Donald Byrne succeed Larry Evans as title holder. As a reward for his steady play after an early setback by Alexander Kevitz, he received the first prize of \$1.500 and earned the right to take part in next year's U. S. championship tournament.

Entering the thirteenth and final round of the gigantic 182 player Swiss tournament, Byrne, with a score of $9\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$, faced Max Pavey, who was leading with 10-2 and needed but a draw to add the U. S. open title to his Manhattan Chess Club honors. Compelled to play for a wir in these dramatic circumstances. Byrn performed like a hardened campaigner. He played sharply against Pavey's Gruenfeld Defense, obtained a supported passed Pawn on the sixth rank, and pushed it through to win the game and the title.

Particularly sensational was the showing of 20 year old Curt Brasket, 1952 U. S. junior champion, who disposed of one tough customer after another until he entered a 10th round tie for first with Pavey. James T. Sherwin and Nicolas Rossolimo.



U. S. Open at Milwaukee: part of the 182 contenders.



U. S. Open: Editor I. A. Horowitz (center) took part,



U. S. Open: The Milwaukee Mayor tries out Champion Evans (right) as Ernest Olfe and Arpad Elo (right) look on.



All U. S. Open Photos by Milwaukee County News U. S. Open: J. R. Florido of Havana represented Cuba.

the French star. By this time Brasket had scored 8-2, which included victories over Arthur W. Dake, Elmars Zemgalis, George Shainswit, Evans. Hans Berliner and Sherwin plus a draw with Horowitz—no easy schedule! Within sight of the title, Brasket faltered in the last two rounds and succumbed to Pavey and Rossolimo.

The tournament was marked by numerous upsets. Startling results included wins by N. T. Whitaker over Pavey. Karl Burger over I. A. Horowitz. Prof. E. W. Jarchand over Alexander Kevitz, Dr. sela Rozsa over Herman Steiner and James Cross over Evans.

One of the biggest disappointments of the event was the performance of Larry Evans, defending champion. Although at or near the top during the first half of the tournament. Evans stumbled badly in the seventh and eighth rounds, when he lost to Brasket and Eliot Hearst respectively. These defeats practically killed his chances for first. When he failed against Cross in the last round, his score dropped to 8½-4½, which he shared with 13 others.

Six players made equal scores of 9½-3½, just ½ point behind runner-up Pavey. On S.-B. points these contenders finished in the following order: Nicolas Rossolimo, James T. Sherwin, I. A. Horowitz, Frank Anderson of Toronto, Canada. Eliot Hearst and James Cross.

The Swiss System was modified for the tournament, by a "control system" which, as described in a five page mimeographed form, used USCF ratings. In brief, this "control" meant that top-rated players continued to meet each other somewhat in disregard of wins and losses, while those "ithin lower brackets of the ratings did kewise. The "control" was scheduled for the first five rounds; but it was dropped after four, as lower bracket players were coming through, some of them, with clean

scores. Thereafter the regular Swiss, with players of like scores being paired, was followed out, unmodified.

Below are the summaries of the first 12 places based on game scores and S.-B. totals in this 54th annual open championship tournament of the U. S. Chess Federation, sponsored by the Milwaukee Chess Foundation and the Milwaukee Municipal Recreation Department:

Pla	yers	City	Score
1	Donald Byrne	New York	102-23
2	Max Pavey	New York	10 - 3
3	N. Rossolimo	Paris	95 - 35
- 1	J. T. Sherwin	New York	93 - 33
.5	I. A. Horowitz	New York	91-31
(6	Frank Anderson	Toronto	93 - 33
7	Eliot Hearst	New York	93 - 33
- 8	James Cross	Glendale, Calif.	95-35
52	Curt Brasket	Tracy, Minn,	9 -4
10	M. Turiansky	Chicago	9 - 4
1.1	Karl Burger	New York	9 -4
12	Joseph Shaffer	Philadephia	9 - 4

Among the powerful entries who, like Evans, tallied only $8\frac{1}{2}\cdot4\frac{1}{2}$ and thus finished below the top twelve were New Yorkers Arthur Bisguier, Alexander Kevitz, A. E. Santasiere and George Shainswit and Oregonian Arthur W. Dake,

Women's Champion

Eva Aronson of Chicago won the women's open championship by downing Mrs, Willa White Owens of Avon Lake. Ohio.

Still Speedy

The national speed championship was retained by Evans with a score of 5-1 in the final. He lost no games, drawing with Sherwin, runner-up, 4-2, and Berliner, who tied with Pavey for third with $3\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$.



Change of Program

Revising its earlier plan of matching the winner of a Swiss candidates' tournament against U. S. champion Larry Evans for the national crown, the United States Chess Federation now announces its intention of holding a 14 man round-robin title event in 1954. Invitations are to go to Evans, Reshevsky and Pavey, seeded as the three top prize winners of the 1951 championship tournament; to Donald Byrne and four others from the U. S. open event reported above; and to six players from the coming U. S. challengers' competition in Philadelphia. With the Young Masters

With the Young Masters

Saul Yarmak of Passaic, New Jersey, is new junior champion of the United States.

Outscoring a strong field of 24 players in a Swiss tourney held at Kansas City, Missouri, he chalked up the fine score of 8½-1½, well ahead of Martin Harrow of Jamaica, New York, and John Penquite of Des Moines, Iowa, each 7-3. These two finished second and third respectively on Solkoff tabulations.

A Pawn is the lowest Form of Humor

(News Note: The Schlitz Brewing Company has made a large contribution toward the prize fund of the U.S. Open Tournament at Milwaukee.)

The Open long used System Swiss. Now comes change to System Schlitz.

Oft we'll hear: "That game is gone! White's too strong with his Pabst Pawn."

Into the ruck slips many an oxhead, But leading the field will be a Foxhead.

Impetuous Youth would be the gainer By making his play much Schaefer and saner

Often a patzer, playing a riser, Quits his chessboard, older Budweiser.

In rapid, warn the man who steals, Move the moment the small bell Piel's,

At last, when games come out with notes, From Rheingold (Fred) will come the quotes.

And in the notes your CHESS REVIEW Will offer up a heady brew.

-Alton Cook

NOTE NORTHWEST CHESS PLAYERS— The Washington Chess Federation prints a monthly bulletin called the Washington Chess Letter: interesting, concise, newsy. For a free sample copy write to: W. H. Raleigh, 4312 Woodland Park Av., Seattle 3, Wash.



National Junior Championship: Saul Yarmak (left); Charles W. Graham, tournament Directory; Larry Remlinger; and Herman Steiner, former U. S. Champion.

Fourth and fifth respectively on Solkoff points with equal game scores of 6½-3½ were Karl Burger of Brooklyn, N, Y, and Charles Henin of Springfield, Mass. Burger, who starred on the Columbia University chess team, acquitted himself well in the U, S, open meet at Milwaukee, while Henin has long been prominent in New England chess circles.

In sixth place was Allen Kaufman of New York City with 6-4 and a better Solkoff showing than Edmund Godbold of St. Louis, Missouri, also 6-4 in games.

Eighth to eleventh on Solkoff points with equal game scores of 5½.4½ were Larry Remlinger of Long Beach, Cali fornia, Leo Ratermanis of Iowa City, Iowa, Leonard Frankenstein of Kansas City, Missouri, and Juris Jurevics of Dallas, Texas, who finished in that order.

Remlinger, a protege of Herman Steiner, is only 11 years old. As the youngest of the competitors, he won the Herman Dittmann trophy offered for the best showing by any boy no older than 15. Analysis of Larry's round-by-round schedule shows that he encountered the toughest opposition of all the contestants insofar as half of his games were with the five top players! Among his victims were Henin and Ratermanis, while he held Burger to a draw. Steiner is quoted as believing that Larry may be as strong as Reshevsky was at the same age.

Karl Burger, who placed only fourth in the regular junior tournament, derived a measure of consolation in winning the national junior speed title, 14-1 in the 16 player round robin.

REGIONAL

Telephone Chess

In a telephone match on August 2. Cleveland and Buffalo battled to a 5-5 tie. Play started at 1:25 P, M, and was over at 8:00 P. M.

Cleveland winners were T. Ellison.
Pauer, L. Lipking and Rosen; for Buffalo.
full points were scored by R. T. Black.
J. Barret, Dr. Frucella and W. Heizman.
Draws occurred between E. Somlo of
Cleveland and C. H. Fell and between L.
Friedman of Cleveland and A. Vossler.

Moving spirits behind the organization of the match were Ernest Mehwald and Al Martens of the Cleveland Chess Association.

Encore

In a double-round match on 11 boards at Twin Falls, Idaho chess experts again chopped down a Utah team by 141/2-71/2. It was Idaho's second straight victory in this annual event.

G. Buckendorf, A. B. Ellis and M. Wennstrom tallied 2 points apiece for Idaho, while their teammates Lloyd Kimpton, C. H. Stewart and A. Harley made plus scores of 1½ points each. For Utali, Judge Leon Fonnesbeck, with 2-0, was Horatius at the bridge.

LOCAL EVENTS

California. The annual championship tourney of the San Jose Chess Club resulted in a triple tie for first with 5 each by William T. Adams, Janis Kalnins and Howard O'Shaughnessy. A play-off will decide the title.



REA B. HAYES

The Champion of Saskatchewan, Canada, has moved to Greenville, South Carolina. Canada's loss is Carolina's gain!

Playing 25 boards simultaneously at the Lincoln Park Chess Club in Long Beach, Herman Steiner dispatched 24 opponents and drew one game with Ronald Gross.

George Koltanowski figured in another imultaneous exhibition at the Los angeles City Terrace Cultural Chess Club. He won 29 games, lost to Mrs. Lena Crumette and L. Krauss and drew with J. Moskowitz and another.

Connecticut. Under the sponsorship of the Bridgeport Board of Education, chess is rapidly gaining popularity on the city's summer playgrounds. In a photograph recently published by the Bridgeport Post, a dozen teen-agers are shown "kibitzing" a game between Richard Manzo, 13 years old, and David Dazla, a patriarchal 16.

Louisiana. Once again Shreveport took the measure of Natchitoches in a 6 board, double-round match. Shreveport players with plus scores were J. Noel, 2-0, and W. Crew and O. Dupree, each 1½-½. Best performer for Natchitoches was E. Watson. 1½-½.

Well-matched teams of New Orleans and Baton Rouge played to a 3½-3½ standoff. Al Wills. A. L. McAuley and F. Cummings won for New Orleans, but saw their efforts nullified by Baton Rouge victories scored by O. Claitor, F. Gladney and R. Dornier. Ed Pelton of New Orleans drew with J. Kimball.

A Two Knights' Defense Tournament the Shreveport Chess Club was captured by O. C. Dupree, 4½-1½. W. W. Crew, 4-2, was a good second.

New Jersey. The championship tournament of the Log Cabin Chess Club, always a strong event, was won by Attilio Di Camillo of Philadelphia. Going undefeated through a round robin, he finished with a score of 7-2. Karl Burger. 6½-2½, closely followed in second place, while E. T. McCormick, 6-3, placed third, Sharing honors for fourth were Franklin Howard and S. Yarmak, each 5½-3½.

At the Plainfield Chess Club, I. Romanenko proved himself kingpin with the fine score of 10½-½. Vanquished by Romanenko in the last round of the round robin, J. L. Biach was runner-up with 10-1. Third place went to D. Kerr. 8-3.

New York. A play-off for the championship of the Syracuse Chess Club, involving custody of the Edward H. Robson Memorial Trophy, was gained by Dr. Bruno Schmidt as a result of a close 4-3 decision over 17 year old George Scriabine.

North Carolina. Bill Adickes both directed and won the Asheville Open Tournament by tallying 21-3 in a 13 man, double round robin. The outcome was in doubt until the final round, when Adickes defeated L. R. Mellin while Phil C. Knox lost to Ray C. Ellis. Knox was second with 20-4 and Ellis came in third with 19-5 Fourth to sixth were Mellin, 18½-5½, Dr. P. Jacobs, 15-9, and Dr. O. Kanner, 13-11.

The Asheville Chess Club Championship Tournament saw Dr. Paul Jacobs on top with 9-1. Dr. Oscar Kanner was second with 7½-2½, and Edward E. Shaffer, who accounted for Dr. Jacobs' only loss, took third with 6½-3½. The event was a 6 man, double round robin.

Texas. In a 28 player Swiss for the Dallas city title, C. F. Tears, Jr. scored 9½-2½ to annex first. Runner-up with 9-3 was Jesse W. Stapp, who gained one of the two victories notched against the new titleholder. Gustav Jurevica, also 9-3, had fewer S.-B. points and placed third.

Another notable victory was bagged by Tears when he scored 7½-½ in the North Texas Open at Dallas. Second prize in the 16 player Swiss was won by Robert Brieger of Houston with a 6½-½ score that included a draw with Tears. Third man in the affair was J. A. Hudson.

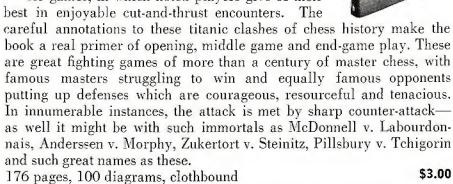
The Corpus Christi Chess Club round robin went to Harley Wilbur with a 6-0 sweep. Second in the race was Henry Youngman, 4-2.

Washington. Although held to a draw by Russell Vellias in the opening session of a round robin for the Seafair and Seattle championships, Elmars Zemgalis won the event handily by capturing his remaining four games. Charles Joachim was runnerup.

SLUGGING MATCHES IN CHESS

EPIC BATTLES OF THE CHESSBOARD by R. N. COLES

A magnificent collection of fifty memorable master games, in which noted players give of their best in enjoyable cut-and-thrust encounters. The



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Zemgalis also engaged in a training tourney for the U. S. open championship. Here he eclipsed his sparring partners with a 6-0 slam that represented three double victories over O. W. Manney, J. L. Sheets and Charles Ballantine.

Both the Yakima County championship tournament and the Eastern Washington District Open went to William H. Hoge with scores of 17½-1½ and 7-0 respectively. Eli S. Treisman placed second in the Yakima County event, while Oliver La-Freniere was runner-up in the Eastern District play.

Scoring 13-5 in a tourney for the championship of the Seattle Chess Club, A. Walloch retained his title on a percentage basis, just ahead of Glenn Muller, 14-6.

Pasco bowled over Yakima by 121/2-71/2 in a 10 man, double round match.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

North Carolina: Oct. 30-Nov. 1

North Carolina Open at Community Center, Wilmington, North Carolina: 5 or 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$3 plus membership in NCCA or in USCF, starts 7:30 pm; open to all; \$\$: write to Dr. N. M. Hornstein, Southport, North Carolina.

Illinois: Dec. 26-28

3rd Annual Illinois Open Tournament (or Christmas Tournament) in the "All Purpose Room" at the YMCA. 151 West Prairie Street, Decatur, Illinois: 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members: \$\$ and trophies, 1st prize guaranteed \$75. Time limit: 50 moves in 2 hr. Entries close 7:45 pm, Dec. 26: 1st rd. at 8; 3 rd. Dec. 27 and 2 rd. Dec. 28. Write for room reservations (at \$2.50), attn. Mr. Paul Rivard at YMCA. For other information or advance registration, write to Mr. C. Turner Nearing, 1400 West Macon Street, Decatur, Illinois.



In the 1953 Boston Junior Championship preliminaries, section-play was employed. The photo shows a section with two blind players (top and bottom, right) and a 6 year old (bottom, left)!

Seated, 1, to r., are Daniel Lowe, Shelbourne Lyman, Erich Nitzsche, Allen Marcovitz, Robert Rathbun, Maurice Cerul, Fred Charm and Edward Snyder.

Standing, 1. to r., are Erich Nitzsche, Sr., tournament director; John Eagan, V.-Pres.; Harry H. Lyman, V-Pres.; and Allen Drachman in charge of Junior Activities.

Lyman, of course, is the favorite and defending champion.



Quebec

J. Noel Williams, 13-4, nosed out L. Joyner, G. Novicky and M. Cohen, each 12½-4½, for the Montreal championship. One more triumph in this event will give Williams permanent possession of the Mayor Courtemanche trophy.

A LATIN AMERICA

Chile

A keen struggle for top honors marked the play in the tournament for the championship of Santiago. The result was not determined until the last round, with Walter Ader, defending title-holder, and Joaquin Gutierrez, his closest rival, paired respectively against Rene Letelier and Julio Salas Romo, two former champions of Chile, Ader won out with 11½-1½, followed by Gutierrez with 11-2, Neither the champion nor the runner-up incurred a loss. Letelier, 9½-3½, finished third,

A FOREIGN

Australia

Otto Weber of New Norfolk, former champion of the Austrian Tyrol, swept a round robin for the Tasmanian title with a convincing 7-0. K. Reintals of Hobart took second with 5½-1½.

England

The final of the English Countie Championship was contested on 12 boards between Middlesex and Laucashire, and ended in a thumping 9½-2½ victory for the former, On first board W. Winter of Middlesex defeated W. A. Fairhurst. Other top-board winners for Middlesex were Dr. J. M. Aitken, H. Israel and E. G. Sergeant.

Pakistan

The rise of another young star is reported in this far-off country, where 13 year old N. Husain won a Karachi tournament with the outstanding score of 18-2.

Sweden

No less than 400 players in four categories broke all previous attendance records to assemble at Orebro for the Congress of the Swedish Chess Federation.

In the top class, 24 masters, including champion G. Stoltz, split into two playing groups. Stoltz won out in the first group with a score of 7-4 and the best S.-B. showing. In the other group, Z. Nilsson. Chess Review foreign correspondent, achieved first place undefeated with 8½-2½, a full point ahead of S. Hjorth.

Stoltz and Nilsson are to play a mate in the fall to determine the national championship.

END-GAME OF THE MONTH

by DR. MAX EUWE

"A SOUND PAWN PLUS"

A GENERAL CONVICTION prevails that a sound Pawn plus in an endgame must be deemed sufficient to secure the win.

The conviction may just possibly be derived from a subconsciously faulty process of defining "a sound Pawn plus." The reasoning may be that the Pawn advantage is a sound one only if it persists—and, in a next step, that it is sound only if a win is attained with it. In such case, of course, the opinion so evolved, by the very nature of the process, becomes meaningless.

We may, however, define the sound Pawn plus differently. For instance, we may call the Pawn advantage sound, simply when there is no counter-balancing compensation for it. And, under such a definition, that general conviction concerning the win becomes a subject for debate.

Personally, I am of the opinion that the formula: "A sound Pawn plus equals a win," may be valid as applied to end-games with more than one piece present for both sides. But I feel it is definitely not valid for the vast group of end-games in which each side has only one piece: that is to say, for what are commonly called Knight end-games, Bishop end-games, Rook end-games and Queen end-games. Certainly, at any rate, it is known that most end-games which feature a single piece plus a single Pawn versus a single piece cannot be won. And it is also known that reducing the number of Pawns by even exchanges greatly increases the trend towards the draw, directly or indirectly. The tendency in such exchanging, in the final analysis, comes down to the ancient saw: "Indecis, faute de combatants" (No contest, due to lack of contenders).*

As an illustration of this type of end-game, we submit the following position (see first diagram below) from Game 10 of the Najdorf-Reshev-

sky match this year.

White's Pawn advantage is a wholly sound one. He even has a passed Pawn. His pieces are at least as mobile as Black's His Knight Pawn is no weaker than Black's Bishop Pawn. Hence the conclusion, per that general conviction: White wins.

Should we remove White's Bishop, however, and one of Black's Knights, say, the one on B1, then I would unhesitatingly venture a pronouncement of "Drawn Game." And yet the Pawn plus has not been

rendered a whit less sound by this little change.

As the reader can observe from the following, however, Knight endgames can be particularly subtle, and the necessity of such exchanging, as has been discussed, plays a most important role.

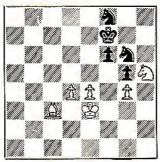
END-GAME 4

Prelude

LET US, first of all, follow the actual game for a while. We will notice that, for the present, it is White's concern to hold Black's Knights in restraint: and, in this process, White's Bishop performs an important function.

(For Game 10 in full, see page 244 of the August issue,--Ed.)

S. Reshevsky



M. Najdorf

53 B-N4 N-Q2 54 B-R5

White deprives the adverse Knight of its QN3 square and also poses a threat at Black's Bishop Pawn, from Q8.

54	N/2-B1
55 B-Q8	N-Q2
56 B-B7	N/2-B1
57 K-031	

Bringing the King closer is an important detail of White's strategy, and of end-game strategy in general. If the King succeeds in reaching QB6—without danger of being driven back—then the winning procedure is well along.

57 . . . N_Q2

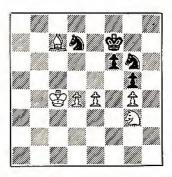
57...N-K3 58 B-Q6 does not improve Black's set up, especially as White at any time can follow up with P-Q5 and so drive the Knight to unfavorable squares.

The advantage of the Knight's post at Q2 is that it guards the Bishop Pawn, allowing Black's King to retain its mobility.

58 K-B4 N-K2

Black does not permit White's King to invade via Q5.

59 N-N3 N-KN3



Now Black does allow passage via Q5. Yet White does not avail himself of the chance.

One could engross oneself in White's refusal, with the idea of discovering a "lead" to something. But it isn't likely that such search would yield any results, for non-technical factors also play a part here. What happens as a rule in endgames of this type is that the favored side probes the terrain with "feeler moves" which do not disturb the set pattern of the position, while constantly on the alert for a chance to carry out a liquidation to secure the win. A clear demonstration of such a "chance-biding"

To follow the numerous variations in a study of this type, we recommend that the reader use two chess boards. One need be only pocket-size as it is primarily to record the main line position to which the reader returns after following a variation on the actual playing board.

Some of the diagrams have been set to reduce to a minimum the number of moves which need to be retraced in sub-variations.

—Еd.

^{*} There is, of course, one major exception to the drawing proclivity of such exchanging a Pawn plus end-game: the inferior side an rarely afford to exchange off his last piece if the adverse King has or can gain the opposition.—Ed.

line follows in the little round-trip of White's Knight, already started, in N-N3-B5-N7-R5.

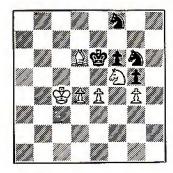
The defender faces a most difficult task, since he must avoid unfavorable exchanges, promote favorable ones and meanwhile continue to play good chess:

Presumably, Black calculated here as follows: 60 K-Q5, N-B5† 61 K-Q6, N-B1 after which Black can operate through threats such as . . . N-Q6-B7; whereas White is unlikely to exchange with 61 BxN, PxB as the end-game remains inconclusive: e.g., 62 N-R5 P-B6 63 K-B4, P-B7 64 N-N3, K-N3 65 K-Q3, K-N4, etc.

60 N-B5 N/2-B1 61 B-Q6

White stands ready to dispose of one of Black's Knights at any favorable moment.

61 . . . K-K3



62 K-B5

It would be, within playing-time limits, an impossible task to work out an exhaustive analysis of this end-game while the four pieces remain. But the transitions which lead into a two piece end-game should all be studied carefully. At this point, exchanging is not opportune; for, after 62 BxN, NxB 63 K-B5, K-Q2! Black contrives the draw by playing his Knight to KB5. Then the remote threat on White's weak Knight Pawn restrains White from maneuvering freely.

These later possibilities do come into play, later on (see diagram after White's move 78), but under somewhat more favorable conditions for White, precisely those which provide the clincher.

62 K-Q2 63 N-N7 N-R2 64 N-R5 N-R1 65 N-N3

White's Knight continues the "feelermove" circuit, 65 K-Q5 also came in for consideration.

65 N-B2 66 N-B5 N×B

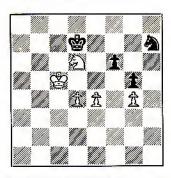
Now Black exchanges—mistakenly so, as the sequel reveals. But, where there is a limit on the time for considering, such very diffcult end-games as this must be judged by intuition. And it requires no proof that one's intuition—as herefrequently errs.

Instead, Black should have continued the little cat and mouse game with 66 ... N-Q1.

67 N×N

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

The Knight End-game



This Knight end-game is a win only by a hairbreadth, and it is a lucky break for White that the game is about to be adjourned. The complexity of this end-game is best demonstrated by the fact that, in the course of its windup, both players fumble a couple of times, although no irreparable errors are committed. None by White, for he always is able to revert to a previous set up; and none on Black's part inasmuch as he already has a lost game.

67 N-B1 68 P-Q5 N-N3 69 N-B4 N-B5

Black's Knight now occupies a militant post; but White's passed Pawn is poised for further advance. The latter factor greatly enhances the mobility and power of White's King.

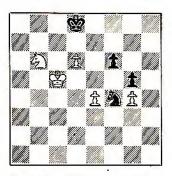
70 N-N6†

K-B2!

Seemingly, this move costs a tempo, and the King ought to have retreated right away: 70...K-Q1 71 K-Q6, N-Q6 72 K-K6, N-B7 73 K-B5, K-K2, and White gets no further. But the position holds one of those simple, though hidden resources so abundant in Knight endgames: 70...K-Q1? 71 K-Q6, N-Q6 72 N-Q7!! and White wins another Pawn and guards his weak Pawns on K4 and N4 in the selfsame stroke.

71 P-Q6†

K-Q1



Our Real Starting Point

At this juncture, we investigate the move: 72 K-B6!

In this analysis, for instructional purposes, we shall not confine ourselves merely to presenting final results. But we shall build up the winning continuation systematically.

Variation 1

72 K-B6! leads to a win after 72 . . . N-N3 73 P-Q7, N-K4† 74 K-Q6, NxNP (74 . . . N-B2† 75 K-K6, N-K4 76 KxP,

NxNP† 77 KxP presents no difficulties) 75 N-R4! although there are three subvariations to consider:

(a) 75 . . . N-K4 76 N-B5 (threatening mate), N-B2[†] 77 K-K6, P-N5 78 KxN, P-N6 79 K-K6, P-N7 80 K-Q6, P-N8 (Q) 81 N-K6 mate;

(b) (75 . . . N-K4 76 N-B5, and now) 76 . . . N-B5† 77 K-K6, N-R4 (if 77 . . K-B2, 78 N-N7! and White queens) 7 KxP, P-N5 79 P-K5, P-N6 80 P-K6, N-B3 81 N-N7†, K-B2 82 P-Q8(Q)†, NxQ 83 P-K7, and White wins;

(c) 75 . . . N-K6 76 N-B5, N-B5† 77 K-K6, and White wins as in line (b).

Variation 2

72 K-B6! N-Q6 72 P-Q7, N-K4†, and everything follows the same course as in Variation 1.

So far no difficulties are apparent, and we can mention that, in this line, 73 \dots N-N5† 74 K-Q6 presents no problems at all.

Variation 3

Here we discover a hidden development which invalidates everything that has gone before:

72 K-B6! N-Q6 73 P-Q7, N-B7!! with these possibilities:

(a) 74 K-Q6, NxP† 75 K-K6, N-B7 76 N-R4, N-K5 77 K-Q5, P-B4!

(b) (74 K-Q6, NxP†) 75 K-Q5, N-B7 76 K-K6, NxP 77 N-R4, N-K4;

(c) 74 N-R4, NxKP 75 K-Q5, P-B4;

(d) 74 N-B4, NxNP 75 K-Q6, N-K4!

Variation 4

But 72 K-B6 still does lead to a win, after all, for White, too, has something better in answer to Variation 3:

72...N-Q6 73 N-B4! after which the decision is apparent from these subvariations:

(a) 73 . . . N-B5 74 N-R5 (74 P-Q7 also wins), N-K3 75 N-N7†, K-K1 76 P-Q7†, K-K2 77 P-Q8(Q)†, NxQ 78 NxN, KxN 79 K-Q6;

(b) 73 . . . N-B7 74 N-R5, NxKP 75 N-N7†, followed by 76 P-Q7†;

(e) 73 . . . N-N5† 74 K-B5, N-Q6† 75 K-Q5 (as in the position in the actual game, after White's 75th move).

Thus, by withholding the move, P-Q7, for a move or so, White curtails considerably Black's defensive possibilities.

The Actual Game Resumed

(Continue from last diagram)

72 K-Q4?

Not the quickest way as we have seen. 72 N-N3?

With 72 ... N-K3†, Black can set his opponent tougher problems: e.g., 73 K-B4, N-B5, and now 74 N-Q5? fails against 74 ... K-Q2! So, after 73 ... N-B5, White has to continue with 74 K-B5, again, and, after 74 ... N-Q6† 75 K-Q5, N-B5†, he is forced, if he tries to make progress, into the very move which he has just rejected (76) K-B6. The pressures of time and of psychology would thus be working in Black's favo

73 N-B4

The sealed move.

Here too there is a simpler way to win in 73 N-Q5: e.g., 73 . . . K-Q2 74 K-B5, K-K3 75 K-B6, N-K4† 76 K-B7, etc.

73 74 K-B5 N-B5 N-Q6†

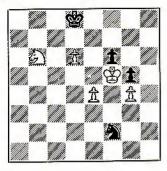
Again, Black can make things more difficult, by $74\ldots K-Q2$: e.g., $75\ N-N6\dagger$, K-Q1—except that at this point there s a considerable difference. That is, Black may safely assume that his opponent, by analyzing during the adjournment, has discerned the winning continuation of $(76)\ K-B6$ by now.

75 K-Q5

K-Q2

 $75\ldots$, N-B5† 76 K-B6 creates no difficulties either. There follows $76\ldots$ N-Q6 77 P-Q7! N-N5† 78 K-Q6, followed by 79 N-R5 and its deadly threat of 80 N-N7 mate.

76	N-N6†	K-Q1
77	K-K6	N_B7
78	K-B5	



Now the win is assured.

White can gain both of Black's Pawns at any time in exchange for his own passed Pawn and then win easily with his two remaining Pawns.

78		K-K1
79	N-Q5!	

Beginning the final operation.

79		K-Q2
80	NxP†	KxP
81	P-K5†!	

An important interpolation.

81	K-K2
82 N-Q5†	K-Q2
83 P-K6†	

In a sense, this is another zwischenzug (interpolation) on the road to winning Black's last Pawn. But actually, of course, the Pawn push with threat to queen has decisive effect all its own.

83	K-Q3		
84 P-K7	K-Q2		
85 KxP			

And here, with other progress temporarily suspended, the final Pawn capture comes to pass.

In the game, there still followed:

	C	
85		N-K5†
86	K-B5	N-Q3†
87	K-K5	N-B2†
88	K-B6	N-Q3

But, though Black has forted up to the fullest degree possible, the obvious end is at hand (after a further "feeler move" by White).

89 N-N6†	K-K1
90 N-Q5	K-Q2
91 P-N5	Resigns

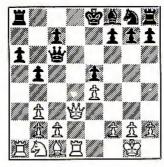
Chess Caviar

LONDON, 1919

Black goes astray in amazingly quick time with harmless-looking mistakes.

RUY LOPEZ

A, W. Gyle	s		A.	Gifford
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	7	RPxN	P-Q3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	8	P-Q4	B-N5
3 B-N5	P-QR3	9	PxP	BxN
4 B-R4	P-QN4	10	QxB	PxP
5 B-N3	N-R4?	11	R-Q1	Q-B3?
6 O-O	NxB	12	Q-Q3!	Q-B3?



13 RVPI

Resigns

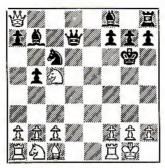
Black is helpless—capturing the Rook either way allows mate on the move!

MOSCOW, 1951

A brilliant unconventional game of great theoretical importance.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Ka	pustin				Choipin
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	8	Q-B3	PxB!
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	9	QxR	Q-Q2!
3	B-B4	N-B3	10	0-0	N-B3
4	N-N5	P-Q4	11	P-Q4	K-K2!!
5	PxP	N-QR4	12	PxP	B-N2
6	B-N5†	P-B3	13	PxN†	Kx₽
7	PxP	PxP	14	N-K4†	K-N3
			15	N-B5	



15	BxN!!	18 KxB	Q-N5†
16 QxR	N-K4	19 K-R1	Q-K5†
17 K-R1	BxP†!	20 K-N1	

Black announced mate in five moves: 20 . . . N-B6† 21 K-N2, N-R5‡, etc.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

PRAGUE, 1951

White's last move is remarkably subtle and unexpectedly murderous.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

J.	Podgorn	у			M, Filip
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	9	P-R5	NxB
2	N-KB3	P-KN3	10	QxN	B-N5
3	PB4	B-N2	11	PxP	RPxP
4	N-B3	P-Q4	12	N-K5	B-B4
5	P-K3	0-0	13	P-KN4	B-K3
6	Q-N3	PxP	14	Q-B1	Q-Q3
7	BxP	KN-Q2	15	Q-R3	R-Q1
8	P-KR4	N-N3	16	Q-R7†	K-B1



17 P-K4!!

Resigns

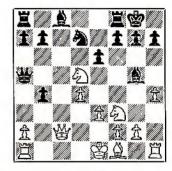
Why? Because Black is helpless against the coming B-R6: e.g., 17 . . . QxP 18 B-R6, QxKN 19 Q-R8 mate. Or 17 . . . BxN 18 B-R6†, K-K1 19 PxB, QxP 20 Q-N8†, K-Q2 21 R-Q1†.

BUENOS AIRES, 1952

An extraordinary win against one of Argentina's leading masters!

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Casas				Piazzini
White				Black
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	6	P-K3	0-0
2 N-QB3	P-K3	7	Q-B2	P-B4
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	8	BPXP	NxP
4 N-B3	B-K2	9	NxN	BxB
5 B-N5	QN-Q2	10	P-KR4!	Q-R4†?
		11	P-QN4!	PENP



Eleven moves and all's well.

12 QxP†!!!	KxQ
13 PxB§	K-N3
14 N-K7 mate	

265



MINTERNATIONAL

LAST GAMES IN THE NAJDORF—RESHEVSKY RETURN MATCH



Notes and Comments by Hans Kmoch

GAME 15

Sammy's Patient Style

In spite of Najdorf's very bad experiences with the King's Indian Defense against Reshevsky, he tries it again in this game — and again he loses. The Defense itself may be all right; but, leading to a type of play made to order for Sammy's patient style, it constitutes a handicap for Najdorf. The case is reminiscent of the Alekhine-Euwe Match in 1935 which Euwe won, but almost lost because of his adherence to the French Defense.

Sammy plays this game particularly well, accumulating small assets until he attains a winning, end-game advantage.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page	273, col.	124; M	CO: p. 8	9, col. 49
S. Reshevs	ky		M.	Najdorf
White				Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6	B-K2	P-K4
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	7	0-0	QN-Q2
3 N-QB3	B-N2	8	R-K1	R-K1
4 P-K4	0-0	9	B-B1	P-B3
5 N-B3	P-Q3	10	R-N1	

The same line as in Reshevsky—Najdorf, Helsinki, 1952 (see page 337, November, 1952, CHESS REVIEW).

10 N-N5

But now something new. Najdorf combines this line with his idea, tried unsuccessfully in Games 1 and 3 (see page 216, July issue).

At Helsinki, he proceeded with $10 \dots PxP$.

11 B-N5

The same maneuver which served White so well in Games 1 & 3. White maintains the tension in the center.

11		P-KB3	15 Q-B2	Q-K2
12	B-B1	P-QR4	16 QR-Q1	B-R3
13	P-KR3	N-R3	17 BxB	NxB
14	B-K3	N-B2	18 N-QR4!	

As White threatens to pry open the position with 19 P-B5, he induces Black to yield the center.

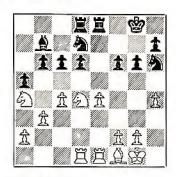
18		PxP
19	NxP	N-B2
20	N-N31	

Again, White threatens (21) P-B5 and so provokes a weakening of Black's Queen-side.

20		P-N3	23	P-QN3	Q-B1
21	Q-Q2	R-N1	24	P-R4	QR-Q1
22	N-Q4	B-N2	25	Q-B4	Q-R3
			26	QxQ	NxQ

† = check; \$ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Black's entire Queen-side is weak, but he may be able to hold on if he gets time for . . . N-B2, . . . R-N1 and, probably, . . . K-B1-K2. White's next, however, destroys this hope.



27 P-N3!!

A very powerful move. White threatens 28 B-R3, winning the Queen Knight Pawn.

Black has nothing better than the following liquidation which leaves him with fatal holes in his position.

27		P-QB4	30	RxP	N-B2
28	N-N5	RxP	31	R-Q1	N/Q-K4
29	RxR	BxR	32	RxR†	NxR
			33	B-N2!	

White avoids complications (33 NxNP, N-B6†), for the Queen Knight Pawn cannot escape, anyhow.

33	BxB
34 KxB	N-Q2
35 N-Q6!	N-B3
36 K-B3	

A fine measure against 36 . . . N-N5, but unnecessary. Instead, White can simply take the Pawn: 36 N-B8, N-N5 37 N/8xP, NxN 38 NxN, NxP 39 N-Q7, N-B8 40 NxQBP, K-B1 41 K-B3, K-K2 42 K-K3, K-Q3 43 K-Q2 with a sure win for White. After the text, the win is not so sure.

36 N-N5?

Just the move for which White has a refutation up his sleeve.

Correct is 38 . . . N-K2, preventing 39 N-B8. Then White still has the advantage and may make decisive progress, e.g., with N-B3-Q5. Yet there is a real fight, whereas, after the text. White wins easily.

37 P-R3! N-B7

Or 37 . . . N-Q6 38 N-B8, N-B8 39 N/8xP, NxN 40 NxN, NxP 41 K-K4, and White must win.

38	K-K4	NxP
39	K-Q3!	

The point of the King's maneuver. White threatens to trap the straying Knight

39 K-B1 40 K-B3 P-QN4

Black saves his Knight, but not the game.

41 NxNP!

41 PxP, K-K2 is not so good.

41 NxN 42 PxN K-K2 43 P-B4 Resigns

Neither 43 . . . K-Q3 44 K-B4, P-R4 45 P-N6, K-B3 46 P-N7, KxP 47 NxP† — nor 43 . . . K-K3 44 P-N6, K-B4 45 P-N7, K-N5 46 NxP, N-N1 47 K-B4, KxNP 48 K-N5, KxBP 49 N-R6, N-Q2 50 K-B6, N-K4† 51 K-B7 offers Black any chance.

GAME 15

Rebound

Improving on his play in Game 14, Najdorf obtains the edge. Reshevsky starts an interesting combination, sacrificing a Pawn and thereby bringing about a situation similar to that in Game 13. A White Knight is cut off on KR4 and exposed to capture by . . P-KN4; but, this time, it is Najdorf's Knight instead of Reshevsky's. The combination fails, however, with no chance to get in . . . P-KN4, and then Black blunders, losing the Exchange and the game.

Sammy then leads by only one point, and this rebound by Najdorf creates tremendous tension, with but two more games to go.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCC	D: page	251, col.	59; MC	O: p. 10	8 col. 36
М.	Najdorf			S. Re	shevsky
Wh	ite				Black
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	8	P-QR3	PXBP
2	P-QB4	P-K3	9	BxBP	BxN
3	N-QB3	B-N5	10	PxB	Q-B2
4	P-K3	P-B4	11	P-QR4	P-QN3
5	B-Q3	0-0	12	B-R3	P-K4
6	N-B3	P-Q4	13	Q-B2	B-N2
7	0-0	N-B3	14	B-K2!	

Here Najdorf improves considerably on the 14 Q-B5 of Game 14.

14	P-K5
15 N-Q2	N-QR4
16 PxP!	

The text is an important exchange, activating White's Queen Bishop.

16		PxP
17	P-QB4!	KR-K1
18	KR-Q1	QR-Q1

19 N_R1

White has the edge, but it is hard to determine why he got it. It seems Reshevsky's 13 . . . B-N2 is weaker by far than appeared from Game 14. Najdorf's 13 . . . B-N5 (Game 5) may be better. It may take some time, however, to arrive at a definite conclusion about he whole system starting with 10 . . . O-R2

19 P-R4

The beginning of Black's combination.

20 N-N3 P-R5

20 N-N3 P-H5 21 N-B5 B-B1 22 N×RP

White's Knight is now exposed, but 22 . . . P-N4 is ineffective because of 23 B-N2: e.g., 23 . . . Q-N3 24 Q-B3, K-N2 25 P-N4, PxN 26 P-N5.

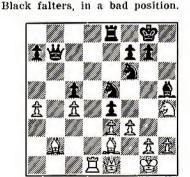
22 N-B3 23 B-N2!

Not 23 BxP, P-N4 24 Q-B3, N-R2 as Black wins the Knight with impunity.

23 N-K4 24 Q-B3 R×R† 25 R×R B-N5

Black realizes that he cannot play $25 \dots P-N4$ because of 26 P-B4 nor prepare for $\dots P-N4$ as White is ready to proceed with 26 P-B4 and possibly 27 P-N4.

26 P-B3 B-R4 27 Q-K1 Q-N2



28 BxN!

With this liquidation, White wins the Exchange.

28 RxN 29 P-B4 BxB 30 R-N1!

The point, which Sammy may have seen too late.

30 Q-K2 31 PxR N-N5 32 P-K6! BxP

Or 32 . . . PxP 33 R-N8†, K-B2 (33 . . . K-R2 34 R-R8†! KxR 35 N-N6†) 34 P-R3, N-K4 35 QxB, QxN 36 Q-B2†, and White wins.

It seems appropriate that, as we run the conclusion of this match, word has just come in that Samuel Reshevsky will compete in the World Championship Challengers Tournament at Neuhausen, Switzerland. Play starts on August 31st.

Reshevsky will be one of fifteen competitors with one each from Argentina, Holland, Hungary, Sweden, Yugoslavia, and nine from Russia.

33	PxP†	BxP	38 Q-B4	B-Q4
34	Q-N3	Q-N4	39 N-B5	N-B2
35	R-K1	Q⊸R4	40 Q-B7	P-B5
36	R-KB1	N-R3	41 Q-Q7	B-R1
37	P-R3	K-R2	42 R-B4	Resigns

GAME 17

The Clincher

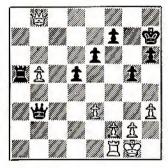
Najdorf returns to the Slav Defense, obviously with an improvement on his play in Game 11 in mind. Reshevsky has no reason to fear; for his record against his opponent's Slav Defense is brilliant. He changes his policy, however, and goes into the steady Exchange Variation — clearly confident in his ability both to win the match by drawing the two final games and to meet Najdorf's determination to create complications at any cost.

Indeed, Najdorf does strive for complications, playing 13 . . . P-QR3? instead of 13 . . . N-K1! and 15 . . . BxB? rather than 15 . . . R-R1! The consequences are disastrous as White obtains two, connected, passed Pawns on the Queen-side and starts to advance them. The Pawns cannot be held, but Reshevsky trades them cleverly for a mating attack on the King-side.

So, with two points up and one to go, Reshevsky wins the match.

SLAV DEFENSE

PCO: p. 218	, col. 175;	MCO:	p. 197 c	ol. 27 (e)
S. Reshevs	ky		M.	Najdorf
White				Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18	QxB	NxP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	19	KR-Q1	R-R1
3 N-KB3	N-KB3	20	Q-N5	Q-B3
4 PxP	PXP	21	N~K2	P-R3
5 N-B3	N-B3	22	P-QN3	QR-N1
6 B-B4	P-K3	23	N-Q4	P-N4
7 P-K3	B-K2	24	N-B6	NxN
8 B-Q3	0-0	25	RxN	KR-B1
9 P-KR3	P-QN3	26	RxR†	RxR
10 0-0	B-N2	27	QxNP	R-B7
11 R-B1	R-B1	28	R-KB1	Q-QB6
12 N-K5	NxN	29	P-R5	R-R7
13 BxN	P-QR3	30	P-QN4	R-R5
14 P-QR4!	B-Q3	31	R-N1	Q-B7
15 Q-K2	BxB?	32	Q-N8†!	K-R2
16 PxB	N-Q2	33	R-KB1	Q-N6
17 BxP	BxB	34	P-N5!	RxP



35 Q-B7!

Match point!

.... RxP

Or 35 . . . QxNP makes no difference: the critical 36 QxP† cannot be stopped.

GAME 18

K-R1

R-N1

Resigns

Aftermath

36 OxPt

37 R-B1!

38 R-B7

Najdorf wins and tightens the score to the closest possible margin, 8½-9½. He plays very well; yet one cannot escape the impression that Reshevsky does not care so much anymore. He loses as in the last game of their match in 1952 and as many a master has done before when playing with victory in his pocket.

With 4 N-B3, White strives apparently for the variation which Bronstein played against Robert Byrne at Helsinki (page 19, January, 1953, CHESS REVIEW). Black evades this line but not in the safest way, which is 4...P-B3, leading to well known lines of the Slav Accepted. 5 P-K4 is then more than dubious because of 5...P-QN4 6 P-K5, N-Q4 7 P-QR4, P-K3! Instead, he ventures on an experiment (4....QN-Q2 and 9...P-K4) which results in a slight but steady end-game advantage for White.

Reshevsky's match victory is as close as it is convincing. In a way, it is even more convincing than his much greater score in the match in 1952; for Najdorf obviously then had a break-down at the beginning, whereas, this time, he played as well as he can.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

PCO: p. 161, col. 17 (c): MCO: p. 152, c. 11 (a) M. Naidorf S. Reshevsky White Black 1 P-Q4 P-Q4 18 N-K3 P-B3 19 K-B2 PxP KR-Q1 2 P-QB4 3 N-KB3 N-KB3 20 P-KN4! P-QB4 4 N-B3 QN-Q2?! 21 B-B3 N-K4 5 P-K4 22 P-N5 K-B2 N-N3P-QR4 23 PxP 6 P-QR4 PXP 24 P-B4 7 N-K5 P_B3 N-Q6† 8 NxP/4 P-K3 25 K-B3 N-N5 9 B-Q3 P-K4?! 26 KR-KN1 N-B3 N-N5 27 P-B5 **B-N6** 10 PXP 11 N-Q6† **BxN** 28 K-B4 N-Q5 12 PxB QxP 29 B-R5† K-BI 13 B-K2 QxQ† 30 R-N2 B-B2 **B-K3** 31 BxB 14 NXQ KxB 32 N-N4 15 P-B3 N-B3 K-K2 16 B-K3 N/B-Q2 33 N-R6 R-Q2 17 B-Q4 0-0 34 B-K1 K-Q3 R-KB1 35 B-R4



36 N-N8! K-B3 39 B-B3 N-Q5 37 B×P N-N6 40 N-R6 N-K3† 38 R-K1 N-B5 41 K-N4 N-Q5 42 K-R5 Resigns



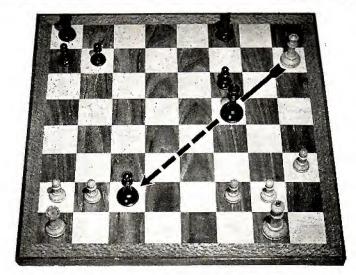
How to win in the Middle Game

X-RAY ATTACK

The lines of force of the major pieces, the Queen and the Rook, and of the Bishop are continuous to the very edge of the board. A Queen on KR1, for example, attacks every square on the file, from KR1 to KR8, every square on the diagonal, from KR1 to QR8, and every square on the rank, from KR1 to QR1. When a unit obstructs such a line of force, it merely interrupts it; and the force automatically persists when the obstructing unit moves.

Because of this characteristic of Queen, Rook and Bishop, the tactical motif, the X-Ray Attack, comes into being. The X-Ray, called by some authors the skewer, is really a piercing attack, directly striking upon a front man and penetrating beyond, in its effect, to a rear man on the same line of force. Thus, when the front man gives way, the rear one is vulnerable.

In a way, the X-Ray is like the pin. The main difference between the two is the comparative values of the front man under attack and of the rear man. In a pin, the front man is generally the less valuable. Hence it stands by necessity to shelter its

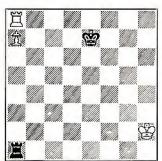


A Royal X-Ray Attack: Black's King and Queen are both on the line of force of White's Queen. As Black's King is by law his indispensable man, it must move, letting the Queen fall.

more important colleague, and so becomes pinned. In the X-Ray, the opposite condition obtains. So the front man is perforce moved, letting the rear man fall in a choice of the lesser evil.

The X-Ray in Reserve

The position below has occurred time and time again.



White to Play and Win

White wins with ease because he can summon to his command an effective X-Ray attack.

Resigns

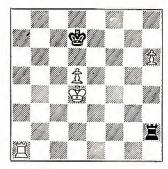
White threatens 2 P-R8(Q) and, if 1 . . RxP, 2 R-R7† (the X-Ray Attack), followed by 2 RxR.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis, ch.

It is interesting to note that, if Black's King were at his KR2 or KN2, White could not win.

The X-Ray That Failed

White has a clear cut win in the next position, by straightforward means. But he is imbued with the power of the X-Ray, or thinks he is. So he advances.



Better is 1 R-R6, retaining both Pawns.

2 R-R7†

RxP! K-Q3

3 RxR

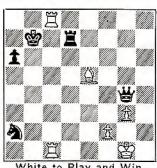
Stalemate

Had White omitted capturing Black's Rook, the position is a theoretical draw, (See Basic Chess Endings-Fine.) Interestingly enough, a leading grand-master mismanaged the White men.

Stalemate, one of the tactical motifs to be discussed later, invalidates many a plan.

An X-Ray Finale

White seems to be in a sorry mess in the following position. But again, all is not what it seems. It is White's move.



Where there's a will, there's apt to be something relative. Here White works from clause to clause to codicil.

1 R-N1†!!

Clause 1 is that the Rook on B8 is immune: if 1 . . . KxR, 2 R-N8 mate. And likewise, if 1 . . . K-R2, White has another saving clause: 2 B-N87, K-R1

B-Q6§, K-R2 4 B-B5 mate.

So 1 . . . N-N5 was virtually forced, and White proceeds from there:

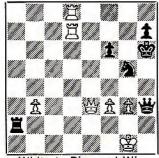
> 2 RxN†!! 3 R-N8†

QxR Resigns

White comes out a piece ahead after a mating net, a discovered check and an X-Ray attack all play a part. What is noteworthy, however, is that, the other factors aiding, White creates his X-Ray attack practically out of thin air.

A Beam of X-Rays

Here, again, White's position is all too perilous. It is either mate or be mated.



White to Play and Win

Fortunately, however, with the aid of one pin, White succeeds in fixing Black's King under a whole beam of K-Rays.

1 RxP†

Taking advantage of the pinned Knight, White inflicts his first X-Ray, also a bludgeon-like sacrifice.

1

KxR

Forced; else the Black Queen goes.

2 Q-K7†

K-N3

On 2 . . . K-R3, another X-Ray, 3 R-R8†, wins the adverse Queen.

3 R-N8†

Black can avoid further X-Ray by the Rook only by this move.

4 RxN†!!

Setting the stage for the final X-Ray.

KxR

If 4... PxR, 5 Q-Q7† (X-Ray) decides. 5 Q-N7† K-B4

If 5 . . . K-R4, 6 Q-R7; (X-Ray again).

6 Q-Q7† Resigns

For now the X-Ray penetrates, and the Black Queen must fall.

TRAPPED MAN

Many factors govern the moves of the chessmen. In general, however, the scope of each move is to enhance the potentialities of the player's side while reducing those of the opponent. When we analyze these two aims, it is difficult to speculate on which is paramount: expansion or restraint.

In actual play, however, specific positions require specific treatments. The proper move in a given position may aim to expand or to restrain, or it may strive to control, thus holding the balance momentarily. Or it may aim for a combination of any of these.

Such actions are leveled, as a rule, at whole sectors of the board or at men in concert. Rarely, indeed, is a single man the target, excepting of course when it is the opposing King-in which case we have a mating attack.

Yet, occasionally, for one reason or another, a piece strays into a net. It then that theoretical refinements should be cast aside. To shanghai the man is the business of the moment.

A Venerable Example

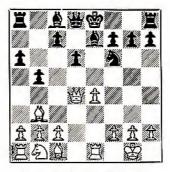
The most familiar trap in the books is "Noah's Ark"-so called in humorous allusion to its antiquity. Yet it beguiles countless victims. In it, a Bishop is the target.

RUY LOPEZ

White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	5	0-0	B-K2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6	R-K1	P-QN4
3 B-N5	P-QR3	7	B-N3	P-Q3
4 B-R4	N-B3	8	P-Q4?	PxP
		9	NxP??	NxN

Even here, all seems well. White simply regains his piece.

10 QxN



Black to Play and Win

But no! In two moves, White is hopelessly lost.

> 10 . . 11 Q-K3

P-B4 P-B5

The Bishop is impaled.

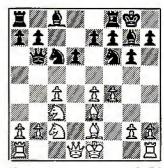
A Royal Debacle

The trapped man is most apt to fall into his sorry plight when the board is still crowded. So, though such cases may occur later in the game, a large share of opening traps involve a trapped man. Nor are all of them old, familiar traps like "Noah's Ark." The following miniature game is to the point,

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6	N-B3	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	7	B-K2	PxP
3 N-QB3	B-N2	8	NxP	N-B3
4 P-K4	P-Q3	9	N-B2	Q-N3
5 P-KB4	0-0	10	B-K3	

In his efforts to exploit the weakness, White's diagonal, KN1-QR7, and prevent White from castling, Black played his Queen to N3. He now faces a loss of time or of his Queen after White's 10 B-K3. But Black was under the impression that that Bishop was tied to the defense of the Queen Knight Pawn.



10

QxP?

White must be punished for leaving the Pawn unguarded, Black thinks.

11 N-R4

Resigns

The Queen is trapped. There is no retreat.

The above example is reminiscent of the story of the legatee whose inheritance consisted of the advice: "Never take the Queen Knight Pawn with your Queen.'

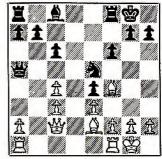
Miracle of Main Street

On the side of the board, out on a limb, as it were, it is not too surprising for even the Queen to become enmeshed in a trap. Wandering in the by-ways is never so safe as promenading the highways. In the center of the chessboard, with so many diversified avenues of escape lies safety.

But not always!

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS DEFENSE

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	8	Q-B2	P-K4
2	P-QB4	P-K3	9	QPxP	N-K5
3	N-Q83	N-KB3	10	N/2xN	PxN
4	B-N5	QN-Q2	11	B-K2	0-0
5	N-B3	P-B3	12	0-0	BxN
6	P-K3	Q-R4	13	PxB	P-B3
7	QN-Q2	B-N5	14	B-84	NxP



Of course, White is anxious to be rid of his doubled Pawns and sees Black's King Pawn as a fair exchange for his Queen Bishop Pawn. So-

15 QxP

B-B4!!

He now discovers that he is in for more than he bargained.

16 Q-Q4

For 16 QxB sells the White Queen cheap to 16 . . . N-B6†!

16

QR-Q1

Resigns

The Queen is trapped.



by I. A. HOROWITZ

Keader aames

THEORETICAL DEVALUATION

IN DAYS of old, bearded sages of the game would gather in conclave to dissect the glorious efforts of the grandmasters. A few moves of an actual game would be made-then a long pause-and one of the critics would rattle off a variation thirteen moves deep, ending with the sage remark, "und der Bauer ist geschutzt" (and the Pawn is protected). Another few moves would follow, another pause, another lengthy variation and another critical conclusion: "und der Bauer ist geschutzt." Again and again, the poor "bauer" seemed to be the focal point and all other points of the game. "Und der Bauer ist geschutzt, und der Bauer ist geschutzt" everyone ranted. Suddenly came a whopper. Boom, boom, checkmate. The game was over and the puny Pawn was strewn over the board, unwept, unhonored and unsung.

To a certain extent, the game below follows in the same footsteps. On the one hand, White speculates on wild, lengthy variations. On the other hand, he keeps track of the material balance. Naturally, he should do so. On move 14, however, he adds up the material and is content to wind up with a Rook and two Pawns for two pieces, when all the time,

staring him in the face is boom, boom, boom, checkmate.

FRENCH DEFENSE

PCO: page 76, col. 11; MCO: p. 47, col. 11

J. N. Cott	Walton		
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	4 B-KN5	B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-K5	KN-Q2
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	6 P-KR4	

The much discussed variation of the French Defense, with the Alekhine-Chatard move (6 P-KR4) thrown in for good measure. White offers a Pawn for rapid development and open lines. Opinion on the theoretical efficacy of this plan has shilly-shallied back and forth so often, it is difficult to keep track of the latest findings. One thing is certain, however. If Black accepts the Pawn, White's practical chances are excellent.

6

6 . . . P-KR3, declining the Pawn is the more judicious course.

7 PxB

The open King Rook file accrues to White.

QxP

Black is committed to accept the Pawn. Otherwise, his sixth move is unnecessary and pointless.

8 N-R3

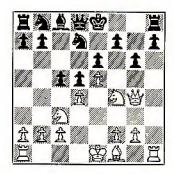
† = check; \$ = dbl. check; \$ = dis. ch.

Gaining a tempo. Second fruit of the Pawn offer.

Q-Q1

Nearly every Black move has its drawbacks. 8 . . . Q-R3, for example, falls short after 9 P-KN3, followed by 10 B-N2 and 11 N-B4, discovering an attack on Black's Queen. But 8 . . . Q-K2 is more usual and preferred. For at K2 the Queen is better posted and permits easier co-operation of the Black men.

> 9 Q-N4 P-KN3 10 N-B4 P-QB4



Black either understands the defense too well or not well enough. For his strike at White's center is devoutly to be desired. It is questionable, however, that the precautionary move, 10 . . . P-

QR3, to prevent an incisive penetration, must not precede the text.

11 B-Q3

11 N-N5 is the disturbing factor. Then the threat of 12 N-Q6† is of immediate concern. If 11 . . . PxP 12 N-Q6†, K-B1 13 NxNP†, BPxN 14 Q-B4†, Black must return the piece in what appears to be a miserable position. And no other adequate alternative seems to be at Black's command.

11 PXP

White's Knight is under fire, his center is in collapse. In short, he is in rout -but he doesn't know it.

12 NxKPI

Injecting new life into what otherwise would be a drab retreat.

PxKN

The alternative, 12 . . . NxP is correct: 13 QxQP, QN-B3 14 QxN, NxQ 15 NxQ, NxB† 16 PxN, KxN 17 NxP, and the game is about even.



13 BxPt

If 13 . . , K-B1 14 Q-B4†, N-B3 15 PxN Black is in an unholy bind, with no defense against the menacing 16 Q-R6†.

14 RxR†??

So White suffered through an arduous win after 14 . . , N-B1 15 QxNP†,

The comic aspect of it all is that White sums up the position in the following words: "An appraisal of the combination shows that White has won a Rook and two Pawns in return for two pieces, plus a potentially powerful passed King Knight Pawn." Guided, as it were, by such a highly developed theoretical evaluation, it is easy to comprehend how White misses a mate in four beginning with 14 QxNP†.

Black resigned on the 51st move.

TCHIGORIN'S DEFENSE, this game starts, then becomes an Albin Counter. In a way, however, its best name is Queen Pawn's Game—Black's Queen Pawn.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED PCO: page 196, col. 108; MCO: p. 176, col. 11

HrdyHaberditzWhiteBlack

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 N-QB3

An irregular development in which Black accents development and discounts long term theoretical considerations, such as superior Pawn position.

3 P-K3

This move, however, is no attempt at refutation. 3 PxP, QxP 4 N-KB3, P-K4 5 N-QB3, B-QN5 lends to an exciting middle game, with White having the upper hand. And 3 N-KB3, P-K4 leads to the Albin Counter Game by transposition. There White is for choice. 3 N-KB3, B-N5 allows Black some extra complications. Still White is for choice.

3 . . . P-K4
4 PxKP P-Q5

Which, by way of transposition, is the

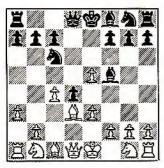
5 P-QR3

Albin Counter.

To avoid the line, . . . B-N5†, followed by . . . PxP, isolating White's King Pawn.

5 B-KB4 6 B-Q3

Correct is 6 N-KB3, defending the King Pawn and putting additional pressure on the adverse Queen Pawn.



6 PxP! 7 BxB??

A critical blunder. White has already misplayed the opening in any case.

7 PxPt 8 K–K2 QxQt

Resigns

For Black promotes to a new Queen.

THEORETICALLY, the game of chess is divided into three parts—the opening, the middle game and the end-game. Practically, the number of parts are equal to twice the number of moves. Each move for White and each for Black are parts in their own right and usher in multifarious problems.

If points were scored on the basis of leach move, White would be far, far ahead, practically to the last round. But a kayo on the last move nullifies all that went before.

KING'S GAMBIT

PCO: p. 112. col. 8(m); MCO: p. 139, col. 13(e)

S. Sharp William Hart
White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 P-KB4

The King's Gambit, which crops up time and again lately. White's plan is to decoy Black's strongpoint—his Pawn at K4—away from its powerful post, even at the expense of a Pawn.

2 Px

Black falls in line, evidently on the theory that a Pawn is a Pawn.

3 N-KB3

P-KN4

The classical defense. Nowadays, Black rarely plays to maintain the Pawn. Instead he generally plays to enforce the liberating . . . P-Q4 either at once or soon. The old fashioned defense of the text, however, has never been refuted.

4 P-KR

To weaken Black's Pawn flank before he has had the opportunity to consolidate with . . . $B{-}N2$ and . . . $P{-}KR3$.

4 P-N5 5 N-K5

5 N-N5 is another way of proceeding, but it involves the sacrifice of a piece after . . . P-KR3.

5 P-KR4

One of the lesser used defenses.

6 B-B4 N-KR3

6... R-R2 has been successfully employed here. The text move seems more logical in that it develops a piece and defends a Pawn with a minor piece, instead of a major one.

7 P-Q4 8 N-Q3

P-Q3 P-KB4

But Black's last thrust appears wrong on the face of it. Black is lagging in development and makes no effort to catch up. 8 . . . B-K2, 8 . . . B-N2 and 8 . . . N-B3 are all promising.



9 NXP

Good enough, but 9 N-B3 with an eye towards rapid development seems to offer greater promise. If then . . . PxP 10 QNxP, P-Q4. White has 11 BxQP as the Bishop is immune on account of the Knight fork.

9 PxP 10 N-N6

White fishes in troubled waters and succeeds!

10 . . . P-Q4 11 NxR PxB 12 N-N6 With an exchange to the good, only care and precision are necessary to bring victory home.

12 Q-Q3

Threatening to check at N6. From here on, Black relies on an assortment of tactics to confuse and befuddle.

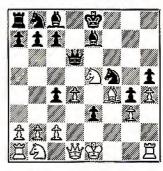
13 N-K5 N-B4 14 B-B4 B-K2

With 14 . . . QxP 15 N-QB3, the threat of swapping Queens and castling on the Queen side is all in White's favor. Now Black is menacing the Rook Pawn.

15 P-KN3

P-K6!

A high binder. It must be handled with care.



16 P-B3 Q-Q4 17 O-O

An unnecessary risk. Now White's weakness on the long diagonal—his KR1-QR8—is soon exploited. Correct is 17 R-R2 with an eventual castling on the long side. Then White's material plus should prove decisive.

17 P-QN4

To bring the Bishop to N2 and exercise lasting mating threats.

18 Q-K2 B-N2 19 K-R2 N-Q2

Black is going to chuck in all the reserves to force a decision.

20 P-QR4 ...

A demonstration for freedom.

20 P-N5 21 NxBP

White must clear the way for some of his other men to get out.

21 O-O-O 22 N×P N×N 23 B×N B-Q3

The show down is rapidly approaching.

24 P-B4

But this is a technical inaccuracy, 24 N-Q2 is essential to give White greater defense on his first rank by bringing the Queen Rook into play.

24 Q-K5 25 N-Q2

Too late. In fact, it drives the Queen to where it wishes to go.

25 Q-K2

Threatening 26 . . . QxP†.

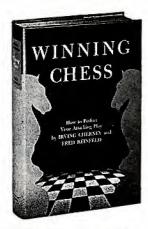
26 P-B5

Overlooking the threat. There was nothing to be done in any case.

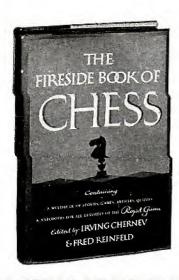
26 QxRP† 27 K-N1 QxP† Resigns

...

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Solitaire Chess

METAMORPHOSIS

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME, and nearly all variations of the Queen Pawn Opening can lead to the Queen's Gambit Accepted. So here, Saltsjoebaden, 1952, USSR master Taimanov (White) takes British champion Golombek in tow, casting aspersions on the efficacy of the defense. The opening, a Nimzo-Indian, begins with 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 P-K3, P-B4 5 B-Q3.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's 5th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue so to end of game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

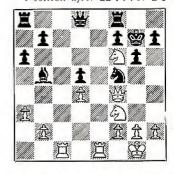
White	Par	Black	Your Selection	Your
Played	Score	Played	for White's move	Score
		5 P-Q4		
6 N-B3	2	6 N-B3		****
7 0-0	2	7 0-0		
8 P-QR3		8 PxQP		
9 KPxP	3	9 PxP		
10 BxP	2	10 B-K2		
11 Q-Q3		11 P-QR3		
12 B-KN5		12 N-Q4(a)		
13 N-K4		13 BxB		
14 N/4xB		14 P-KN3(b)		
15 QR-B1		15 N-R4? (c)		
	4	16 B-Q2		
17 Q-Q2		17 B-N4		
18 KR-K1		18 N-QB3		
	4	19 N/3-K2		
	6	20 PxB (d)		
21 N-B6†		21 K-N2		
	4	22 N-B4*		
	6	23 K-R1		
	3	24 N×N		
	3	25 B-B3(e)		
	4	26 K-N1		
	4			
	3	28 R-K1		
	4			
30 R-B7!!		1		
	3	31 QxR		
	5	Resigns		
0= 0(-110				
Total Score	100	Your percentage		

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair.

NOTES TO THE GAME

- (a) 12... P-N4, followed by 13... B-N2, appears better. In any case, Black has a long way to go to secure freedom.
- (b) 14 . . . N-B3 is sounder.
- (c) Simply 15 . . . B-Q2. The text excursion recoils.
- (d) If 20 . . . NxB, 21 Q-R6, with the threat of N-N5, compels a fatal weakening.
- (e) A blunder, But Black's position is hardly tenable.

*Position after 22 . . . N-B4



THE SONNENBORN-BERGER and other Tie-breaking Systems

by Jack Straley Battell

ORGANIZING a tournament can be fun. Yet it is also hard work; and, in the interesting process of solving the many novel problems involved, the would-be organizer may be exasperated by shortage of time. He does well, therefore, to pre-solve the problems by knowing their solutions. The players in the tournament, also, do well to know the types of problems and the probable solutions, and how play may be affected. To such end, this article is directed, together with those on the Round Robin (p. 108, April, 1952) and the Swiss System (p. 238, August, 1952).

WING to the many and large tiebrackets in Swiss System tournaments, there was no general trend toward the adoption of the Swiss System for some time. When a dozen players might tie for second place, or a quartet for second and a dozen for third, the rewards, monetary or honorary, split off rather smaller than what could catch the public eye. And any attempt to rank the contenders was meaningless. So the Round Robin ruled as the only practical form of tournament pairings.

When the Sonnenborn-Berger method of breaking ties was incorporated into the Swiss System, however, and it was proved capable of breaking the cumbersome tie-brackets, the Swiss System went to town and county and state championships. The happy wedding of the SS Tmt and the S.-B. spawned rapidly and prolifically the mass entries and public participation tourneys which have now been capped, with the considerable aid of a generous prize fund, by the 182 entries in the U. S. Open at Milwaukee this year.

As a result, tournament tables over the past years have borne not only a column for game points scored but also one for S.-B. points. As another result, CHESS REVIEW has been regularly requested, pestered and badgered to explain what S.-B. means and how the Sonnenborn-Berger system works.

The following exposition may serve to answer such questions, and those on alternate and modifying systems.

BRIEFLY, the system is this: a tie in game points is broken by an additional point tally for each player in the tie. This tally is computed from the sum of the final scores of all whom that player defeated plus half the sum of the final scores of those with whom he drew.

Actually, the Sonnenborn-Berger provides first that, if two players tie for a given place but one defeated the other in their individual game, that one is given the higher place. And it states second that, if they tied in their individual game, then the tie is resolved by the S.-B. point tally. It might well have pronounced definitely also that, if then the S.-B. tally leaves them still tied, they must share that given place.

TO ILLUSTRATE the workings of the S.-B. system, we give a chart below of a small tourney. With so few players in it, the tournament is necessarily a Round Robin, but the S.-B. is used also to break RR Tmt ties.

In this sample tourney, Jones and Smith have tied each other in both their individual game and in total game points. In the tally of S.-B. points, however, Jones collects a large bonus, 4 full points for having defeated the winner A, whereas Smith gets but one point for his hardly compensating win over F. Otherwise, they score the same. Jones garners in all (left to right): 4, 11/2, 11/4, 11/2 and 0 for a total of 8.25 in S.-B. points. Smith gets: 0, 1½, 1¼, 1½ and 1 for 5.25. (The other S.-B. scores need not and ought not be listed since no other ties are involved, but they are listed here for purposes of discussion of SS Tmts in which the tremendous number of ties often require a total list of S.-B. points.)

It is to be noted that Jones and Smith, having tied each other, earn half of each others' scores. THE S.-B. FORMULA is workable, as is the Swiss System; but, like the Swiss, too, it has its flaws.

For example, the logic of the first clause, that breaking the tie in favor of the winner of the individual game, is debatable. The arguments work differently for the Round Robin and for the Swiss System.

In the RR Tmt, where all meet all, the second clause of the S.-B. formula (which is really the major effort in the tiebreaking) sets up the decision on the comparable results of the tied players against the field, But the first clause works contrariwise. It gives the decision to the winner of the individual game. who fell back into the tie because he did more poorly against the field. It is a moot point whether the winner's one game truly outbalances the other's long run effort or not. Still that tie-break can be justified on two counts: (1) it is a better method than tossing a coin; and (2) it is equitable when it has been announced to all contenders before the tournament begins.

Yet that first clause can be and has been cancelled—by announcement of the tournament committee or by vote of the players before a tournament begins. It can also be relegated to a subsidiary status, to be used as the only means of tie-break left if both game and S.-B. scores are tied.

In the SS Tmt, that first clause may be debated even more heatedly. Luck is so strong a factor in the tournament pairings that the concrete fact of a win in the individual game may loom more important to many minds. Yet suppose the loser of the individual game is shown to have a much higher S.-B. tally! He then achieved that tie despite both the individual loss and competition against a stronger part of the field.

In addition, in both the SS and the RR Tmt, we find that first clause is annulled, and quite logically so, when the wins in individual games conflict within a multiple tie. For instance, if Jones beat Smith, Smith beat Brown and Brown beat Jones, but all three tie in game scores, that first clause is counted out as impractical.

Sa Place	mple Tourney Players	1_	2	3	4	5	6	Game Score	SB. Score	Gelbfus Score	JS,-B. Score
1	Α	×	0	1	1	1	1 1	4 -1	8.0	12.0	4.8
2	Jones	1	×	1/2	1/2	1	0	3 -2	8,25	11.25	3,825
3	Smith	0	1/2	×	1/2	1	1	3 -2	5,25	8.25	3.525
4	D	0	1/2	1/2	×	1/2	1	21/2-21/2	4.75	7.25	2,95
5	E	0	0	0	1/2	х	1	11/2-31/2	2.25	3,75	1.725
6	F	0	1	0	0	0	×	1 -4	3.0	4.0	1.3

On the whole, therefore, it seems only logical to relegate that first clause to the subsidiary status of a tie-break solely of the last resort.

THE THIRD CLAUSE, which I have suggested, really might be definitely added to the S.-B. formula. That is, when the S.-B. system fails to break a tie, those tied should be declared tied and share the honors and emoluments. True, such a provision seemingly only reflects the possibility of an unavoidable impasse. But, first of all, the chance of such an out-and-out tie is remote. Decidedly so, if we throw in the first clause, either as is or as subsidiary, and if we also employ the Solkoff modification (of which I shall speak later).

And, second, when such an absolute tie does exist, it is a positive merit to have a pre-tournament understanding that the prizes and honors involved will definitely be split.

THE SECOND CLAUSE is the essence and the crux of the Sonnenborn-Berger system. The logic of it is to reward that contender, involved in a tie-bracket, who has scored the best results of all within that tie. That logic, however, can be and has been questioned.

First, let us consider our sample RR Tmt Jones outplaces Smith because he performed the notable feat of defeating the tournament winner, and so he has garnered the winner's 4 points into his S.-B. count. On the theory of the S.-B. system, that feat marks Jones' results as better than the otherwise tying record by Smith. But we may hark back to the same sort of argument as applied to breaking ties on the basis of winning the individual game between the tied contenders. That is, despite Jones' "feat," he did tie, only tie Smith's total game score-because of a converse "flop" in losing to the tail-ender! Consistency may be a virtue of small minds, but nonetheless there is something arbitrary in labeling Jones' results the better performance. Does one feat outweigh one debacle?

Of course, we come back to the same justification as for the like arguments in reference to the winner of the individual game: (1) it is a better method than tossing a coin; and (2) it is equitable as a pre-announced consideration.

In an SS Tmt, the logic of the S.B. method more often escapes the above objection. The chances are that Jones will not meet, and so cannot lose to, the tailender or any one very far down in the final standings. (If he does, it must be in the first round or two.) The same objection may arise. If Jones and Smith are tied for sixth, for example, instead of second, we may have like instances of "feats" versus "flops" in various, less contrasting degrees. Jones may prevail by reason of a win against second, third or fourth place scorers, to Smith's against somewhat lower ones. Yet Jones must then have lost, in all probability, to some in lower brackets than did Smith. (And, as I mentioned, he could indeed have lost to a very low scorer in the first or second rounds.) And, if we regard the chances of Jones' "feat" being a "fluke" win, the injustice of it all is that much greater. But still the chances are less that such objection applies in a SS Tmt since, mostly, the leaders in a Swiss encounter other leaders.

So, more often, we have the sort of situation which applies if we imagine that our illustrative chart, or at least the Jones and Smith lines in it are a sample part of a 6 round SS Tmt. In such, A's line might also be as shown, but D, E & F would be different: they'd have higher scores to be 4th, 5th and 6th. Nor could Jones have played Smith or F in the order shown. With these modifications in the chart, then Jones' win from A is just as outstanding a feat, and his loss to F is hardly such a blot. But there is then another sort of objection,

This other objection is inherent in the Swiss System. In the long run in an SS Tmt, luck determines who draws the toughest opposition. It might easily be, for example, that, after Jones and Smith had tied, Jones drew and defeated an opponent who went on to score well, whereas Smith was paired against and defeated one who did not. On his performance rating—credit for which cannot be taken from Jones—he excels; but Smith was merely unfortunate in being denied the chance to do equally well, or possibly better.

This same factor may show up in different forms. In one, Jones and Smith, having tied in their individual game and now unable to eliminate each other, may be running neck and neck for first place. In such a case, we observe two different applications of the same factor, not without their humorous sidelights.

First, the two contenders may each be trembling in their boots at every pairing, with diverse fears. Each dreads having to encounter the stronger opposition and so to risk losing on his game score. Yet each is afraid, also, that the other may draw the stronger opposition, since, if both then win, the S.-B. count will turn against him.

And, secondly, each scans the scores of those whom he has beaten or tied. It is one of the interesting aftermaths for Jones and Smith that their erstwhile opponents can affect their S.-B. tallies. For each point which a Jones' victim garners. Jones' S.-B. mounts. So Jones and Smith, otherwise tying, can, one or the other, ride to an S.-B. victory. Hence beaten opponents are called "horses" (and I suppose drawn opponents might "mules"); and, when a Jones' horse competes with a Smith horse, Jones and Smith look on with all the fervor of bettors at a real horse race.

We may argue as a corollary that, while one must try to beat each opponent, it must be with considerate forbearance. It would not do to smash him, For, if the opponent is demoralized, one acquires a "dead horse" which will acmumulate no S.-B, points!

At any rate, the factor of luck does enter into the S.-B. method of tallying. A player has no control himself over the pairings which may match him against the weaker of those who, temporarily, equal his SS Tmt score. As a very clear instance, suppose two contenders can and do defeat all others whom they may meet, after tying their own individu: game. First place then turns solely on which of them was lucky enough to have met the highest scorers (possibly even down to some very low-placing first round opponent). It is hard lines for the one who loses on the S.-B. tie-break.

Of course, we may never actually witness so manifestly unjust a tie-break. It is seldom that any two players could simply sweep all the rest of the opposition aside that way. But the example offered makes the point plain; and, in any S.-B. tie-break that point may be the determining factor.

Even in such a tie-break, to be sure, the logic of the S.-B. system is steadfast: the winner is the one who defeats the stronger opposition. And the S.-B. adherents may argue that often a lesser light wins a RR Tmt, when the favored opponents may be having "off days" and so here the S.-B. winner proved himself best for that occasion. The weakness in the S.B. system, however, is something else again, In the RR Tmt, the opponents had their chances against the winner. In the SS Tmt, the runner-up did not meet the same opponents as did the winner. And so it remains unproven that the tiebreak loser would not have done as well --or even better-if the luck of the pairings had only given him a chance at stronger opposition.

ANOTHER OBJECTION to the logic of the S.-B. method denies even that it is a true index of performance. This objection states that it is all very well to tally up scores of those defeated and half of those drawn but that that is not the complete story. It has been argued, with some justice, that playing against a series of formidable opponents, regardless of wins, draws and losses, is a trying ordeal. For example, it is said, a long and wearying loss to Reshevsky one day may be reflected in another loss or at least a draw by a missed win on the next. So, the argument concludes, when two contenders have tied in game scores, the tie-break should favor that player who endured the greater strain.

Like all arguments, this one has its rebuttals. For example, the losses may not be long and wearying. If someone tied for sixth prize had met Sammy, indeed, or some other grandmaster, he might conceivably have been smashed in a flashy 20 moves—and have enjoyed (or at least benefited from) a three hour rest while others battled out the full four or five hours in that round.

And to the rebuttals, of course, there are always counter-rebuttals. For example, the loss to anyone, including Reshevsky, is more apt to be demoralizing and so upset the loser for the next

round. And, when the loss is to a really high scorer, instead of a low one, there ought to be some credit for it in the tiebreak—since that game represents a chance lost by the luck of the pairings. In other words, had the loser not had to play Reshevsky, he'd certainly have had a better chance of scoring a win.

The Solkoff Modification

Be such arguments and counter-arguments what they may, this objection to the Sonnenborn-Berger system is a major one, And it has been embodied in a concrete, rival system which is gaining favor. The system, for it really is a system in itself, is called the Solkoff Modification (of the Sonnenborn-Berger System). And both elements of its name require explanation.

It is called "Solkoff" because Ephraim Solkoff of North Carolina introduced it into tournaments there and started it toward popularity, with the aid of well written expositions of its merits by its introducer.

It is called a modification of the Sonnenborn-Berger because, I believe, it first came into use as a subsidiary tiebreaking system when the S.-B. tally still left a tie.

The principle of the S.-M. is simple enough. In the tie-breaking tallying, a contender's S.-M. count is the total of the final scores of all whom he met in the tournament, regardless of wins, draws and losses. (Try this on our sample tournament, and you'll find a total tie from top to bottom; for, in a RR Tmt where all meet all, the S.-M. count is identical for all and hence useless. That fact might explain why the S.-M. came into being only after the S.-B. system had been devised and used for SS Tmts—except that it didn't!)*

At any rate, the S.-M. is in actual existence, and it has found strong proponents. The relative merits of the S.-B. and the S.-M. can be expected to be argued out in time; and, even better, they will be established by actual trial.

MEANWHILE, however, the S.-M. is a very useful subsidiary tie-break when the S.-B. fails (or vice versa) in an SS Tmt. As stated earlier, the S.-M. was just such originally. Thus, if Jones and Smith tied in their individual game and in game scores and in S.-B. tallies, the tournament officials could proceed in their tiebreaking efforts by adding on the other half of the scores for players with whom the tied contenders had drawn and the total scores for those to whom the contenders had lost. If this effort failed, then the contenders were truly equal in all respects, and an absolute tie had to prevail.

Similarly, if an SS Tmt is run on the S.-M. method, but a tie persists, the officials can run off an S.-B. tally for the tied players as a last resort before declaring an absolute, unbreakable tie.

THERE is quite another sort of flaw in the S.-B. system, which applies also to the S.-M. Reference to our sample tournament will show an instance. Winner A incongruously has a lower S.-B. tally than Jones even though the latter scored fewer game points. As I have remarked earlier the S.-B. tallies need not and ought not be listed except for the actual tie-brackets. But, since the tie-brackets can be and usually are so extensive in an SS Tmt the usual tournament table carries S.-B. points for almost everyone. And, indeed, if first place is also settled on a tie-break, then there must be S.-B. tallies even there. But the appearance of a higher S.-B. tally for a lower-placing player is something of an eyesore, aesthetically speaking.

Of course, in a way, that lower-ranking player deserves some public recognition of the fact so represented: that he had, in the S.-B. system, defeated some tougher opposition than those who outscored him in game points, or, in the S.-M. system, he had met tougher opposition. And, of course, too, since the inequalities of the Swiss System lead to this incongruous tally, it might seem unfair to try to gloss over that fact. (The contender with the lower game but higher S.-B. score certainly might so argue!)

Be that as it may, however, it well may be as it is. For, after all, it is the game points which are paramount, and the tie-breaking is the lesser consideration. And the cure for this condition is easy enough.

One such cure has been tried in the Gelbfus modification. In this, the game scores and the S.B. scores are added together (and the same principle will work as readily for the S.-M. system). Thus, in our sample tourney, the scores for A would be not 4 and 8, but 12, and Jones' score would be the comparatively lower 11.25

The Gelbfus has not caught on, however, and, in fact, it does not always work out. For the lower scores, it definitely does not: E and F in our sample tourney, for example, come out with 3.75 and 4 respectively. And, when a player has a really juicy S.-B. tally, its addition to his point score will readily carry his Gelbfus figure higher than for those a half-point and sometimes a full point more in games.

ONE MODIFICATION, however, should be practical, or so it seems to me. It is the fairly simple device of adding on the S.-B. (or S.-M.) tally, but as a "decimal," following the game score. This device leaves the more important game score outstanding, yet sets off the tiebreaks distinctly enough, as may be seen in the sample tourney. It might be called a "Joint-Sonnenborn-Berger System."

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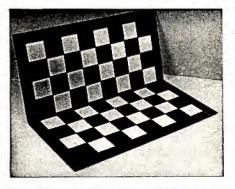
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^{*} Albert S. Pinkus says he has seen an account of exactly what the Solkoff amounts to in, I believe, a publication in German in 1904. As this seems to antedate the S.-B. and possibly even the Swiss System (it certainly does antedate any popular use of the Swiss) and, as we have seen, is invalid for the RR Tmt, the motivation for its conception is mysterious, something of a chess curio for Chernev.—J. S. B.



From the "Amenities and Background of Chess-play" by William Ewart Napier

The Colden Age of Chess

14. More Chess Caviar

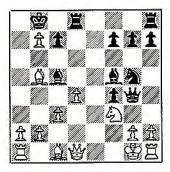
Praise from Caesar

Steinitz wrote large praise of this game in his "International Chess Magazine."

Prague, 1889

STEINITZ GAMBIT

1.	Neustac	itl		Ο,	Valenta
V	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	9	PxP†	K-N1
2	N-QB3	N-QB3	10	N-N5	P-QR3
3	P-B4	PXP	11	P-B3?	PXN
4	P-Q4	Q-R5†	12	K-Q3	B-B4†
5	K-K2	P-Q4	13	K-Q2	Q-N5
6	PXP	B-N5†	14	K-K2	N-B3
	N-B3	0-0-0	15	K-B2	N-K5†
8	PxN	B-QB4	16	K-N1	N-N4
			17	BXNP	



17 RxP!! 18 PxR BxP† 19 K-B1 QxP†!

Resigns

Capture of the Queen would be followed by 20 . . . B-R6 mate.

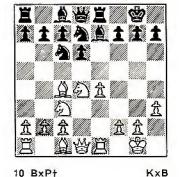
Lost by Tarrasch!

This tiny pleasantry is one of a simultaneous group. My original comment, under the illusion that Tarrasch won the game, was: "Dr. Tarrasch was a fast worker." A true, if unsuspecting, jest!

Frankfort, 1912

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Von Holzh	ausen	Dr. \$.	arrasch
White			Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 Q-O	P-Q3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 NXP	B-K2
3 B-B4	N-B3	7 N-QB3	0-0
4 P-Q4	PxP	8 P-KR3	R-K1
		0 R_K1	N_O2



11 N-K6!	
If 11 , , . KxN, 12 B5 mate!	Q-Q5†, K-B3 13 Q-
11	N/2-K4
12 Q-R5+	K-N1

13 NxQ

14 N-Q5

But Tarrasch Won This One

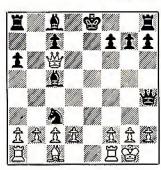
BxN

Resigns

The German colossus won this simultaneous game some twenty years after.

Munich, 1932

		RUY	LOPE	Z	
1	P-K4	P-K4	6	NxP	NxP
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	7	NxN	QPxN
3	B-N5	P-QR3	8	Q-B3	Q-R5
4	B-R4	N-B3	9	N-B3	NxN
5	0-0	B-B4	10	BxP†	PxB
			11	QxQBP†	



11	B-Q2	15	P-KR3	QxP†
12 QxR†	K-K2	16	PxQ	B-B3†
13 QxR	N-K7†	17	K-R2	B-N6
14 K-R1	BxP			mate

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Et tu, Maroczy!

A nobly inspired assassination by a master of the attack

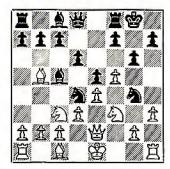
Budapest, 1896

VIENNA GAME

G,	Maroczy				S. Jacoby
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	4	N-B3	N-QB3
2	N-QB3	B-B4	5	B-N5	N-B3
3 P-B4 P-Q3	6	P-Q3	0-0		
			7	P-B5	

This move is often good if Black castles too early.

7	N-KN5
8 Q-K2	P-KN3
9 P-KR3	N-Q5



10	PxN1?	NxQ	15	N-KN5	Q-B3
11	KxN	PxP	16	NxRP	Q-N2
12	NPxP	P-QB3	17	B-N5	QxN
13	B-QB4	P-Q4	18	RxQ	KxR
14	B-N3	R-K1	19	B-B6	Resigns

It is mate to follow, but not perhaps so quickly as it seems on first glance: e.g., 19 . . . BxP 20 PxB! B-N8 21 RxB, any 22 R-KR1(†) and 23 R-R8 mate.

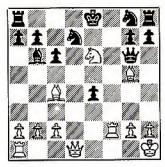
A Gallant Game

Very reminiscent of Morphy's dash.

From "Salvioli"

PHILIDOR DEFENSE

Esling
Black
8 B-N5† P-B3
9 0-0 QBxP
10 B-QB4 P-K6
11 QN-K4 PxN
12 NxB PxP†
13 K-R1 B-N3
14 B-KN5 Q-N3
15 RxP N-Q2
131



16 QxN†!

And White has a mate in three, beginning with 17 R-Q17.

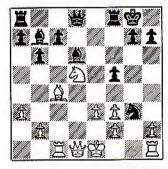
Lest We Forget

Long ago gone, but deserving green memory, is Sidney P. Johnston of Chicago, In a match, Marshall beat him 7 to 6! One game went this way:

1900

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

lack
-B4
QN3
-N2
PxP
xQP
IxN†
NxB



White mates in four: 15 N-K7‡, K-R1 16 N-N6†, PxN 17 RPxN§, Q-R5 18 RxQ mate.

Won by Napier

The archives (Lasker's "Chess Magazine") say I played this nimble thing, though it has faded completely out of my memory.

1904

ALLGAIER GAMBIT

1	P-K4	P-K4	8	BxP	B-N2
2	P-KB4	PxP	9	N-B3	PxP
3	N-KB3	P-KN4	10	B-B4†	K-N3
4	P-KR4	P-N5	11	P-R5†	K-R2
5	N-N5	P-KR3	12	NXP	QxP
6	NxP	KxN	13	B-Q3	B-B4
7	P-Q4	P-Q4	14	QxP	Q-Q2

Napier, in Unit 2, of Amenities and Background of Chess Play, quotes a 14 move game of Dr. Tarrasch, calling him a "fast worker." He was-usually; but, in this case, the game was one that Tarrasch lost to Von Holzhausen.

-Chernev's Curious Chess Facts The record stands corrected, p. 270.

-Ed.



15 Q-N6t

BYO PxN

16 N-N5†

17 PxB mate

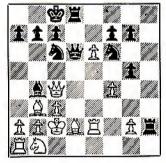
Youth!

A friendly consultation game at the old Brooklyn Chess Club.

1895

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Marshall a	nd Ally	Napier an	d Elwell
White			Black
1 PK4	P-K4	9 Q-B4	B-N5†
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 P-B3	P-Q4
3 B-B4	N-B3	11 PXP	Q-K2†
4 P-Q4	PxP	12 K-Q2	PxN
5 N-N5	N-K4	13 R-K1	B-K3
6 BN3	P-KR3	14 PxQB	0-0-0†
7 QxP	B-Q3	15 K-B2	RxP
8 P-KB4	N-B3	16 R-K2	Q-Q3
		17 B-Q2	



17	N-QR4	21 R-K1	N-K6†
18 QxB	Q-Q6†	22 K-B1	RxR†
19 K-Q1	N-N5	23 BxR	Q-Q8†
20 P-K7	R-R8†	24 BxQ	RxB
			mate

Toothsome

A morsel played by Pollock (Black) in a United States Chess Association Tournament.

St. Louis, 1890 VIENNA GAME

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-QB3	N-KB3
3 B-B4	NxP
4 N×N	P-Q4
5 Q-R5	

One move too late, according to the latest insight.

5	PxB	9	K-Q1	Q-Q2
6 QxKP†	B-K3	10	R-K1	0-0-0
7 N-KB3	N-B3	11	P-QN3	PxP
8 Q-B4	N-N5	12	RPxP	NxP!
		13	B.D	

Of course, if 13 KxN, Q-Q67 and mate next move.

13 . . . K-N1 14 N-K5 Q-N4 15 N-QB3 - - - -



15 BxP! 16 B-N2 N-N5§ 17 K-B1 QxN!

Black wins a piece, and the game,

The Biggest Bargain in Chess Literature!

CHESS REVIEW ANNUAL

Volume 20

ALL twelve issues of CHESS REVIEW published during 1952 have been handsomely bound in cloth to make this jumbo-sized 384-plus page book. In it are 331 games selected by experts of which 246 are fully annotated by masters-all profusely illustrated with 724 diagrams. They are largely drawn from the most important chess events of the past year, notably the World Team Championship, the U.S. "Open," outstanding international tournaments, national championships abroad and the state championships and major tournaments in the United States.

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by HANS KMOCH

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

SWITZERLAND, 1953

Team Tournament at Vevey Unsuccessful Test

The following game is of a light genre and requires little comment. It is of some interest because of Black's unsuccessful test in the opening.

Extraordinarily talented Muffang, though completely out of practice for many years, can still win a game like this even in his sleep.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

(by transposition)

PCO: p. 21, col. 13(g); MCO: p. 11, col. 19(i)

A. Muffang H. Grob

France Switzerland

White Black

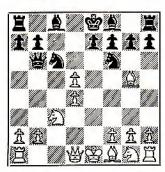
1 P-K4 P-Q4
2 PxP N-KB3
3 P-QB4 P-B3

This line leads from the Center Counter Defense (PCO, page 37, column 10 (k) and MCO, p. 130, col. 5(i) both mention the transposition) to the Panov Attack against the Caro-Kann.

4 P-Q4	PxP
5 N-QB3	N-B3
6 B-N5	Q-N3

Black's best, leading to the Steinitz Variation of the Queen's Gambit Accepted, is 6 . . . P-K3 7 N-B3, PxP.

7 PxP!



7 . . . KNxP

7...QxNP loses as was demonstrated in the Botvinnik—Spielmann game, Moscow, 1935: 8 R-B1, N-QN5 9 N-R4, Qx RP 10 B-QB4, B-N5 11 N-KB3, BxN 12 PxB, Resigns.

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

7 . . . QNxP (K. Opocensky) leads, after 8 KN-K2 (H. Mueller), to an advantage for White.

The line which Black follows here is supposed also to favor White, but it has not been tested in any major tournament—so far.

8	NxN	Q-R4†
9	N-QB3	QxB
10	N-B3	Q-QR4

The Russian master, Yudovich commented on this line in 1935, giving: 10...Q-KB5 11 P-Q5, N-K4 12 NxN, QxN† 13 B-K2, threatening 14 O-O and 15 B-N5†, with a distinct advantage for White. The text is still worse.

11 P-Q5

N_Q

And 11... N-Q1 is still worse than 11... N-N1. Black's test has failed: he has a losing position.

The rest speaks for itself.

12	B-N5†	B-Q2	20	Q-K8	P-R3
13	BxB†	KxB	21	QN-Q4	R-N1
14	0-0	K-K1	22	RxP	K-R2
15	Q-Q4	P-B3	23	R-Q7	QxP
16	KR-K1	K-B2	24	R-K1	Q-N3
17	Q-KN4	P-R4	25	N-B5	N-B3
18	Q-Q7	Q-N3	26	QxP†	K-N1
19	N-QN5	K-N1	27	Q-B7†	Resigns

Or mate in two follows: 27 . . . K-R2 28 QxP†!

SWITZERLAND, 1953

Team Tournament at Vevey

Wrong Turn

In a variation which has been discussed lately and often in this department. White tries something new. Instead of seeking attack on the Queenside, he turns to the King-side. This turn proves, however, to be entirely wrong—as Black demonstrates.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 273, col. 122; MCO: p. 89, note(a)

A. Beni		Dr. M	1. Euwe
Austria			Holland
White			Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 P-Q5	N-K2
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	9 N-K1	N-Q2
3 N-QB3	B-N2	10 B-K3	P-KB4
4 P-K4	P-Q3	11 P-B3	P-B5
5 N-B3	0-0	12 B-B2	P-KN4
6 B-K2	P-K4	13 N-Q3	R-B3
7 0-0	N-B3	14 P-KN4?	·

This is worse than 14 P-QN4, leading into the Szabo—Spassky game (page 211, July, 1953, CHESS REVIEW). Compare

also Najdorf--Gligorich, p. 239, last issue. The main line, for which there is no good example as yet, is 14 P-B5! R-N3!

14 PxP e.p.

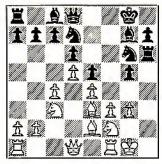
All Black needs to press home his attack is to open lines on this side of the board

15 PxP R-R3!

It is important to prevent 16 K-N2, and Black does so by threatening, if 16 K-N2, 16 . . . N-QN3 which then wins the Exchange or a Pawn.

16 B-K3 N-KN3 17 N-B2

The text aims to get in 18 K-N2, but Black has a powerful answer ready, 17 R-B2 is comparatively White's best.



7 . . . N_B

This stroke makes Black's attack irresistible. The Knight is immune (18 PxN, NPxP 19 B-Q2, Q-R5!).

18 N-N4 R-N3 19 K-B2 P-KR4 20 N-R2 N-B3!

Black's Knight is still indirectly protected (21 PxN, NPxP 22 B-Q2, NxP \dagger ! and 23 . . . Q-R5 \dagger).

21	K-K1	N-N7†	27	K-Q2	Q-N4†
22	K-Q2	NxB	28	K-B2	R-KB1!
23	KxN	P-N5	29	R-KN1	R-B7†
24	PxP	NxNP†	30	K-N3	Q-K6
25	NxN	BxN	31	R-N1	RxKP
26	BxB	RxB	32	QxP	Q-N3†
			33	K-R3	

33 N-N5 also loses, though Black has no time for $33\ldots$ P-R3 (34 Q-K8†, R-B1 35 Q-K6†, R-B2 36 KR-KB1). Black wins with 33 . . . R-K6†: e.g., (1) 34 K-N4, RxP†! 35 RxR, Q-B4† 36 K-R4, QxP† 37 K-R5, R-R6† 38 NxR, P-N3† 38 RxP, PxR mate—or (2) 34 K-R4, Q-R3† 35 K-N4, P-B4† 36 PxP e.p., QxP/3 with an easy win for Black as 37 Q-K8† is prevented.

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

Q-R3† 37 P-QN4 P_R4 34 N-R4 QxP 38 O_B8+ B_R1 35 Q-K8† R-R1 39 QXNP R-B6† 36 Q-K6t PxPt R-R2 40 R-N3 Resigns

If 41 K-N2, Black mates in four, beginning with 41 . . . RxR†.

BELGIUM, 1953

Students' Team Tourney at Brussels Stroke and Counter-stroke

Black castles prematurely and falls into trouble. When he tries to free himself with a clever stroke, an equally clever counter-stroke knocks him down.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 256, col. 71; MCO: p. 111, col. 55

MacKelviec				Alenius	
United Kingdom				Sweden	
White '				Black	
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	5	P-QR3	BxN†
2	P-QB4	P-K3	6	PxB	P-QN3
3	N-QB3	B-N5	7	B-Q3	B-N2
4	P-K3	P-B4	8	P-B3	0-0

Black is now in trouble as mentioned. 8... N-B3 is indicated; and, after 9 N-K2, Black has the choice of two systems: 9... P-Q3 or 9... P-Q4 10 Px QP, KNxP! 11 P-QB4, KN-K2.

9 P-K4

Another inaccuracy. Instead, 9 . . . N-K1 offers a much better defense,

10 B-N5!

Black ought to have anticipated this very effective pin. He soon must weaken his King position with . . . P-KR3.

0		N-B3	14	B-K3	K-R2
11	N-K2	P-K4	15	0-0	B-R3
12	P-Q5	N-QR4	16	Q-K2	Q-Q2
13	N-N3	P-KR3	17	N-B5	N-N1
			18	P-QR4!	

White prevents Black's threat to win a Queen Bishop Pawn (i.e., 18..., P-N3 and 19..., Q-R5).

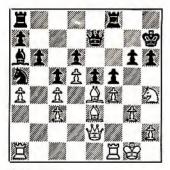
18	P-N3
19 N-R4	Q-K2
20 P-N3	N-KB3
21 P_B4	

White has a powerful attack.

21 NxKP

A clever stroke, but deficient.

22 B×N P-B4



23 NxNP!

A clever counter-stroke which settles he issue.

23 B-Q3 leads to a reasonably good game for Black: e.g., 23 . . . P-K5 24

B-QB2, BxP. 23 B-QB2, also, with 23 ... P-K5, followed by 24 ... BxP, offers Black some counter-play.

23 KxN

Black has no better since White threatens 24 NxR with check.

24	Q-N4†	K-R2	28	RxR	NxP
25	BxP†	K-R1	29	Q-R5	N-Q6
26	PxP	NxP	30	B-N5§	Q-R2
27	BXRP	RxB	31	B-B6†	K-N1
			32	Q-N5†	Resigns

SWITZERLAND, 1953

Match at Zurich

What is Wrong with P-R3?

Well, P-R3, if played without adequate reason, loses time, if nothing else. The following game, fourth in the match, is a good example on that point. Black adopts a system which is difficult to handle, anyhow; and, when he loses time with . . . P-QR3 and . . . P-KR3, he falls too far behind in development. White wins a Pawn and the game,

DUTCH DEFENSE

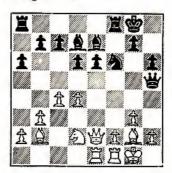
PCO: p. 299, col. 199; MCO: p. 25, col. 6

G.	G. Koltanowski			H. Grob		
U	United States			Sw	itzerland	
W	White				Black	
1	P-Q4	P-K3	5	0-0	P-QR3?	
2	N-KB3	P-KB4	6	P-B4	P-Q3	
3	P-KN3	N-KB3	7	N-B3	0-0	
4	B-N2	B-K2	8	P-N3	P-R3?	

The unmotivated insertion of . . . P-QR3 and . . . P-KR3 quickly causes decisive trouble for Black.

9 Q-Q3	Q-K1	13 QR-K1	NxN
10 P-K4	PxP	14 QxN	N-B3
11 NxP	QN-Q2	15 Q-K2	B-Q2
12 B-N2	Q-R4	16 N-Q2!	

White's last is simple and conclusive, winning either the Queen Knight Pawn or the King Pawn.



.... Q-I

Black loses a Pawn also after 16 . . . QxQ 17 RxQ, P-B3 18 B-KR3, K-B2 19 KR-K1—or 16 . . . P-B3 17 QxQ, NxQ 18 B-KR3, R-B3 19 P-Q5.

17 P-QR3 QR-K1 Or 17 . . . P-B3 18 B-R3.

18 BxP

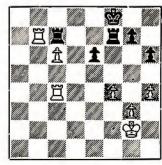
The Pawn is in the bag. The rest of the game is still interesting, however, for White's good technique.

18		P-B3	22	B-B4	B-Q1
19	P-B5!	PxP	23	P-QN4	Q-R2
20	PxP	Q-N4	24	N-K4	NXN
21	BxRP!	QxBP	25	QxN	B-B3

26 BxB RxB 29 R-Q1 B-B1 27 Q-K3 Q-R1 30 R-Q6 B-N2 28 P-B4 K-R1 31 R-K1 Q-R5 32 B-Q3! P-B4

32 . . . QxRP loses to 33 Q-K4: e.g., 33 . . . R-B4 34 QxR! PxQ 35 RxR†, and White mates in two.

33	PXP	QxRP	38	R-B4	K-N1
34	B-K4!	Q-N5	39	K-N2	K-B1
35	R-N6	QxB	40	P-R4	R-B4
36	QxQ	BxQ	41	P-B6	R-QB2
37	RxB	R-QB1	42	R-N7	R/4-B2



43 R-R4!

A neat little combination, the point of which is a favorable trade. White gives up his blockaded Queen Bishop Pawn but wins two King-side Pawns.

The immediate threat is 44 R-R8†, winning a Rook. Against that threat,

MISTAKES OF THE MASTERS The Duet Division

The finish of Game 5 in the Najdorf-Reshevsky Match was a real comedy of errors. Reshevsky's last move was a decisive blunder. But Najdorf, pressed for time as doubtless was Reshevsky, accepted a draw, instead of forcing the win as he could have done in two different ways.

For moves 1-28, see page 217, July, 1953, CHESS REVIEW.

Reshevsky played 29 Q/N2-N3??



In this position, the players agreed to a draw.

White obviously relied on 29 . . . NxN 30 QxB. But there are these two holes in that combination.

(1) 29 . . . P-KN4! 30 R-B3, NxN 31 QxB, NxR† with Black winning the Exchange;

(2) 29 . . . NxN! 30 QxB, QxR!! 31 PxQ, RxR† 32 K-B2, R-Q8! after which Black can obtain a winning attack with either 33 K-K2, N-K5!! (the Rook is immune to either 34 KxR or 34 QxR, and White's Queen Pawn is lost, also) or 33 Q-B2, N-K5† 34 K-B3, RxP.

The only move.

44 R/4-R7 R-B4
Now Black loses his Knight Pawn and

his Rook Pawn as well. Yet, after 43 . . . R-B3, which gives better protection to the King-side, White may win with his Queen Bishop Pawn: e.g., 45 R-Q7, P-N3 (45 . . . RxQBP?? 46 R-Q8 mate) 46 R/R-N7, P-R4 47 P-B7, K-K1 48 R-KR7! **RxQBP** 51 P-R6 45 RxP 46 R-R7 K-N1 52 R/B-B7 R-KN3 47 RxP R-QN4 53 R-B8† R-N1 **KxR** 54 RxR† 48 P-R5 R-N6 49 R-N6† P-K4 K-R1 55 R-K7 RxP 50 R-B6 R-N156 RxP 57 R-K7 Resigns

-- UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, 1953

Croton-on-Hudson

A Fatal Doubled Pawn

White acquiesces in the following tournament game to a doubled Pawn, without realizing that he lacks compensation for this weakening of his formation. Increasing trouble results on his Queen-side, and he finally loses a number of Pawns.

A quiet game but quite instructive. Black does a good job--except that he chooses a dubious variation in the opening.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 430, col. 60; MCO: p. 290 col. 128

I. Fierstein M. Shapiro
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 N-KB3 3 N-B3 P-Q4

A dubious line. 3 . . . P-K3 is safer.

4 P-K5

Stronger is 4 PxP, NxP 5 B-N5†—though I don't think it wins by force as PCO, proceeding with 5 . . . B-Q2 6 N-K5, BxB 7 Q-B3, indicates. Black has a better defense with 6 . . . N-KB3.

4 N-K5

Another dubious move, 4 . . . P-Q5 offers better chances for equalizing.

5 P-Q3

Here White needlessly permits the weakening of his Pawn formation. Instead, 5 N-K2, threatening 6 P-Q3, is promising for White.

5	NxN
6 PXN	N-B3
7 P-Q4	B-N5

Black develops his Queen Bishop before . . , P-K3.

8 B-K2 P-K3 9 O-O B-K2 10 R-K1

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

White's last is meaningless. It is impossible, however (for me, at least), to suggest any satisfactory plan for him. He has no attacking chances on the Kingside and, consequently, no compensation for his weakness on the Queen-side.

What is comparatively better, though, is a bid for P-KB5: e.g., 10 B-K3, O-O 11 N-Q2, BxB 12 QxB, R-B1 13 P-KB4, P-KN3 14 P-N4.

10 O-O 11 Q-Q3

Here White threatens to obtain essential relief with 12 N-N5, BxN 13 KBxB.

11 BxN 12 BxB R-B1 13 B-K3 Q-B2 ck threatens 14 . . . PxP 15 Px

Black threatens $14 \dots PxP$ 15 PxP, N-N5.

14 QR-B1

14 B-Q2 is a better try.

14 PxP 15 BxP

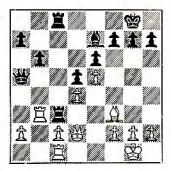
And 15 PxP is a little better here.

15 Q-R4 16 R-N1 NxB 17 PxN P-QN3

Black can well afford to cover up snugly; White's weak points cannot run away.

18 KR-QB1 R-B6 19 Q-Q2 KR-B1 20 R-N3

The loss of a Pawn or two has become inevitable, After the text, Black wins them by a little combination.



20

RxP!

This decisive stroke works because of the ultimate threat of mate on the back rank.

21 RxR 25 P-R3 **B-N4** RxR 22 Q-Q1 QxP 26 P-N3 R-B8 23 R-N1 P-KR3 27 RxR QxR Q-B5 28 QxQ BxQ 24 R-R1

And Black eventually won.

NEW ENGLAND, 1953

North Shore League Match

Unco-operative Pieces

Black fails to castle and subsequently suffers from a lack of co-operation between his pieces. White finally gets a chance to pry open the center with a little combination and sets up a strong attack. The blunder at the end has no bearing on the issue by that time.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 425, col, 47; MCO: p. 276, col. 57(d) O. A. Lester A. Sadowsky Portsmouth, N. H. Newburyport, Mass. White Black 1 P-K4 P-QB4 5 N-QB3 P-Q3 6 B-KN5 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 P-K3 3 P-Q4 PxP 7 Q-Q2 B-K 4 NxP 8 R-Q1 N-B3

White is satisfied with a steady development for the time being. The usual line, leading easily to fierce complications, is 8 O-O-O: e.g., 8 . . . O-O 9 P-B4, NxN 10 QxN, Q-R4 11 B-QB4, P-KR3 12 P-KR4! P-K4! 13 Q-N1, PxP 14 QBxBP, and White has a dangerous attack.

8	P-QR3
9 B-K2	Q-B2
10 P-QR4	B-Q2
11 0-0	R-Q1

Black builds to protect his Queen Pawn without having to submit to doubling of his King Bishop Pawn (thus 12 BxN, BxB 13 NxN, BxN).

12 N-N3

N-K4

But here 12 . . . N-N5 is better. Not only does the Knight stand safer there; but, again, Black can meet 13 BxN with 13 . . . BxB! for Black attacks White's Queen Bishop Pawn.

13	BxN	PxB
14	Q-Q4	

 $14~\mathrm{Q-R6}$ is also playable. White need not fear 14 . . . BxP 15 NxB, QxP because of 16 Q-K3.

14	B-B3
15 P-B4	N-Q2
16 K-R1	

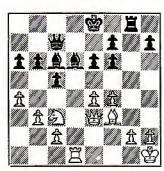
White removes his King from the halfopen King Knight file, and from the same diagonal as his Queen.

-
N-B4
PxN
R×R
R-N1

Black's doubled Pawns trouble him. For one thing, castling clearly involves a risk. Yet Black ought to accept that risk. After 19... O-O, followed by ... R-Q1, his pieces can co-operate, while, after the text, his Rook remains cut off and so causes lasting difficulty.

20 B-B3 P-N3 21 P-QN3 B-Q3?

A move like 21 . . . Q-N2 is necessary.



22 N-Q5!

A stock combination, very effective here. White forces the opening of lines

in the center, obtaining a powerful attack against the King.

22

BYN

The alternatives: 22 . . . PxN 23 PxP\$ and 22 . . . Q-Q1 23 NxP† are worse.

> 23 PxB BxP 24 Q-K4 P-B4 25 Q-B4 PXP 26 QxQP

Good enough. But 26 BxP, threatening 27 BxP†, QxB 28 R-Q8†, is even stronger. Q-B1 30 Q-K5 26 Q-N2† 27 P-N3 **B-N4** 31 K-N1 R-N1 28 B-R5 R-N2 32 QxKBP R-N2 29 R-K1† B-K2 33 Q-K5 R-N1 34 B-B31

Conclusive; for, after 34 . . . Q-R2 (the only move: 34 . . . Q-Q2 35 B-B6!), 35 B-B6†, K-B1 36 R-Q1, there is no de-

fense to the threat of 37 R-Q7. The move which Black finds, horrible as it looks, is in fact as good as any.

34 Q-B2 35 QxQ Resigns



HUNGARY, 1953

Charousek Memorial **Tournament in Budapest**

Co-incidence

Just lately, some of the leading players of the Manhattan Chess Club checked over the prevailing views on the Four Pawns Attack against the King's Indian Defense, In a number of analytical sessions, they tried to find out whether this line really favors Black, as has been believed; and some of them emerged as heretics.

Remarkably enough, the same skeptical analysis must have gone on in Budapest at about the same time. For Szily (pronounced: sealy) at least has embraced the heresy. While winning this tournament, Szily proved himself right as in the following game, one of those in which he surprisingly and with success adopted the debatable system of attack.

The notes are partly according to Szily,

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 275, col. 127; MCO: p. 90, col. 54-5

J. Szily J. Gereben White Black 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4

P-KN3 3 N-QB3 B-N2 4 P-K4 P-Q3 5 P-B4 P-B4

5 . . . O-O 6 N-B3, P-B4 7 PxP, Q-R4 offers these possibilities: (1) 8 B-Q2, QxBP 9 Q-K2, N-B3 10 O-O-O, B-N5, with an advantage for Black, according to PCO; (2) 8 B-Q3, QxBP 9 Q-K2, N-R3 (see below) 10 B-K3, Q-QR4 11 O-O, with a fair game for White (Opocensky-Thomas, Marienbad, 1925).

In the second line, 9 . . . N-B3 transposes into the following text.

6 PXP

The possible rehabilitation of the Four Pawns Attack depends on this little tested side-line rather than on 6 P-Q5 as has often been tried.

> 6 Q-R4 7 B-Q3 **QxBP**

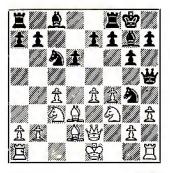
Black's devious recapture is necessary if he is to retain the privilege of castling (i.e., 6 . . . PxP 7 QxQ+, KxQ and Black can no longer castle).

8	Q-K2	N-B3
9	N-B3	0-0
10	B-K3	

It may be argued here that White has brought about a favorable position in similarity to the Maroczy bind against the Sicilian Defense. Black has a Dragon formaton and White has gotten in P-QB4, blocking Black's half-open file.

10	Q-KR4
11 P-KR3	N-KN5
12 B-Q2	

There are differences, however, which show up here. This is one of the positions at which the Manhattan analysts arrived, too.



12

. . . .

The Manhattanites had some doubt about the consequences of 12 . , . N-Q5 after which 13 NxN, Q-R5 \dagger favors Black. Szily seems to be right, however, in pointing out that White gets the better game after 13 Q-B1! NxN† 14 QxN, B-Q5 15 R-KB1, N-B3 16 QxQ, NxQ 17 P-KN4.

13 N-Q5!

Securing a great advantage for White.

NxN

The alternative 13 . . . NxB† 14 QxN also favors White: e.g.,

(1) 14 . . . P-K3 15 N-B3, R-Q1 16 K-K2, N-R3 (16 , . . N-B3 17 P-K5!) 17 P-KN4, Q-QB4 18 P-N5, and White wins a piece-or 15 . . . N-B3 16 QxP, with a winning advantage;

(2) 14 . . . BxP loses by force as Szily points out: 15 R-QN1, B-B3 16 PxN! QxR† 17 K-B2 (after which 17 . . . QxR 18 QxQ and 17 . . . Q-R3 18 P-N5 leave Black hopelessly behind). Note, also, that 17 . . . B-Q5† fails against 18 QxB! QxR 19 NxP mate!

> 14 BPxN BxP 15 R-QN1 B-R6

The best chance, according to Szily. If the Bishop retreats to B3, N2 or R1, the combination with 16 PxN! still wins. Nonetheless the text loses a piece and really ought not to offer much of a chance either.

16 Q-B1!	N-B3
17 P-N4	Q-R3
18 P-N5	Q-R4
19 PxN	PxP

Now White ought to win easily. All he needs is to devote a few tempi for the consolidation of his advantage.

> 20 P-B5

This premature attack is responsible for White's subsequent difficulties and thereby even for the blunders which he

To win smoothly, he ought first to bring his King to KN2: 20 K-B2! B-B4† 21 K-N2 and then, if 21 . . . P-B4 22 P-K5, PxP 23 NxP!

.The rest of the game, being no longer thematic, deserves only brief comment.

20		R-K1	25 N-N5	Q-R1
21	K-Q1	B-Q2	26 Q-B3	B-B4
22	PxP	RPxP	27 K-B1	R-K2
23	Q-K2	B-R5†	28 K-N2	Q-Q5
24	K-K1	P-B4	29 PxP	

Here White overlooks a threat. Correct is 29 KR-QB1 (Szily).

> 29 30 PxP

Another error, after which White falls into serious trouble.

Indeed, 30 BxB fails against 30 . . . QxB†. But 30 R-N3! still favors White. 30

But Black returns the compliment. Instead, 30 . . . P-B3! offers him winning chances, as Szily points out.

31 QR-K1! R-KB1 35 R-B8†! K-K2 32 RxR! RxQ 36 B-N5†! Q-B3 37 BxQ† 33 R-K8† K-N2 RxQB 34 N-K6† K-B2 38 BxB Resigns

GERMANY, 1953 Championship

Typical Error

Black makes the typical error of playing . . . P-QN4 at a moment when the diagonal thus opened can be seized by White, Tournament winner Unzicker promptly takes advantage of the error with great tactical efficiency.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 412, col. 3; MCO: p. 271, col. 34 W. Unzicker R. Teschner White

Black 1 P~K4 P-QB4 6 B-K2 P-K3 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 7 0-0 B-K2 3 P-Q4 PxP 8 B-K3 0-0 4 NxP 9 P-B4 N-KB3 P-QR3 5 N-QB3 P-Q3 10 Q-K1 O-B2 11 R-Q1 R-Q1

Both sides deviate from the usual: 11 Q-N3, B-Q2 (or 11 . . . NxN as in Szabo-Kotov, page 51, February, CHESS RE-VIEW). White's deviation is harmless: Black's not quite so.

12 Q-B2!

Threatening 13 NxN after which 13 . . . PxN loses the Exchange to 14 B-N6 and 13 . . . QxN 14 B-N6, R-B1 15 B-B3 puts Black into the same kind of trouble which arises later in this game,

> 12 R-N1 13 K-R1 P-QN4

A fatal error, typical and so instructive for this variation. It is necessary to play 13... NxN first.

14 N×N! Q×N 15 P–K5! N–Q4

Black walks into an unbearable pin, but he has no choice, On 15... N-Q2 or 15... N-K1, White wins the Exchange by 16 PxP, followed by 17 B-R7 and 18 B-B3. 15... N-K5 also leads to win of the Exchange after 16 NxN, QxN 17 B-B3. And 15... PxP is out of the question as 16 PxP wins at least a piece owing to the threat of QxP†, after Black's Knight moves.

16 B-B3

PXP

Tragically, Black must allow the opening of the King Bishop file for White: he has no other means to meet the threat of 17 NxN with all its consequences (17 . . . PxN 18 BxP and 19 B-R7, etc.).

17 PXP

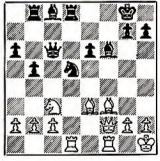
The threat is now 18 BxN and 19 $QxP\dagger$.

17 P-B4

Black's only defense, but it enables White to open more lines for attack.

18 PxP e.p.

BxP



19 B-N5!!

White makes brilliant use of the tactical possibilities offered. If his Bishop

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is taken. White wins a piece: 19 . . . BxB 20 BxN (threatening mate), Q-K1 21 B-B6, B-Q2 (if 21 . . . Q-B1, 22 RxR!) 22 BxB, RxB 23 RxR, QxR 24 Q-N3: Q-Q1 (the only move) 25 R-Q1, winning either the Rook or the Bishop.

Consequently, as Black can neither move his King Bishop nor protect it to any good effect, he must acquiesce to the following exchange which breaks open his King position.

19		B-N2
20	BxB	PxB
21	Q-R4!	Q-B5

The futility of Black's position is remarkable: he cannot save his Bishop Pawn.

22 B-K4! P-B4

22 . . . R-Q2 23 Q-N37—or 22 . . . Q-B2 23 R-Q3 also wins at once for White.

23 Q-N5†

K-R1

Else White wins with 24 BxP.

24 BxN BxB 25 NxB Resigns

25 . . . RxN fails against 26 Q-B6†, and 25 . . . PxN, against 26 RxBP.

RUSSIA, 1953 20th Championship

An Expert Outplayed

Boleslavsky is the man whose great successes with the King's Indian Defense have brought about a revival of this opening. He has lost very few games with it, if any.

Hence Black's defeat in the following game is spectacular. An instant of hesitation (11...R-K1) puts him in trouble from which he never recovers. White outplays the expert by means of a penetration along the Queen file, combined with a total blockade on the Queen-side.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 278, col. 137(f); MCO: p. 91, col. 58(g)

Y. Geller White		I. Boleslavsky		
			Black	
1	P-QB4	N-KB3	4 P-Q4	B-N2
2	N-QB3	P-KN3	5 P-B3	0-0
3	P-K4	P-Q3	6 B-K3	

As for 6 B-N5, see Steiner-Bolbochan, page 182, June, CHESS REVIEW.

, ,	
6	P-K4
7 KN-K2	QN-Q2
8 Q-Q2	P-B3
9 0-0-0	

White's last is more natural than 9 R-Q1 as in Jauregui-Najdorf, page 183. June, CHESS REVIEW. White combines two ideas: a possible Pawn storm on the King-side and a possible penetration along the Queen file.

9		Q-R4
10	K-N1	P-QR3
11	N-B1	R-K1

Black's loss of a tempo here puts him in mortal trouble. Instead, he ought to proceed consistently with 11... P-QN4, though even then 12 N-N3, Q-B2 13 PxKP, PxKP 14 Q-Q6 favors White.

12 N-N3

Q-82

PXP

14 P-85!

13 PXP

White paralyzes Black's Queen-side, thereby obtaining a decisive, positional advantage.

14 Q-Q6 is also strong but offers Black counter-chances after 14 . . . QxQ 15 RxQ. B-B1 16 R-Q2, P-B4. True, White can then play N-Q5 whenever he wishes; but Black may succeed in getting in . . . N-Q5 himself.

14 N-B1

14 . . . B-B1 15 N-R4, B-K2 16 N-R5, or 16 Q-R5, makes no essential difference.

15	Q-Q6	N-K3
16	B-QB4	

White threatens a Pawn, by 17 BxN, QxQ 18 BxP[†].

16		B-B1
17	QxQ	NxQ
18	N-R5	

White's advantage is obvious. The rest of the game requires little comment.

10	H-14 1	21 N-B4	N-BZ
19 N-R4	B-K3	22 N/R-N	6 N-K3
20 BxB	NxB	23 P-QN4	N-85
		24 R-Q2	

Not 24 NxP because of 24 , , , NxNP.

24	QR-Q1
25 KR-Q1	RxR
26 RxR	B-N2
27 N-R5	

27 NxP is still met by 27 . . . NxNP (27 . . . NxKP fails against 28 PxN, BxN 29 N-Q7! and, if 29 . . . B-B2, 30 N-B6?).

27	R-N1
28 BxN	PxB
29 N-Q7!	

The winning liquidation, White nets a Pawn against any defense.

29	H=Q1
30 NxN†	BxN
31 RxR†	BxR
b - YX	6-11 3 41 3

Now the Pawn falls, and the end-game.

32	NXNP	B-B2
33	K-B2	K-B1
34	N-Q6	K-K2

Or 34 . . . BxN 35 PxB, K-K1 36 K-Q3, K-Q2 37 P-K5, P-B3 38 K-K4, and White wins.

35	N-B4	K-K3	39	N-Q4	B-83
36	K-Q3	P-KR4	40	K-84	B-K4
37	N-Q2	B-K4	41	P-QR4	B-B3
38	N-N3	K-Q2	42	P-N5!	BPxP†

If 42 . . . BxN, White interpolates 43 PxRP! The same is true, next move.

43	PxP	P-R4
44	N-B6	Resigns



POSTAL SCRIPTS **TOURNAMENT NOTES**

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

Another Finals section, 47-Nf 25, has completed play in the 1947 Golden Knights with the contestants therein scoring the following weighted point totals:*

M. Antunovich 40.7; H. Gordon 37.5; R. E. A. Doe 32.3; J. Tuggle 29.4; A. H. DuVall 27.3; Jack Day 17.3; and J. E. Carothers withdrew.

Adding in those with 30 points or more to our previous list, we now have as our prospective cash prize winners (probably those well above 30 points) the following:

PRESENT	LEADERS*
PRESENT L Stolzenberg, 46,2 Dr S Lewis , 45,7 R Oren , 45,1 B Frank , 44,7 R H Olin , 44,7 R H Olin , 43,95 K Kraeger , 43,95 C Wehde , 43,95 C Wehde , 42,85 F Yerhoff , 42,85 C N Fuglie , 42,35 A H DuVall , 42,0 Dr H L Freitag 41,95 J F Heckman , 41,75 B Hill , 41,7 G E Hardeb , 41,35	LEADERS* R. E. Hodurski, 35,25 L. A. Welss, 35,25 J. C. Williams, 35,15 E. E. Underwood 34,95 M. U. Gureff, 34,65 L. Kilmer, 34,65 N. Janison, 34,55 C. Weberg, 34,55 B. D. Thompson, 34,55 B. D. Thompson, 34,15 C. M. Harris, 34,1 R. D. Bruce, 34,1 R. D. Bruce, 34,1 R. D. Bruce, 34,0 H. B. Daty, 33,9 P. Johnson, 33,9 J. W. Harvey, 33,5 J. A. Faucher, 33,5 J. A. Faucher, 33,5
A Ambrogio40,7	C Gillespie33.65
M Antunovich. 40.7	Col L J Fuller 33.05
Dr L Sarett40 65 F M Branner .40.25	T Peisach32.8 G L Kashin, 32.75
H M Stevenson 40.2 J H Staffer 39.6 N H Hornstein 39.5 B Albert 40.1 E A Capillon 38.85 O Shack 38.6 J A Ilyin 37.95 R E A Doe 37.5 H Gordon 37.5 K Gordon 37.5 R E Martin 37.2 R J Zoudlik 37.2 R J Zoudlik 37.2 F J Valvo 36.9 M L Mitchell 36.65 R E Knizht 36.25 Dr S Greenberg 36.2 M R Paul 36.1 M H Wicksman 35.3	R E Ponle
-	

In the above list, Antunovich moves up from a 35.15 scored in a Finals section which finished earlier. And Doe retains his higher 37.5 likewise scored in a Finals which finished earlier.

Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 point per win in the prelims: 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values,

4th Annual Championship-1949

Still no new results so far as Finals sections completing play goes. The list of prospective cash prize winners remains the same as given in the June issue.

5th Annual Championship-1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, G. L. Kashin has qualified for assignment to the Finals. We have three qualified now, need four more to fill a new section in the Finals.

6th Annual Championship-1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: J. F. Heckman, G. B. Oakes. R. A. Leonards, R. L. Smith and W. E. Whitney. There will be a short pause for more qualifiers to fill out a section.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: J. A. Ilyin, R. Poole, L. E. Wood, J. L. Northam, F. T. Gordon, B. Ross, A. W. Conger, J. N. Schmitt (2), W. L. Prosser, E. M. Mitchell, R. E. Rankel, R. E. Kunitz, L. N. Page, G. Hunnex, F. T. Huffman, V. Wildt, C. Van Brunt, D. Zaas, D. O. Cord, J. E. Giles, C. B. Ross, K. Jakstas, P. Kontautus, Dr. D. N. McInturff, Dr. W. R. Bundick, W. Sollfrey and C. S. Weikel.

POSTALMIGHTIES! **Certificate Winners**

The following Postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951 and 1952 Class Tourneys as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems. Certificates cannot be sent until all tourney results have been reported and scored, as they contain a cross-table of all tournament scores,

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-C 51 J	Orzano	1st	6 -0
51 R	Leclere	2nd	5 - 1
119 J	Smith	tst	5 -1
119 F:	R Holbrook	2nd	4 -2
137 E	Vano	1st	6 -0
137 J	B Grafa	2nd	43-13
140 3	S Britton		43-13
	H E Gregory		4 - 2
	W Selby		4 -2
	E Montgomery		5 -1
	I O Skarsten		43-11
52-C 66 C	R Swalm	1st	$5\tilde{k} - \tilde{k}$
140 J	M Rowland	1st	48-18
144 P	W Killian	1-2	5 -1
	K Kingston .		5 - 1
173 V	V Chew	1st	6 - 0
	Stevenson		6 - 0
	T Huffman		6 - 0
	McLellan		6 -Ú
	G Fort		5 -1

244 E W Rideout1-2	5 -1
246 M T Conway1st	6 -0
256 H Bancroft1st	6 - 0
259 A J Healey1-2	5 - I
259 R Petonke1-2	5 -1
275 J G Roeckertst	5å- å
292 E Billman	45-15
297 T Davis	4 -2
308 J H Weber1st	6 -0
327 W G Jenkins1-2	5 -1
327 C. C. Kotchon1-2	5 -1
339 M Lewis	6 - 0
340 J G Culver1st	6 - 0
353 J Bohaest	48-18

Prize Winners

The following Postalites have won prizes in 1951 and 1952 Prize Tournaments as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems.

Lourney	Players	Place	Score
51-P 68 T	J Pettigrew	1st	5 -1
	A Connor		6 - 0
128 F	I J Ferguson .		53- 3
	Clark		4 -2
	f D Wilbur		6 - 0
	H. McClellan		54- 3
72 K	R Graeff	1st	5 -1
86 A			5 - 1
102 F	R Holbrook .	181	6 -0
	J Myzel		53 - 3
	Krajkiewicz .		6 -0
	R Cary		6 -0
154 V	V H Schoerner	1st	58 - 3
162 V	V Lubetsky		5 -1
171 G	B Fishback .	1st	6 - 0
179 J	H Bloomer	,.,	6 - 0
183 B	W Lane	. , , , , , , , 1st	6 - 0
192 .ர	R Baird	181	6 -0

NEW POSTALITES

The following new players started Postal Chess play during July, with initial ratings assigned per each class:

Class A at 1300: J. O. Pagan and V. Zukaitis;

Class B at 1200: R. L. Beehdolt, C. W. Bitzer, Pfc. M. H. Cha, C. B. Donaldson, B. B. Hamilton, G. Kalogeras, V. C. Koblbaas, F. Larsen, T. Miller, G. R. Payne and E. W. Soule:

Class C at 900: A. Casebier, S. W. Daugh-Class C at 900; A. Casener, S. W. Daugnerty, K. M. Decker, R. E. Gaertner, P. K. Harder, J. Harris, R. H. Hunt, R. O. Kaser, K. B. Keplinger, Dr. F. P. Koch, R. Lawrence, G. A. Lovegren, S. Mason, D. B. McLeod, G. W. Nickel, F. Okola, G. Peterson, R. Roberts, D. Rose, J. F. Walter, P. West, and D. Vausren, P. Work and D. Younger:

Class D at 600: F. Appleton, Miss R. Barrister, A. P. Bowman, A. Chang, G. B. Cury, D. Evison, M. Garrick, R. Joseph, J. Kelly, J. Ligueri, A. McKee, J. R. Powers, R. Roll, Anne Soloman, R. K. Williams, N. Witruer and S. Wise.

POSTALITE OF THE MONTH

Dr. D. N. McInturff made front page news clear across the continent. In the Calif. state (over-the-board) championship, be got an emergency call to deliver a baby. Undaunted, he carried board and opponent to the hospital and won in 212 hours-well before the baby arrived.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received during July, 1953

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4-man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

53-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st) 53-P 401: A. Halprin ½ H. N. Pillsbury ½ (2) 53-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0.

In these, the year (53), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 53-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1953) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit roundclosing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published: give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report — if in any doubt.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date; e.g., if your game began September, 1951, your request must be mailed in August, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in September, 1951, must be so reported and in the mail before October, 1953.

For adjudications give (1) full record of the moves made to date; (2) diagram of the position reached; (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win just state that in item 3), If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-173: 51 Orzano bests Leclerc, 119 Tremear trips Smith. 137 Vano defeats Hickenlooper, Paulson. 140 Britton whips Wyller. 150 Skarsten stops Wyller. 158 Williams beats Bokma. 168 Miller halts Hawley. 169 Huntoon tops (f) Marsh.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: Check your tourney results to see if they've been published; for most games ought to have been finished and reported after a year in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to moves, report if they are not prompt.

Tourneys 1-150: 6 Hawley tops Miller twice. 26 Elliott fells Olyphant. 27 Dodge halts Harper. 36 Coolidge smites Smith. 45 King conks Trappe. 47 Sharp tops Savage. 66 Swalm clips Clark twice, ties Smith. 112 Page tops Gotham. 127 Georgi, Jones tie. 130 Harms, Loose tie. 134 Cooley, Keith tie. 135

Tuggle tops Rothman, 140 Rowland loses to Tarr, then ties him. 141 Ellis licks Lovato. 144 Topka withdraws. 149 Prosser defeats Kearney twice.

Tourneys 151-250: 151 Rains rips Talla. 152 Lapsley licks Gibson, 159 Robinson withdrawn, 161 Keller bests Benz. 163 Maxwell beats Albert, 173 Chew tops Tudor, 177 Austin, Wise tie, 188 Hernden halts Shonick. 189 Williams tops (f) Phillips. 192 Stevenson tops Mattern (2), Clark, 197 McCurdy halts Hickenlooper twice. 201 Henry bests Baumgardner, Thordsen, Gifford, 203 McInturff tops Zollars, 204 Gingold tops (2) Leonard. 206 Rucker rips Nathan twice. 208 Huffman, Wingard tie. 215 Hussey halts Puryear, 220 Huffman tops Austin, Sampson. 224 Harrish tops (f) Brown. 230 Luttreil trips Mayer. 231 McLellan nips Nelson. 232 McLellan tops Shumsky twice, 237 Aron halts Haussling. 244 Rideout rips Namson. 246 Conway tops Shumsky twice.

Tourneys 251-300: 251 Wood tops (a) Branson, 256 Topka withdraws, 257 Drago withdraws, 259 Petonke tops Healey, Drago 260 Topka withdraws, 261 Snith whips Wasserman, 262 Smith smites Gregory; Richards withdrawn, loses (2a) to Gregory, 267 Wallace wallops Quane, 271 Chapin chops Eriksen; correction: Selby topped Chapin twice, 273 Kolody bests Piotrowski; Gregory tops (a) Willens, 275 Williams bows to Jewett, splits two with Culpepper; Culpepper, Roecker tle, 276 Schneider tops Showers twice, 278 Heinrich bests Boardman, 279 Gregory, Zufelt tie; Hammerman nips Norton, 280 Johnson jolts Clark, 281 Lilling clips Clark, 283 Heunisch ties Holmes, loses to Lucas, 289 Hampton tops Mayer (2), Luttrell, 292 Billman beats Cramer, ties Cramer; Cramer jolts Johnson, ties Johnson, 296 McInturit ties Reid, tops Ogilvie, 297 Mills downs Davis, 299 Downs bests Greenberg.

Tourneys 301-362: 301 McCoubrey topples Reich, 302 Hedrich bests Barker, 303 Nelson withdraws. 307 McDaniel tops (2f) Forbes, 308 Sumner withdrawn; Weber tops (2a) Velte. 309 Osborn tops Freeman, ties Fry. 312 Rains rips Spencer. 315 Summer with-drawn. 318 Lynch tops Cammen twice. 320 Hirsch halts Boyd. 324 Cover licks Le-Worthy; Smith withdraws, loses (2a) to Cover. 327 Kotchon splits two with Jenkins, conks Kehlmeier, 331 Draughon tops Alter twice, 333 Heard halts Pelczarski, 335 Lewis bests Basham, 336 Luxner licks Sussman, 337 Bryant halts Mailhot, 339 Dodge withdrawn, 340 Culver tops Kahn (2f), Einstein (2f). 346 Herman halts Offenhauser, 349 Eades whips Warren, 351 Schultze conks Kersey, 352 Williams bests Feldman, bows to Schneider, 353 Bohac tops Howen twice. 354 Penhale beats Bauman, 356 Montgomery beats Schwerner, bows to Petonke. 357 Fontan ties Rains, then tops Rains and (2) Nehen, 362 Spry blasts Bleakley.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tourneys 1-70: 1 Martinez tops (21) Bain. 2 Parker, Pearson tie. 4 Reardan, Williams best Groesbeck. 5 Hoerning withdraws, 6 Thomas tops Oxborrow; Fontan withdraws, 12 Cody whips Williams. 16 Farrar defeats Einstein (2), Burkhart. 17 Henderson halts Lucas; Suyker levels Ludwig, 18 Kimball tops Phillips twice. 19 Stradley rips Rubin, 22 Biron withdrawn, 26 Schneider bows to Wolf, bests Lee. 30 Schneider bows to Wolf, bests Lee. 30 Schneider overcomes Anderson, 34 Schroeder, Tripiett trip Montgomery, 36 Sherman, Sosa down Ingraham, 38 Paananen tops Matzke. 39 Rabin defeats Nobila twice, 45 Penkoff conks Spade. 47 Thomas tops Talley, 49 Hoimes, Stettbacher split two, 54 Cummings withdrawn, 57 Osborn tops Culpepper twice, 61 Keesling whips Wittmann twice, 62 Trotti trips Douglas, 63 Gold withdraws, 65 Schulze tops Darmer (21), 66 Sussman withdraws.

Tourneys 71-148: 72 Thomas tops Hulsizer twice, Partain: Schultz, Partain each best Hulsizer twice, 74 Cunningham conks Kirschner, 75 Roberson tops Thompson (1a), Brodsky (2f), 76 Roberson tops (2f) Stevens, 81 Cunningham conks Allyn, 86 Rippel rips Hurd, 92 Heit halts Oeder twice: Mann withdraws, 103 Stone withdraws, 117 Lowenfels licks Gorfy, 118 Clark tops Flieger (2f).

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published; give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report

wins, draws and losses as a final report.

Games may be extended beyond normal closing time if your request for such is mailed earlier than the two year date: e.g., if your game began September, 1951, your request must be mailed in August, 1953.

Otherwise, report your games for adjudication when two years of play have been completed: e.g., games started in August, 1951, must so be reported and in the mail before September 1, 1953.

For adjudication give (1) full record of the moves to date: (2) diagram of the position reached: (3) statement of how you propose to win or draw (if you have sufficient material advantage for a clear win, just state that in item 3). If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, then kindly notify your opponent that you resign, thus saving us all some work.

Tourneys 1-149: 68 Pettigrew tops, then ties Stauffer. 86 Pierce defeats Van Lonkhuyzen. 90 Connor tops Romano twice. 100 Deer downs Thompson. 117 Soly masters Meehan, 128 Ferguson, Lapham tie, 140 Clark clips Lamb. 147 Ardizzone sinks Suyker.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: Check your tourney results to see if they've been published; for most games ought to have been finished and reported after a year in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to moves, report if they are not prompt.

Tourneys 1-150: 9 Neel nips Kellner, 45 Lateiner, Mauer tie, 50 Armstrong, Mattle tie, 60 Richter tops (2a) Thompson, 64 Eickholt tops (2f) Garratt, 66 McClellan clips Cintron, 67 Lateiner licks Vaughan, 72 Norton, Stark tie, 76 Raymond, Scoville split two, 85 Blumenthal bests Fitzpatrick, 86 Thaler rips Rothenberg, Gillow, 102 Holbrook halts Koffman, 104 Ogard bests Bachhuber, 105 Reardan tops (1f) Casey, 109 Wendt topples McGinley twice, 113 Koffman, Holbrook tie, 119 Myzel beats Burbank twice, 124 Beller, Jacobs tie, 125 Harris tops McCaughey twice, 126 Greenbank, Hedrick tie, 127 Macormac sinks Secord, 136 Dunsmore downs Baker, 136 Jacobs jolts Kaiser, 137 Krajkiewicz, Watson, Wurl each top Lipp twice; Wurl whips Watson twice, 138 Hart halts Rubenstein, 141 Tully tops Koffman, 143 Holbrook halts Mayer, 145 Bullockus defeats Priebe, 146 Stanley, Spade, (2) Cary lick Lacey.

Tourneys 151-207: 151 Connor tops (2a) Martin. 154 Dodge, Schoerner tie. 156 Korney withdraws. 162 Goldfarb, Lubersky split two. 165 Olin bests Billman. 168 Dennis bows to Lozano, beats Daniel; Jensen downs Daniel twice. 169 Fox bests Sirota twice, bows to Wishneff. 170 Plotz stops Stark. 171 Fishback wins two from MacQueen, Rider, Chapman. 172 Szpon clips Klein, Gifford. 177 Smith tops Thomas. 178 Ernst defeats Mencarini, Thompson. 179 Bloomer wins from Naas (2), Lyon. 180 Leigh licks Schwant. 183 Lane tops Hausner twice. 185 Anderson, Smith split two. 191 Laine tops (2f) Landis. 192 Humphrey licks Wittemann, loses to Baird; Gould bests Wittemann twice, bows to Baird. 195 Farber fells Matz. 196 Landon, Lane tie. 203 Harris halts Huffman. 206 Wurl whips Matzke twice,

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tourneys 1-35: 1 Lane licks Schneider, Offenberg. 2 Bonesteel bests King. 4 Karalaitis tops Putsche, ties Putsche. 5 Cleveland beats Bowman. 6 Lankhorst takes two from Potschuch. 10 Olin clips Cleveland twice. 11 Peterson whips Werner. 12 Garver bows to Lozano, bests Menuet. 14 Wall bows to Landon, splits two with Lee. 17 Sherman, Leonards whip Werner; Tarshis withdrawn. 18 Chick chops Galluccio. 19 Hoffman and Shahan withdrawn. 20 Skipworth overcomes

Chapman, 21 Graeff bests Marrinez, Silver. 28 Diebling downs Bottino, 31 Estrada tops Artley, 34 Stetler stops Timmann, 35 Freeman bests Plummer.

Tourneys 36-88: 41 Rene rips Stump, Lanam. 42 Prentzel withdrawn, 43 Schoerner licks Lekin 44 Swanwick routs Romm, 48 Keiser withdraws, 51 Corbett withdraws, 55 Wall, ReVeal each win two from Watson. 57 Covington conks Brandler, 60 Andrews lowns Draughon.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Notice: Except for the last section to start play, 47-Nf 32, all results are now over-due. We are allowing till late Fall, how-ever, for final game reports to clear, as 47-Nf 32 also, will have to clear by then, Sections 1-32: 25 Gordon tops (f) DuVall, 30 Glatt tops (f) Carpenter, 32 Henin, Potter halt Henson; Semb sinks Sigler.

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 5 Fischer fells Lieberman, Lozano, 9 Condon downs Norin, 13 Adams masters Morrison; Eucher ties Strahan, tops Adams, 14 Semb sinks Magerkurth, 15 Mc-Auley balts Hursch, 16 Sweet whips Willis, 17 Blackburn bests Johnson; Bender, Hansen

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 28 Kashin tops (f) Proper. 29 Hunnex, Trull tie. 35 correction: Newberry, Zander tied. 38 Heino withdrawn, 41 Firman. Millman tie. 43 McCurdy halts Hayes: Ford withdrawn,

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-15: 3 King, Lynch tie. 5 Preo, Suyker tie; Henin tops Johnson, Yarmak, ties Paul. 6 Veguilla withdraws, 11 Wicks-man tops Wilbur, ties Taber; Wilbur whips Wengraf 12 Venesaar ties Hyde, loses to

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 12 Heckman. Oakes tie. 17 Smith smites Kretzschmar. 19 Eliason halts Huffman, 21 Leonards licks Warner. 26 Whitney bows to Johnson, bests Lenz. 27 Noonan nips Levadi, 28 Veguilla withdraws, 29 Fenner fells Draughon; Murrhee masters Mattern, 32 Davidian downs Lucke.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nt)

Sections 1-7: 1 Sarett halts Hazlitt; Gonzalez downs Jungwirth, Dayton, 3 Ruys, Thomas tie; Wholey licks Levi.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-20: 1 Veguilla withdraws 3 Hedgeock halts Yascolt; Simirenko defeats Schwartz. 4 Austin bows to Trinks, Lefko, but bests Moser. 5 Bundick downs Wood, Secord. 6 Smith, Zaas smite Van de Grift: Zuas tops Smith. 7 Bevier beats Nusbaum. 8 Wood, Waring, Neel trip Trull, 9 Hikade defeats Landon. 10 Westing tops Celli. (a) Martin: Skema bests Turner, 11 Leigh beats Cohen, bows to Prosser; Hunnex halts Eickholt, 12 Mathews, Kunitz stop Stuppler: Nieder ties Kunitz, loses to Sollfrey, 13 Monet tops (a) Johnson, 14 Huffman rips Richter, 15 Rudolph withdrawn, 16 Burgess bests Bleakley; Page tops Lang, Brodersen. 19 Ross, Lovejoy lick Braverman; Ross rips Henriksen; Rudolph withdrawn, 20 Grafa jolts Johnson, Zieten.

Sections 21.45: 22 Poole tops Brotz; Huffman halts Oliver. 23 llyin overcomes Mayer, Yopp. 24 Roberts rips Williams. 29 Williams tops Talla; Shaw bests Bump. 36 Wholey tops Athey, Bates; Bates beats Day, Athey, Eaton: Ernst stops Bates, Stauffer. 31 Naas loses to Danielson, ties Greenbank 32 correction: Feldheim withdrawn, lost (a) to Buck. 33 Joseph bows to Prosser, lests Gibbs; Gibbs licks Laine, 34 McLaughlin, Smith tie; Smith, Nast jolt Joyce, 35 O'Reilly loses to Leibman, licks Wilkinson, 38 Mitchell tops Rainson, (f) Sanders; Richter bests Yascolt, bows to Van Brunt, 39 Nearing nips Cord, Portula; Portala ties Harrish, Suppinger: Rehder, Cord top Portala. 40 Wilbur halts Haliburton, 43 Churchill downs Varnedoe, 14 Gordon tops Giles, Turpin: Giles bests Burdick: Turpin rips Rosman, 45 Blizard bows to Daly, bests Johnson: Keith conks Willett.

Sections 46-70: 46 Johnson, Morningstar, Savage halt Hauptman; Savage cracks Craig. 47 Jakstas stops Sanders, 48 Sperling smites Smith, Brambila; Landis withdrawn; Rankel rips Smith; Schmitt whips Weaver. 49 Conger conks McCaughey. 50 Morrow downs Distefano; Manderson tops Peddicord, 51 Schwartz fells Healy, Fonner: Healy rips Rauney. 52 Caldwell wallops Womack, 53 Northam clips Jurek, Clare, 54 Amburn conks Kahn, 55 Farber trips Graf, Trull. 56 Schmitt hits Hagedorn, Gee. 57 Barnhiser clips Cleveland, 58 Kontautus halts Hayes, 60 Haines jolts Jones: Crowder cracks Lee, Buchanan, 61 Hoerning withdraws, 62 Starick, Madison, Johnson mob Healy: rips Smith; Schmitt whips Weaver, 49 Con-Surick, Madison, Johnson mob Healy; Starick stops Madison, Beck, 63 Ross rips Briehl, 64 Christman, Bentley best Yopp, 65 Rozsa tops (a) Knox, 66 Dietrich downs Parker, Bump; Bump tops Fleming, Howe, ties Parker, 67 Schroeder conks Glass, Cox; Glass beats Billman, 68 Bakosi tops (f) Ephross. 69 Gelfand bests Antonelli, bows to Driver.

Sections 71-90: 72 Curtis bests Lubin, bows to Werner, 73 Robert, Winterburg rip France; Schmitt routs Robert; Lubin re-instated but has lost (f) to Schmitt. 74 Wisegarver tops Sherwin, (f) Belanger, 76 Boonstra loses to Chappuis, licks Semb; Semb sinks McAninch, Lagerstrom, 78 Archipoff sinks Meaninch, Lagerstrom, 78 Archipolitells Faber, Luitrell: Faber bows to Preeman, bests Sheller, 79 Stark, Whitman, Howard, Laird, Rabinwitz mob Rehder; Rabinowitz licks Hoffman, loses to Stark; Howard halts Stark, 80 Michaels, Rosenzweig tie, 81 Lozano, Sill tie, 82 Weibel white Fox 22 Shoraman hasts Gross: whips Fox. 83 Shoreman bests Gross; Kaplan withdrawn 85 Lapsley halts Hog-lund; Sumner withdrawn, 86 Reithel, Walicki wallop Shapiro; Utter conks Kirschner. 87 Utter sinks Scoville; Kunitz tops (f) Sussman, 88 Konhorst, Berent best Suhs; Berent licks LaCroix, 90 Oakes whips Wyller; McInturff bows to Tailey, bests Foley, Hurley.

Sections 91-110: 91 Patterson outpoints O'Connell, 92 Belsky clips Kline, 93 White loses to Ficken, licks Marston; Raymond rips Marston, 94 Crowther, Rosenblum clip Kline: Raduazzo rips Crowther. 95 Mager conks Kuhla. 96 Hite withdraws. 97 Heberling withdraws; McInturff nios Nickel, Southard, Mills. 98 Reamey withdrawn. 99 McGrail downs Deitz, 101 Kellner defeats Greenbank, Huffman; Smoron smears Greenbank, Broughton. 102 Lutter licks Weininger; Horne, Hutchinson withdraw. 103 Weikel cracks Craig, Staffer, 104 Curtis bows to Danon, bests Dutton; Schaffer heats Mester, 105 Smalley rips Glass, Royer; Simirenko stops Marston, 106 Huffman ties Heising, tops Sherbno, 107 Van Hise bests Prendergast, bows to Rofe, 108 Danon downs Miller; Schiller bests Berzzarin, 109 Gibby chops Churchill. 110 Van Brunt loses to Parham, licks Krieger; Kiser with Fleming bows to Hall, bests Baker withdraws;

Sections 111-153: 111 Ornstein overcomes Werner, 112 Kidwell halts Hyde, 113 Kaman conks Germain, 114 Roberts rips Green, 115 Kline clips Wildt, Clawson; Grafa bests Stewart, Burns, 116 Strauss tops Lee, (a) Stewart, Burns. 116 Strauss tops Lee, (a) Blum. 117 Condon downs Snyder; Karalaitis fells Fowler, 118 Ingraham bows to Burg, bests Howering. 119 Flo flips Marsh. 120 Anteliff withdraws. 121 Parrish defeats Doherty; Ratermanis jolts Jacobson, 123 MacMillan licks Vassilakos. 125 Benson, Nyman nip Wenzel; Benson bests Luprecht. 126 Kuralmass tons (f) Carter & Vozick; 126 Kugelmass tops (f) Carter & Vozick; Trull trips Carter, Vozick. 127 Correction: Coggeshall did not forfeit to Casault, 129 Taylor, Norris nip Wilson, 130 Faber, Baker best Whitman, 131 Roth rips Jakovics, 135 Bass bests Quane, 143 Eckstrom licks Lawrence, 148 Freeman chops Chace,

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One of the best ways to improve your chess skill-and to have a fine time doing it-is to play chess by mail. If you have not yet taken part in our Postal Tournaments you are missing a lot of fun and valuable experience. There are hundreds of CHESS REVIEW readers eager to meet you by mail, willing to match their skill at chess with yours. No matter your playing strength-weak or strong— there are CHESS REVIEW players who will oppose you on even terms and give you a good game.

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The Seventh Annual Golden Knights

POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

THE current edition of the Golden Knights, the 1952-3 Postal Chess Championship, is well under way; but inquiries keep pouring in. To save having to answer these personally, we give below the special rules for this tournament. These, together with CHESS REVIEW'S Rules and Regulations for Postal Chess, which were mailed with assignments to play. govern the conduct of the tournament.

Please keep this copy for future reference!

All games in the Golden Knights, as finished in actual play or as adjudicated wins after forfeits or withdrawals, are rated as explained on page 255 of the August issue.

Those who win four games or more or who win three and draw two or who otherwise score a total of four game points or more in wins and draws advance from the Preliminary Round to the Semi-finals. And they advance from Semi-finals to Finals on the same basis. Any who fail so to advance win consolation prizes, per Special Rule 5, provided that they play out all games which have been assigned to them. Qualified finalists score per Rules 7 & 8, win prizes per Rule 6.

Special Rules for the 1952-3 Golden Knights Tournaments.

Consult the following rules whenever any question arises as to your chances for qualifying to Semi-finals or Finals or for weighted point score, etc.

1 CHESS REVIEW's 7th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament is open to all persons living in the continental United States of America and in Canada, except CHESS REVIEW's em-ployees, contributing editors and members of their families.

2 Any contestant who enters this tournament under a pseudonym or in the name of ment under a pseudonym or in the name of another person will be disqualified. All unfinished games of the disqualified contestant will be scored as wins for his opponents.

3 Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played. In all three rounds, contestants will compete in sections of seventeents.

en players. Each contestant in a section will play one game with each of his six opponents.

4 All contestants who score 4 or more game points in the preliminary round will qualify for the semi-final round, Similarly, all qualified semi-finalists who score 4 or more game points in the semi-final will qualify for the final round, if additional players (from 1 to 6) are required to complete the last section of the second or third round, these players will be selected from among contestants who scored 3½ points in the previous round and in the order of their CHESS REVIEW Postal Ratings at the time the last section starts.

5 Except as provided in Rule 4, contestants who score less than 4 points in either of the qualifying rounds will not be eligible for the announced cash and emblem prizes. However, each of these eliminated con-testants, upon completion of all his sched-uled games in this tournament, will receive one free entry (worth \$1) into a CHESS RE-VIEW Postal Chess Class Tournament and can apply, instead, for entry to a Postal Chess Prize Tournament at \$1 only.

6 A First Prize of \$250,00 and 74 other cash prizes will be awarded by CHESS RE-VIEW in accordance with the published schedule of prizes to those 75 qualified finalists who achieve the highest total scores (see rule 7) in the three rounds of the tour-nament. Every qualified finalist will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight upon completion of all his scheduled games,

7 When computing the total scores to determine the distribution of prizes, each game won in the first round will be scored as 1 point: each game won in the second round as 2.2 points; each game won in the final round as 4.5 points. A drawn game will be scored as half these respective amounts.

8 In the case of ties, if two or more finalists tie for first place, achieving the same total score, as computed in Rule 7, then the first 2 or more prizes will be reserved for those finalists and the prizes will awarded in accordance with the scores achieved by them in a tie-breaking match or round-robin contest in which each contestant will play not less than 2 games with every other contestant. Ties for any other cash prizes will be broken in the same manner. Any ties which may develop in the tie-breaking contests will be played off in additional matches or tournaments.

9 The entry fee is \$3 and entitles the contestant to compete in one section of the preliminary round. No additional fee is charged centestants who qualify for the seccharged contestants who quality for the sec-ond or third rounds. A contestant may enter up to five sections of the preliminary round upon payment of the fee of \$3 per section entry. Multiple entries by one person will compete and qualify as though made by separate individuals. However, no contest-ant may win more than one prize and a player who qualifies for more than one sec-tion of the linal round will be awarded his prize on the basis of the total some achieved prize on the basis of the total score achieved by only one of his entries. (The entry making the highest total score will be taken.) Multiple entries will be placed in different sections of each round.

10 Upon entering, each contestant agrees that the decision of CHESS REVIEW and its Postal Chess Editor in all matters affecting the conduct of the tournament, including the acceptance and classification of entries, the adjudication of games, the award or refusal of forfeit claims, the distribution of prizes and all interpretations of the rules and regulations, shall be final and conclusive.

11 Entries must be mailed on or before May 30, 1953. Entries mailed after that date may not be accepted.

12 Except as provided in the foregoing

rules, and in all other respects, this tourna-ment will be conducted under CHESS RE-VIEW's Official Rules and Regulations of Postal Chess, including any amendments or additions thereto.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

—— annotated by JACK W. COLLINS

Upon a Pawn!

White manages to handle all Black's pieces—but a Pawn proves to be another story. It would, in fact, take some research to find a game which better illustrates the power of a protected, passed Pawn.

While the Pawn is truly powerful, however. Black deserves particular praise for his ingenuity in utilizing it.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 2	278, col.	136;	MCO:	p.	92,	col. 62
S. N. Yarm	ak			C.	C.	Henin
White						Black

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-KN3 3 P-B3

This line is seldom seen, yet it is not easy to meet.

3	B-N2
4 P-K4	P-Q3
5 N-B3	0-0
6 B-Q3	

Correct is 6 B-K3. White does best to fianchetto his King Bishop in this variation.

6		P-K4
7	B-K3	

White overlooks, or underestimates, Black's unexpected reply. 7 P-Q5 is probably the soundest.

7			N-N5!

Touch!

8 B-QB1 ..

If 8 PxN, PxP and Black regains his piece and acquires the superior Pawn structure.

8	PxP
9 N-N5	N-K6!
10 Q-K2	P-KB4

Black threatens to remain a Pawn ahead with 11..., P-B5.

11 BxN

If 11 NxP/4, NxP† 12 QxN, BxN, Black has the advantages of a Pawn and the better Pawn formation.

11		PxB
12	0-0-0	

If 12 QxP, BxP shatters White's Queenside.

Safeguarding the King Pawn for the foreseeable future.

13 P-B5 Trap! The hope is 13 ... PxP?? 14

B-B4†, K-R1 15 RxQ, winning.

13 P-QR3 14 N-B3

White's last is a poor move which shatters the Queen-side (exactly what

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

White avoided doing on his 12th move). Best is 14 N-QR3, followed by P-KN3 as soon as possible, in order to open a file on the King-side for attacking purposes.

14	BxN
15 B-B4†	K-N2
16 PxB	Q-B3

Black threatens 17 . . . QxP† and 17 . . . PxP.

17	PxP	QxP†	20 PxP	PxB
18	Q-B2	QxQ†	21 PxN(0	RxQ
19	KxQ	P-QN4	22 N-K2	R-N3

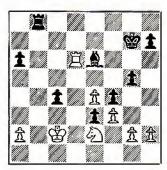
With a Pawn plus, Black has the advantage, But his task is difficult because his Queen-side Pawns are weak and subject to attack by the White men.

23 R-Q4	B-K3
24 R-QN1	RxR!

Exchanging down to an end-game favors Black.

25 KxR	R-N1†
26 K-B2	P-N4
27 R-Q6	

It is really surprising that this good looking move is actually bad. It takes some clever play to prove it.



.... P-B6!

Saying, in effect, that 27 N-B3 was in order.

28 NxQBP

There is nothing better against the threats of 28 . . . R-N7[†] and 28 . . . BxP.

If 28 RxB, R-N7† 29 KxP, RxN 30 RxP, R-N7!! and Black wins by queening his King Pawn. This variation has the aspects of a composed ending. It has also a very neat side-line: 29 K-Q1 R-Q7† 30 K-K1, P-B7 31 R-QB6, R-Q8 mate.

If 28 KxP, Black wins with 28 R-B1† 29 K-N2, B-B5 30 N-Q4, B-Q6!

28 BxP 29 RxP

If 29 NxB, R-N7[†]!! 30 KxR, P-K7. The King Pawn is a slippery one.

29 B-N6† 30 K-B1

If 30 K-Q3 (30 K-N2, B-B5) wins the Rook), R-Q1† 31 N-Q5, BxN 32 PxB, RxP† 33 K-K2, R-Q7† 34 K-B1, R-Q8† 35 K-K2, R-KN8, and Black wins easily.

30 R-QB1 31 K-N2 B-Q8!

Another clever Bishop move which clinches the point. If now 32 NxB, P-K7 followed by 33 . . . PxN(Q) or 33 P-K8(Q). Or, if 32 R-R1, P-K7 33 RxB, PxR(Q) 33 NxQ, K-B3 34 N-B3, K-K4 35 N-K2, P-N5, the ending is a win for Black.

32 R-R5	K-N3	
33 R-R6†	K-R4	
34 P-N3!		

The old college try. The threat is 35 P-N47, K-R5 36 R-R6 mate.

34	BxP
35 N-Q5	B-Q8
36 N-B6†	K-N3

Black can tolerate a little pushing around now.

37 N-K8\$ K-B2 38 N-Q6† K-B1 39 NxR

The pleasures of the poor.

39 . . . P-K7 Resigns

Class A Knights

White's Class A use of the Knights helps to win a good Class C Tournament game.

RUY LOPEZ

PCO: p. 350	, col. 42(f)	MC	O: p. 24	2, col. 66
Dr. K. Sve	ndsen		Lloy	d Craig
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	6	R-K1	P-QN4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	7	B-N3	P-Q3
3 B-N5	P-QR3	8	P-B3	N-QR4
4 B-R4	N-B3	9	B-B2	P-B4
5 0-0	B-K2	10	P-Q4	Q-B2
		11	P-KR3	0-0

This is the Tchigorin Variation in which Black fights to hold the center and prepares Queen-side action. White dominates more vital squares and plans a King-side attack.

12 QN-Q2 N-B3

Lately, 12 . . . BPxP 13 PxP, B-N2 has been demanding its share of attention.

13 PxBP

Or 13 P-Q5.

13 PxP 14 N-B1

14 P-QR4, B-K3 (Fine recommends 14 . . . B-N2) 15 N-N5, B-Q2 and then 16 N-B1 seems to get a bit more out of the position.

14 B-K3

And so does 14 . . . R-Q1 15 Q-K2, N-KR4! for Black.

15 N-K3 QR-Q1 16 Q-K2 N-KR4

Now, with White's Knight ready to go to Q5, the . . . N-KR4 is not good. Book and better is 16 . . . P-N3 17 N-N5, B-B1.

17 N-Q5! Q-Q3

Black now loses a move; but, if 17 . . . BxN? 18 PxB, RxP? 19 BxP†! K-R1 (19 . . . KxB? 20 Q-K4†!) 20 B-K4, White has a distinct advantage.

18 R-Q1

Threatening 19 N-B6†.

18 Q-N1 19 N-R2 N-B3

On 19 . . . P-N3, White can get telling play on the dark squares with 20 B-R6 and 21 N-N4.

. . . . 20 NxB†, NxN 21 B-N5 is strong, too.

NxN 20

This move drops a piece for a Pawn. Best is 20 . . . PxP.

BxQP

If 21 . . . RxP 22 RxR, BxR, 23 Q-Q3 wins the Bishop by threatening 24 QxP

22 RxB!

B-Q3

If 22 . . . RxR, 23 Q-K4!

23 Q-R5

From here on, the game resolves into a study of how hard it can be to win a won game. The text move is a case in point. Other things being equal, the practical thing to do is to complicate when behind in material, but to simplify when ahead. Therefore, 23 PxP and 24 N-B3 is to be recommended here.

23	P-N3
24 Q-R6	N-K2
25 RxB	

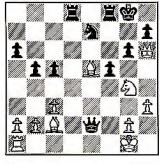
At this point, sharper play is better. Thus 25 N-B3 threatens both 26 N-N5 for a mating attack and 26 PxP (for, if 25 . . . PxP? 26 R-R5! wins outright).

Still the text move provides some fancy footwork (or woodwork) with the Queen, Queen Bishop and Knight.

QxR
QxP
Q-K7

White's threat of 29 N-B6† with mate to follow indirectly protects the King Bishop.

28		P-B4
29	B-K5	



29 K-B2

On 29 . . , R-B2. White wins with 30 N-B6†, K-R1 31 B-K4!! For, if 31 . . PxB 32 NxRP\$, K-N1 33 N-B6†, RxN 34 BxR, R-Q8 35 K-R2! the threat of mate at Black's N2 is decisive. Or 31 . . N-B3 32 NxP§, NxB 33 N-B6†, R-R2 34 QxR mate. Some close calls for White herein!

30 N-K3

Saving three minor pieces at once!

30 K-K3 31 B-KN3!

White vacates K5 for his Queen and makes 32 R-K1 a possibility.

> 31 N-N1 32 Q-B4 Q-R4

Black flees from 32 R-K1 and a subsequent discovered check,

33 Q-K5† The final assault.

> 33 K-B2 34 N-Q5 R/B1-K1 35 Q-B7† K-B1

Of course not 35 . . . N-K2 36 NxN, RxN 37 QxR.

36 B-Q6† RxB 37 QxR† K-B2 38 Q-Q7† N-K2

On 38 . . . K-B1, White wins with 39 R-KB1, the threat being 40 BxP, PxB 41 RxP†.

39 QxR†!

Resigns

P F Dishton

. . . .

Q-N3

- - - -

After 39 . . . KxQ 40 N-B6† (the last service of two very useful Knights), K-B2 41 NxQ, PxN 42 R-Q1, White's remaining tasks are elementary.

An Imaginative Game

3 P-K5

White deploys his men audaciously and effectively in the following imaginative game. Many things happen. Many more might have happened; so many, in fact, that space is lacking to run them all off in annotations. But the final act, the mating of the Black King, tells its own tale.

FRENCH DEFENSE

PCO: p. 89, col. 51(b); MCO: p. 64, col. 98(i)

G. A. Smith	R. F. RICHTER
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P 04	P 04

This, the Nimzovich Variation, releases the tension in the center too soon. 3 N-QB3 is the preferred move.

> 3 P-QB4 4 Q-N4

This aggressive Queen sally has been suspect for a long time. White's game is not so promising as to justify it. But he ought to be able to hold his own with 4 P-QB3, N-QB3 5 N-B3, Q-N3 6 B-K2, PxP 7 PxP, KN-K2 8 N-R3!

4 Better is 4 . . . N-QB3 5 N-KB3,

KN-K2.

5 N-KB3 N-QB3 6 B-Q3

Black's last is bad. Good are 6 . . . Q-B2 and 6 . . . P-B4.

7 P-B3!

A Pawn sacrifice for development.

7 PxP 8 NxP KN-K2 9 0-0 N-N3 10 B-QN5!

White holds his King Pawn and forces Black to expend time, to go after it, while White continues developing.

10	P-QR3
11 B-K3	Q-B2
12 BxN†	PxB
13 K-R1!	

Here White plans on 13 . . . NxP? 14 Q-N3, as Black cannot then extricate his Knight (... NxN†) with check.

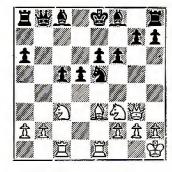
13 P-QB4 14 QR-B1? **NxP**

It is unwise to take even a center Pawn when appreciably behind in development. Correct is 14 . . . B-K2. If 14 . . . P-Q5? 15 BxP, PxB 16 N-Q5!

White has a strong attack for his piece.

15 Q-N3 P-B3 16 KR-K1! Q-N1

Black needs to protect his Queen; bu on 16 . . . B-Q3 17 B-B4, he is still in trouble.



17 NxP!!

Stout-heart!

17 B-N2

On 17 . . . PxN 18 NxN, PxN (18 . . . QxN? 19 BxP!) 19 B-B4! White ought to be able to win despite his Bishop and Pawn minus.

> 18 N-B4 BxN

Better is 18 . . . NxN.

19 PxB QxP

And here Black is too brash (though he probably planned this capture with 18 . . . BxN). Better is 19 . . . Q-N3.

20 NxP

White has a winning position. His threats are numerous: 21 BxP, 21 NxB, 21 NxNP†, 21 N-B7† and 21 P-B4.

> 20 K-B2 21 R-QN1 QxRP 22 R-N7†!

23 NxB and 23 BxP(†) is a winning sequence. But the text is quicker and more attractive.

> 22 **KxN** 23 B-B4

White threatens 24 BxN, PxB 25 QxP mate.

Q-Q4

On 23 . . . B-Q3, White wins with 24 QxP (his main threat then is 25 Q-B7† and 26 QxQ).

> 24 Q-R3† P-B4

If 24 . . . K-Q3, 25 Q-Q7 mate; but now Black's Queen goes.

25 RxN† QxR 26 BxQ **KxB**

Black has material enough for his Queen, but he is in a mating net.

27 P-B4†! **KxP** 28 Q-K3† K-N5 29 Q-N3† K-R4

The King has been artfully herded into a tighter corner.

> 30 P-B4 P-R3 31 R-N6! **B-K2** 32 Q-R3† B-R5

33 Q-B3 mate

- Do you win your rightful share of games?
- Do you know the secret of successful opening play?
- After you've developed your pieces, can you think ahead according to a scientific battle plan?
- Can you work out an attack easily, soundly, logically, from the first step to the final mate?

If your answer is "no" to any of these questions, then this book is for you!

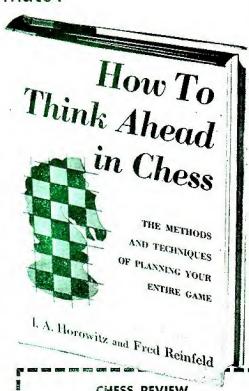
T would take you a lifetime trying to catch up with the thousands of tricky opening variations. Now you can stop worrying about these pitfalls. International master I. A. Horowitz (editor of *Chess Review*) and world-famous chess author Fred Reinfeld have come up with a revolutionary book that shows you the *one* opening system for White and the *two* set-ups for Black that are all you need to know in order to win. The title is **How To Think Ahead in Chess.**

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CHESS THEORY has advanced to the stage where the difference between good and bad opening play means the difference between victory and defeat. Never before in the history of the game has it been so important to know why some opening moves are good, why others are bad.

In this book, a noted authority presents a lucid, step-by-step analysis of popular opening lines. He explains the grand underlying strategy of these openings and evaluates individual moves in relation to basic strategy. Thus the reader not only learns the standard moves but also becomes familiar with the reasoning behind these moves and can apply it in his own games.

Each opening discussion is supplemented by a model illustrative game in "chess movie" style—so profusely diagramed that it can be played over without using board and pieces!

CHESS REVIEW the picture chess magazine

OCTOBER 1953

SALT LAKE CITY CHESS FESTIVAL

> (See Utah, page 294 under the World of Chess)

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Chess Corner

Interlude

Unlike "the grand old masters, those mighty bards sublime," the simpler poets of the chess-board, and we may include the problemists and winners of miniature games, can truly soothe our restless feelings.

FROM a simultaneous exhibition:

Jerusalem, 1928 VIENNA GAME

Ma	ırmorosh	1			Polani	
WI	hite				Black	
1	P-K4	P-K4	6	B-Q3	NxN	
2	N-QB3	N-KB3	7	QPxN	B-QB4	
3	P-B4	P-Q4	8	B-KN5	P-KB3	
4	BPxP	NxP	9	PxP	PXP	
5	N D2	B_K2	10	0-K2±	K-B2	



11 N-K5†!	K-N2
12 B-R6f!	K-N1
13 O B3	

White intends 14 Q-N3†.

13		PxN
14	R-KB1	Q-R5†

On 14 . . . Q-K2 (to guard B1 and B2). 15 Q-N3† forces mate.

15 P-N3	Q-K2
16 QxP†	B-K3
17 B-QB4!	

Delightful and instantly decisive. Black of course turned down his King in surrender.

HERE is a cute little ending by J. Fritz



White to Play and Win

1	K-N3	

N-N5

If 1... B-R6, White wins by 2 N-B7 \dagger . followed by 3 P-B7.

2 P-B7	B-B5†!
3 KxB	N-Q4†
4 K-K5	NxP
5 K-Q6	N-K11

If 5 . . . N-R1, Black's Knight falls after 6 K-B6.

6 K-K7 N-N2

Or 6... N-B2 7 B-B4, and again the Knight is caught.

7 K-B8 N-R4 8 N-B7 mate! A delightful King-wandering.

HERE is a position which may soothe you if your head has been swimming after a hard, lost game. The winning idea is tricky and may take your mind off your losing move.



White is to play and win, And here is a hint: he does so by forcing Black into a position which is completely identical with the one in the diagram. Completely identical to the naked eye, but with an invisible distinction which makes it different. Sounds impossible, doesn't it?

Solution

The obvious try, 1 R-R2, fails after 1 . . . O-O. Therefore, we first play 1 R-K2†, K-Q1 2 R-Q2†, K-K1, and now we have what is apparently the position in the diagram. But there is an invisible difference existing between the two situations—Black has moved his King and so cannot castle! Now we move 3 R-R2, and Black is helpless.

Preview from a forthcoming book

This game belongs in the "long list of the illustrious obscure." Played by a little known master against a lesser known amateur, it features a glowing combination of which a Morphy would not have been ashamed.

> Leipzig, 1890 RUY LOPEZ

Va	rain				Amateur
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	6	NxP	NxL
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	7	R-K1	N-K2
3	B-N5	N-B3	8	Q-R5	P-KN3
4	0-0	NxP	9	Q-B3	N-Q3
5	P-Q4	N-Q3	10	N-B3	P-QB3
			11	N-K4	Q-B2

Black guards against both mating threats: 12 NxN and 12 N-B6.



12 QxP†!

A stunning move, and a forecast of things to come.

12 K-Q1

Not 12 . . . NxQ 13 N-B6 \dagger , K-Q1 14 NxN mate.

13 N-B6!

With an eye to the sacrifice of 14 Q-K8†! and mate by the Knight.

13 Q-N3 14 B-B4!

White renews the mating threat.



14

N/2-B4

14 . . . K-B2 loses to 15 N-B4, while 14 . . . QxQP flounders on 15 Q K׆. K-B2 16 N-B7, threatening 17 Q-Q׆. K-N1 18 NxQP mate!

15 Q-K8†! K-B2 16 N-B7! B-N2 17 NxN!! RxQ

 $17\ldots NxN$ 15 BxN*, KxB and 19 Q-K5 is mate.

18 N-N5‡

K-Q1

19 RxR mate

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

He acts most wisely who makes his plans with caution, recognizing that anuntoward event may occur.

-Herodotus

HESS

Volume 21

FEATURES

Come of the Month

Number 10

October, 1953

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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Saskatchewan Frank Yerhoff CHESS REVIEW, OCTOBER, 1953

edders forum

Readers are invited to use these columns for their comments on matters of interest to chessplayers.

IN MEMORIAM

On Monday, September 28, Sydney T. Sharp died. He had been sick for some time, was the shadow of himself when we played the Marshall Club last spring. He won the Pennsylvania state title ten times -and by and large made the best record for a Philadelphian between 1905 and 1940. I refer you to an article 1 wrote about him, CHESS REVIEW, March, 1934.

Born June 17, 1885, son of William Harold and Anna G. Sharp, he had independent means and devoted himself to chess. He was also a keen student of securities and commodities markets. And his work in both these fields was characterized by the same careful analysis and research.

> B. F. WINKLEMAN Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESS TERMINOLOGY

Chess should borrow descriptive terms from other arts, just as they have borrowed from chess. If chess is also a science, there should be degrees of bachelor and doctor. Some of the learned writers of chess literature (Hayden, Fine, Horowitz, Tartakover, Reinfeld, Kmoch, etc.) certainly deserve the title of Doctors of Philosophy in Chess.

Some of the grandmasters were also good teachers (Alekhine, Lasker), but some left us only their games to ponder over, and they were not really "masters." Often their achievements in major tournaments suggested merely a good physical condition and a good memory.

Reshevsky, Capablanca, Marshall and other such proficient slayers, I would call chess matadors. They are killers, not pedagogues; and they thrill us precisely because they can desecrate the principles of the game at will and still administer a facile coup de grace.

The term "champion" should be reserved for those living who have held or hold the world title. Hence only Euwe and Botvinnik qualify. This is done in politics where we speak, for instance, of Governor Stassen although he left that position long

The humble practitioner who stumbles over a new opening idea and follows it through with careful analysis deserves recognition befitting his effort, and no more. I would call him a chess chemist. (I once created an innovation in the Two Knights' Defense-June, 1947, CHESS REview-but the doctors have denied me even the title of chemist).

As for those unspeakable collectors of chess sets who do not even know how to move the pieces (I once sat next to one on a train for eight hours), I would punish them for all eternity with the denomination of "Chessophrenics." This new word, chessophrenia-not to be confused with chessomania-can of course cover many other drives such as the compulsion to quit working, eating, sleeping and loving, in order to indulge in wild chess orgies.

In conclusion, liberate chess from its grammatical chains. How can we describe hypermodernism with nineteenth century words?

> WILLIAM BENEDETTI Las Vegas, Nev.

REQUEST

A wonderful magazine with capable staff. Give us some more old time group photos of master tournaments, history of grandmasters, masters, etc.

> WILLIAM SCHNEIDER Cleveland, Ohio

BANKS TO TOUR

Newell W. Banks, blindfold checkers champion of the world, will make a tour of the south and east, leaving Detroit the latter part of October. His program includes chess as well as checkers. He can be reached at 5076 Coplin Avenue, Detroit 13, Michigan.

NEWELL W. BANKS Detroit, Mich.

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INTERNATIONAL

World Championship Challengers

As we go to press, the challengers' tournament in Switzerland has more than passed the half-way mark. Apparently, however, there are a good many adjourned games in each round, and Reshevsky's 13th round game with Bronstein is also still adjourned after an earlier postponement. So, while our table of standings (below) includes some 16th round games as reported in the New York press on September 28, it is impossible to give a clear tabulation of the players' standings as of the end of the 14th round.

It is safe to report, nonetheless, that Vassily Smyslov had taken the lead by the actual half-way point. For he was a full point ahead of Reshevsky in games as then scored, and the latter's subsequent game with Bronstein is unfavorable as now adjourned. For the same reason, Bronstein threatens to gain ground.

The first development in the tournament was Euwe's sensational start. In round 1, he gave Kotov a very rough time, and won. In round 2, he met Geller who, fresh from a victory over Szabo, was bent on avenging his countryman; but Euwe defeated him brilliantly to take the lead.

Thereafter, indeed, he was stopped by Smyslov, after adjournment from the 3rd round. Meanwhile, however, Reshevsky, who had started off with too many draws to look impressive, climbed near the top and soon took over the lead. Reshevsky held out until his bye brought his score down. Then Smyslov, who had been pressing him closely, climbed equal and, when two of Reshevsky's games were held over, forged to the fore.

The World Championship Challengers' tournament is undoubtably the strongest tournament in 1953. It is held to determine the next Challenger for the World Chess Championship now held by Mikhail Botvinnik of the Soviet Union, For that reason, it is an assemblage of fifteen of the foremost grandmasters in the world.

Among these fifteen, two were seeded to play as original participants in the first tournament for the World Championship in 1948 (when Botvinnik won the



Former World Champion, Dr. Max Euwe, playing against Vassily Smyslov of the Soviet Union in the third round of the World Challengers' Tournament.

title): Dr. Max Euwe, former World Champion, from Holland; and Samuel Reshevsky of the United States.

David Bronstein and Isaac Boleslavsky of the Soviet Union were seeded as cowinners of the last Challengers' Tournament, Budapest, 1950.

Argentina's grandmaster Miguel Najdorf qualified by virtue of being fifth prize-winner in the previous Challengers' Tournament. Vassily Smyslov and Paul Keres of Soviet Russia were also in the first World Championship but actually qualified as 3d and 4th at Budapest.

The other contenders qualified last year at Saltsjoebaden, when five Russians led

MID(?) WAY STANDINGS

	01711100
Smyslov91/2-41/2	Kotov7 - 8
Reshevsky _81/2-41/2	Keres61/2- 61/2
Najdorf8 -6	Averbach _61/2- 81/2
Euwe71/2-61/2	Gligorich6 - 7
Boleslavsky 7 -6	Geller6 - 8
Bronstein7 -6	Szabo6 - 8
Petrosyan7 -6	Stahlberg _31/2-101/2
Taimanov7 -7	

the field; Alexander Kotov, Tigran Petrosyan, Mark Taimanov, Yefim Geller and Yuri Averbach. To these have been added as tying Averbach's score, though lower in S.-B. points: Svetozar Gligorich of Yugoslavia, Gideon Stahlberg of Sweden and Laszlo Szabo of Hungary.

The first eight rounds of the present tournament were played at Neuhausen, near the famous *Rheinfall*. The rest of the schedule is being run off in the Kongresshaus at Zurich.

Cheltenham Championship

The Cheltenham Open Tournament in England, in which fifteen nations were represented, resulted in victory for the Dutch player, J. H. Donner, by 10-2 (see "Game of the Month," page 302). Second in the 34 player Swiss was C. Kottnauer, 9½-2½, the former Czech who recently sought and found political asylum in the West. D. Andrich of Yugoslavia, 8½-3½, and R. Persitz of Israel, 8-4, finished this and fourth respectively.

It is reported by *Chess* that Donner, hopelessly late for the prize-giving ceremony, so irked the Mayor of Cheltenham that that dignitary expressed the wish to give first prize "to some local charity in default of claim."

Monarch of the Mails

In accordance with predictions made some months ago, C. J. S. Purdy of Australia wound up the long struggle for the first world postal chess title by drawing his pending game with H. Malmgren of Sweden. Scoring 10½-2½, the winner emerged ½ point ahead of Malmgren and Dr. M. Napolitano of Italy and 1 point better than O. Barda of Norway.

Apparently the tournament turned up a dashing performer in the person of Napolitano, who is described by the Australian Chess World as a "real d'Artagnan of chess," playing nothing but breath-taking games.

Re Chess-Playing Musicians

Zino Francescatti, the famed French violinist, plays correspondence chess with opponents located in four or five continents. So says the New York World-Telegram and Sun in an interesting account of the maestro's chess adventures via "letter, telegram and cable, presto, lento and sometimes andante."

Francescatti explains that he spends long hours on trains, ships and planes en route to his engagements in all parts of the world, and that most of his friends, being similarly on tour, are not personally accessible to him during an entire season.

The keeps in touch with them through games of long-distance chess, which often begin in New York and wind up in Europe, Israel, India, South America or what have you. Although he plays a fair game, Francescatti admits modestly that his chess is not quite so masterly as his musicianship.

NATIONAL

The Successful Six

In a return to form after a period of indifferent chess, Arthur B. Bisguier, former U. S. "Open" Champion and extitle-holder of the Manhattan Chess Club, captured the Challengers' Tournament of the U. S. Chess Federation with a score of 8½-1½. He went undefeated through the Swiss competition at Philadelphia, downing such stalwarts as Han Berliner (recently crowned New York State champion), Sidney Bernstein, Dr. Ariel Mengarini and Saul Wachs, Twenty-three masters and experts, per USCF ratings, participated.

Second place on S.-B. points was gained by Hans Berliner of Washington, D. C., whose game score of 7½-2½ was equaled by up-and-coming Karl Burger of New ork. The latter, like Bisguier, lost no games. Next were Atillio Di Camillo of



Another scene from the early rounds at Neuhausen of the Challengers' Tourney.

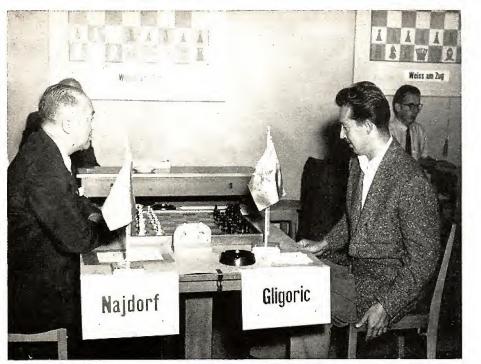
Philadelphia, 6½-3½; Paul Brandts of New York, 6-4; and Saul Wachs of Philadelphia, 5½-4½. Mengarini, Bernstein, Carl Pilnick and Koit Tullus tied Wachs in game points but were edged on S.-B. totals in the final ranking. The first six players mentioned thus qualify for next year's national championship tournament.

In Time of Need

The story of the two year ordeal of AP writer William N. Oatis in a Czech jail assigns to chess once again a saving role in a grim and difficult situation. In Oatis' own account of the tedium and hardships of his imprisonment, he tells how he drew a chessboard on a piece of toilet paper



Hardly a year ago, Hans Berliner (left), and Arthur Bisguier were still in the U.S. armed forces, shown here in a practice match in Gemany before playing in the International Team Tourney at Helsinki. Today, each has won an important tournament. See "The Successful Six" on this page and "New York" on page 293.



At Neuhausen, also, two past visitors to New York, Miguel Najdorf of Argentina (left) and Svetozar Gligorich of Yugoslavia, come to chessic grips.

and kneaded chessmen out of rye bread, which hardened as it dried. With this improvised equipment, he whiled away many hours playing chess with a cellmate. He suggests that he may thus have preserved his sanity. Singing and reading were other life-saving diversions that helped to make Oatis' lot more endurable. So truth again surpasses or, at least, rivals fiction (Compare Stefan Zweig's book, The Royal Game).

Educated Rats and Such

Chess continues to crop up in media of entertainment as disparate as the comic strip Johnny Hazard and the Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction.

In the opening scenes of the current tale being depicted in Johnny Hazard, a professor of philosophy in Lima, Peru, is shown traveling half way around the world to Burma to engage a mysterious and sinister opponent in a game of chess. What the outcome of this adventure will be remains to be seen.

But what is undoubtedly the most amusing tour de force regarding chess in recent fiction is a story in the October issue of the magazine referred to above. Here Charles M. Harness introduces us in "The Chessplayers" to nothing less remarkable than a chess-playing rat. Zeno, as the rat is called, gives simultaneous exhibitions, in which a piece of cheese, attached beforehand to every opponent's King, serves the little beastie as a stimulus for finding the shortest possible mate in order to reach the baited King without delay.

Author Harness duly mentions CHESS REVIEW in the course of his story and shows a certain familiarity with denizens of the chess world, as evinced by the concluding sentences, "No," I said. "There wasn't any rat in there. And no human beings, either. Just chessplayers."

Bigger and Better

Thirty-eight players strong made up the largest and toughest entry list thus far in the annual New England Chess Championship Tournament. The end of the fray saw James Bolton of New Haven triumphant and gave him a second leg on the Robert Welch Challenge "Paul Revere" Cup. He tallied 5½-½ in six Swiss rounds, followed by Boris Siff, formerly of New York and now of Boston, with 5-1. In third, fourth and fifth places on Solkoff points with equal scores of 4½-1½ were, respectively, A. Strazdins of Hartford, Wolk of Hartford and Erwin Book of Newport.

Midwest Melee

In a successful defense of his title, Lee Magee of Omaha, with 5-1 and the best S.-B. record, again won the Midwest Open Championship Tournament. J. Penquite of Des Moines and A. Ludwig of Omaha, each 5-1, took second and third respectively on S.-B. totals. Next, on S.-B. points and equal scores of $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$, were A. Liepnicks of Lincoln, Nebraska, and D. Ackerman of Omaha, respectively.

The event attracted 32 players hailing from six states—Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. It was held at the Hotel Capitol in Lincoln.

CALIFORNIA

Herman Steiner, former U. S. title-holder, bagged a round robin for the state championship. He won 7 games, lost I and drew I. H. Gross, 6½-2½, was runner-up; W. Addison, 6-3, placed third; while S. Almgren, R. Currie, H. Gordon and I. Rivise, each 4½-4½, finished in a quad ruple tie for fourth. D. Poliakoff accounted for the champion's only loss.

Outscoring a huge field of 66 players. E. Levin nosed out P. Lapiken for the California Open Championship when he excelled in S.-B. points after both had made a 6-1 game score. Third to fifth on S.-B. totals with equal scores of 5½-1½ were, respectively, V. Pafnutieff, M. Gordon and J. Alexander. Next, on S.-B. points with 5-2 each, were R. Jacobs, C. Bagby and M. Gazse in the order named.

FLORIDA

The distinction of being the first player to repeat his victory in the annual Florida Chess League tourney for state honors fell to Nestor B. Hernandez. He scored 5½-½-½ in a 26 player Swiss, followed by F. D. Lynch, 5-1. P. C. Knox tied Chess Review correspondent Maj. J. B. Holt with 4½-1½, but gained third place by virtue of a better S.-B. showing.

The state junior title went to 11 year old Roy Neville, Jr., and the women's championship to Mrs. A. L. Jones. Both these contestants represented Vero Beach, where the tournament was played.

(See photo, next page)

GEORGIA

In a 31 player Swiss held at the Lanier Hotel in Macon, R. W. Williams, Jr., of Macon tallied 5½-½ to gain first place and custody of the J. J. Gonzalez Trophy. Runner-up was R. L. Froemke of Athens, 5-1, while third to sixth on S.-B. points with equal game scores of 4½-1½ were A. C. Davis, L. D. Martin, Walter Collins and F. E. Johnstone, Jr., in that order.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge was the scene of triumph for former Yale team captain Ed Borsodi in the state championship event, which he won by a score of 5-1 and a better S.-B. record than Fred Cummings, also 5-1. Mrs. K. N. Vines and A. L. McAuley. each 5½-1½, were third and fourth respectively on S.-B. totals. The fifth prize winner was Frank Day. These five contestants gave New Orleans a clean sweep of the sterling silver prizes. Twenty-nine players participated.

NEW JERSEY

With a score of 5½-1½ and top S.-B. rating, Franklin S. Howard of East Orange regained the state championship in a 47 player Swiss held at the Northern-Valley Chess Club in Hackensack. Secon to fourth on S.-B. points with equal 5½-



NESTOR HERNANDEZ
First to repeat as Florida Champion

1½ game scores were, respectively, Saul Yarmak of Passaic, Ivan Romanenko of Plainfield and Edgar McCormick of East Orange. A newcomer at 15, Randy McMurray showed promise.

Among the highlights of the tourney was an incident that might be classified under the category of manna from heaven. A player was about to resign—had, in fact, written "Resigns" on his score sheet prior to taking one last despairing look at the hopeless position—when his opponent offered him a draw! In the words of Sydney Wooldridge, the tournament director, it was "accepted deadpan and without comment, a truly wonderful example of restraint and tact."

NEW YORK

Hans Berliner of Washington, D. C., and of the Marshall Chess Club of New York City flouted precedent by becoming the first player residing outside the state to win the powerful championship tournament of the New York State Chess Association, held this year at Cazenovia. This feat he accomplished in fine style by piling up an impressive score of 81/2-1/2, enabling him to clinch first place as early as the semi-final round, Among Berliner's victims in his unimpeded march to the title were Dr. A. Mengarini, former U. S. amateur champion, J. T. Sherwin, former New York State champion, and Jack Collins, defending champion displaced by Berliner, Karl Burger secured a draw with the new titleholder in the last session.

Second place in the 35 player struggle was won by Sherwin with a 7-2 score, thanks largely to critical victories in the concluding rounds over Milton Hanauer and Collins. Mengarini, 6½-2½, took third, while fourth to sixth on S.-B. points with equal scores of 6-3 went to Burger, Hanauer and Dr. Bruno Schmidt.

Three prominent women players—Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser, former U. S. women's champion, Mrs. Kathryn Slater and Dr. Elizabeth Meyer, a newcomer from New Zealand—took part in the tourney. Each performed creditably, with Mrs. Gresser making the best showing of the trio with a score of 5.4.

For the best score by an up-state player, the Paul Morgan Trophy was awarded to Dr. Bruno Schmidt of Homer, champion of the Syracuse Chess Club.

Other events in the Congress yielded the following results: Sherwin topped the speed tourney finals with a score of 61/2-11/2, followed by Hanauer, 6-2. Fred Bartholy of Vestal again captured the Experts' Division, losing only to Schuyler Broughton of West Palm Beach, and winning all his other games to finish with 7-1. Broughton was runner-up. In the four team competition for the Susquehanna Trophy, the strong Jamaica Chess and Checker Club, manned by Julius Partos, Victor Guala, Eugene Steinberger, Theodore Loos and George Partos, easily won out with 12-3, well ahead of the runner-up group of the Queen City Chess Club of Buffalo, 81/2-61/2. The latter was last year's winner.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Making his presence felt in his new domicile, Rea B. Hayes, formerly of Canada and champion of Saskatchewan but now living in Greenville, took a 19 player Swiss tourney for the South Carolina Open Championship. His winning score was 4½-½, followed by Douglas Kahn and Dr. George Smith with equal scores of 4½-½, who finished second and third respectively on S.-B. points.

VIRGINIA

Never in difficulties, Herbert Avram, formerly of the Manhattan C. C. in New York but now of Arlington, collected 7 straight victories to dominate a Swiss tournament for the championship of Virginia. The battle for second was resolved in favor of Chess Review correspondent Dr. Rodney M. Blaine with a score of 5½-1½-1½, followed in third place by Dr. Herbert Nagin of Lynchburg, 5-2.

Five of the 24 entries were boys ranging in age from primary to high school levels. The youngest enthusiast was 9 year old T. Frye of Roanoke, who lost all his bouts but kept showing up gamely round after round. He was awarded a consolation prize.

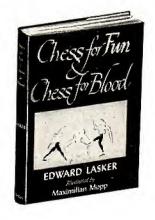
CHESS FOR FUN AND CHESS FOR BLOOD

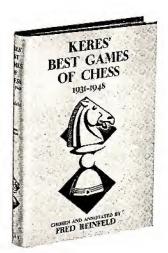
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A broader view (see Cover) of the Salt Lake City Chess Festival in Utah.

WEST VIRGINIA

Dr. Siegfried Werthammer of Huntington swept again to decisive victory in the state title tourney with a score of 6-0. In the final round of the 12 man Swiss, he is reported to have played with particular brilliance against David Marples of Charleston. Tied for second were Allen H. DuVall and John F. Hurt, both of Charleston, $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$ each.

The Open Tournament, an 8 player Swiss, was won by Rudd Neel of Huntington, also with a 6.0 sweep. Harry Gregg of Huntington came in second with 5.1.

Junior honors went to Harold Cartee of Huntington, $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$, in double round robin of 4 players.

WYOMING

Vic Stalick of Douglas gained top Wyoming kudos with a 5-1 score in a 24 entry Swiss at Douglas. Chester Ingle of Thermopolis, the defending champion, was relegated to second place with $4\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$. A 4 man team championship was won by the University of Wyoming.

LOCAL EVENTS

California. The results of various sectional tournaments were as follows: The Southern California Championship and Qualifying Tournament was won by Herman Steiner (who later went on to take the state title, as reported elsewhere in this issue), with a perfect score of 10.0. H. Gordon and Wolfe, 7-3 each, were the other qualifiers. In the Northern Championship, which also served to qualify three players for the state tourney, Henry

Gross was successful with 7-2. Second and third were, respectively, William Addison, 6½-2½, and Dmitri Poliakoff, 6-3. All three of these qualifiers represented San Francisco. The Central California Qualifying Tournament (which qualified one) saw R. E. Burger in first place with 3½-½, followed by M. O. Meyer, 3-1, and J. M. David-Malig, 2-2.

With a record attendance of 240, the annual Valley of the Moon Chess Festival at Sonoma was a spectacular success. The gala event specially honored the memory of Frank Marshall, whose book, My Fifty Years of Chess, will be awarded as a prize to the winner of the best-played game, as yet to be determined. George Koltanowski not only directed the affair but gave a blindfold display of consecutive games at 10 seconds a move and a regular 30 board simultaneous exhibition. He won 4 blindfold games and, in the simultaneous performance, won 26, lost 1 to W. Shugert of Redwood City and drew 3 with Dave Peizer of San Francisco, H. Minchaca of Richmond and G. Farly of Berkeley, Winners of the chief sections into which the entrants were grouped for tournament play were Bob Currie of San Francisco in Division A, R. J. Allen of San Carlos in Division B and Jack Fraser of San Francisco in Division C.

The Group A final of the championship meet of the Chess Friends of Northern California, Inc., was won by Henry Gross with 5-1 in a double round robin. V. Zemitis, 3-3, placed second.

Kentucky. Among the twelve rare chess sets bequeathed by the late Ralph J. Gilcher to the Centre College Library in Danville are said to be several ivory sets from China, one of which is appraised as having a value of more than \$1,000. Four sets, hand-carved in precise detail, are described as creating an impression of extraordinary grace and lightness. The total value of the collection is estimated at about \$5,000.

New York. A masters' invitation tournament in New York City played under the time limit of 30 moves in 30 minutes resulted in a triple tie for first among Arthur Bisguier, Max Pavey and Herbert Seidman, each 6-2.

Utah. Two hundred boys and girls crowded into the bowery of Liberty Park in Salt Lake City to try conclusions in a team tourney for the city playground championship. The Sorenson Playground was successful with a score of 22½-9½, hotly pursued by Hyland, 21½-10½, and Fairmont, 20½-11½. The "Chess Festival" was conducted by Sam Teitelbaum, popular Salt Lake City Recreation Department Chess Coordinator.

Victory in the Salt Lake City Junior Tournament went to 15 year old Emerson Snider, who won all 5 of his games in the finals. Voy Nash was second. More than 300 youngsters had entered the preliminaries of this all-city event.

Virginia. In a match at Norfolk between the Richmond Chess Club and the Tidewater Chess Club, the former won convincingly by 10-2, with one game to be adjudicated. One of Tidewater's points was gained by Roy Elliott, who continued an unbroken series of individual victories.

Washington. A Tacoma team visited McNeil Island and was soundly trounced by 7½-2½. Weinbaum, Raya, Simmons, Shapera, Resoff, Cralle and Wood won for McNeil, while Traynor and Avann held firm for Tacoma. A draw was recorded between Berg of McNeil and Coubrough.

A CANADA

British Columbia

The Lightning Championship Tournament was credited to George Zerkowitz, 7-1. Formerly of Shanghai, he is now a member of the Vancouver Chess Club. The runner-up was J. M. Taylor, 6-2.

Quebec

In a hard-fought play-off for the Quebec City title, Marcel Dion downed P. Guay by 2½-1½.

The Quebec City speed crown found its way again to Jules Therien, who scored 4-1 in the finals, ahead of Paul Simard and Jack Maroney, each 3-2.

Back from his two year old stay at Oxford University in England, D. A. Yanofsky gave a 15 board simultaneous exhibition at Quebec City, which resulted in



Dan A. Yanofsky New British Champion

14 wins for the master and 1 draw. He followed this up with a 31 board exhition at the Montreal Central YMCA, where he scored 26 victories and 5 draws.

During his sojourn in England, Yanofsky dominated practically every chess event he entered and wound up winning the British championship. (See the following item.)

& FOREIGN

England

The British Championship Tournament at Hastings turned into a field day for D. A. Yanofsky of Canada, who, after an initial loss to D. M. Horne, coasted along the rest of the way to finish with 9½-1½. P. S. Milner-Barry was runner-up with 8-3, followed by R. G. Wade, 7½-3½. A triple tie for fourth occurred among C. H. O'D. Alexander, L. W. Barden and H. Golombek, each 7-4.

The British women's title went to Miss Eileen Tranmer with 9½ points as against 9 each for Mrs. R. Bruce and Miss A. Sunnucks.

In the British Major Open, a 36 player Swiss, T. J. Beach and D. F. Griffiths shared first with 9-2 each. Sgt. Kenneth R. Smith of the U. S. Air Force took third with 7½-3½. Another American entry, Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser, acquitted herself well, according to F. A. Rhoden of the Hastings & St. Leonards Observer, by making an even score.

Winner of the Universities' Championship, a 13 man Swiss, was F. K. Hemingway, 6½-1½.

Ilford players added the National Club Championship to their 1952-53 London League title when they subdued Finchley in final-round play by a score of 4½-1½.

At the National Chess Centre in London, 166 juniors under 18 years of age (including one 15 year old girl!) assembled to wage a mammoth battle between Metropolitan Counties and the Rest of England and Wales. The sides were well matched, as attested by the narrow 44-39 verdict in favor of Metropolitan Counties.

France

The Saarland defeated Paris by 5½-4½, with Benkner of the Saar upsetting Dr. S. G. Tartakover on first board.

Holland

In a candidates' tournament prefatory to the Dutch Championship, Cortlever emerged first with 9½-1½, followed by van den Berg, 8½-2½, and Spanjaard, 7-4.



COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—\$\$ Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League,

North Carolina: Oct. 30-Nov. 1

North Carolina Open at Community Center, Wilmington, North Carolina: 5 or 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$3 plus membership in NCCA or in USCF, starts 7:30 PM; open to all; \$\$: write to Dr. N. M. Hornstein, Southport, North Carolina.

Utah: Nov. 12-14

Utah State Chess Tournament at Salt Lake City YMCA, 39 Exchange Place: 6 or 7 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$5 (plus \$1 for non-USCF members) includes victory banquet. Open to all Utah chessplayers and invitations are being sent to top players in Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. Entries due Nov. 9 to Gaston Chappuis at YMCA (address above).

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.

Italy

The new champion of Italy is Castaldi, 5½-1½. Nestler, 5-2, was second.

Roumania

A score of $11\frac{1}{2}\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$ won the championship of Bucharest for Ciocaltea, national king-pin.

Scotland

Jonathan Penrose, 5-2, captured a small round robin in Scotland, shading such formidable rivals as Fairhurst, Golombek, Wade and Yanofsky, each 41/2-21/2.

South Africa

Collecting 4½ match points and 14 game points, Pretoria made off with the interprovincial team tournament.

Soviet Union

Firman, 10-3, gained the championship of Leningrad. Korchnoj, 9½-3½, came second.

Tennessee: Nov. 27-29

East Tennessee Open at Bristol C. C. in Bristol, Tennessee: 5 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$3: Trophy, \$\$: starts 7 pm, 27th: write to Bill Rucker, 128 Holborn, Bristol, Tenn.

Kansas: Nov. 27-29

The Wichita Open at the YMCA, Wichita, Kansas: 6 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$2: Trophies: starts 7:30 pm, 27th write to K. R. MacDonald, YMCA, Wichita, Kansas.

North Carolina: Nov. 28

Asheville 30 Tournament at the Langren Hotel, Asheville, North Carolina: 6 or 7 rd. SS Tmt: EF \$2: \$\$: open to all (all games in one day at 30 moves in 30 minutes rate) but please bring clocks: starts 1:30 pm: write to Bill Adickes, 66 Linden Avenue, Asheville, N. C.

Women's National Championship

USCF Women's Championship at Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs, New York City: SS Tmt if large entry list, otherwise RR Tmt: EF \$5 plus membership in USCF: open to all U. S. citizens: tournament directors: Mrs. Caroline Marshall, Hans Kmoch, A. S. Pinkus: send EF to A. S. Pinkus, 1700 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn 26, N. Y.

Illinois: Dec. 26-28

3rd Annual Illinois Open Tournament (or Christmas Tournament) in the "All Purpose Room" at the YMCA, 151 West Prairie Street, Decatur, Illinois: 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members: \$\$ and trophies, 1st prize guaranteed \$75. Time limit: 50 moves in 2 hr. Entries close 7:45 PM, Dec. 26: 1st rd. at 8; 3 rd. Dec. 27 and 2 rd. Dec. 28. Write for room reservations (at \$2.50), attn. Mr. Paul Rivard at YMCA. For other information or advance registration, write to Mr. C. Turner Nearing, 1400 West Macon Street, Decatur, Illinois.

THE MAN WHO SAVED THE MUZIO

by Bruce Hayden

JUST dozing in the sunshine and thinking of the days of long ago.... Gosh, but it's hot out here. Now what was I thinking of before I dozed off last time? Ah! yes, R. E. Lean, the man who saved the Muzio Gambit.

It was fitting that the Muzio, considered by many the most beautiful of all the gambits, should have been saved from the calumny of being deemed unsound. It was fitting, too, that the man who rescued the beautiful lady of gambit play, on whom generations of lovers had lavished analysis, should have been R. E. Lean.

Lean is dead now; and there are few masters who will face up to the Muzio today; but, as a boy, I knew Lean, and he was my hero.

There never was such another, a man who spent his life living in dreams of chess fantasy, who was able at once to unearth the most artistic combinations and yet commit the most abysmal blunders.

LEAN was liable to unleash a winning thunderbolt against the best of players and yet lose to the worst. More often than not he finished way down at the bottom of the tournament table, yet carried off the First Brilliancy Prize for his game against the winner.

Gunsberg and Apscheneek were among those at the wrong end of Lean's brilliancy prizes, I remember. And against Znosko-Borowski, Lean played a memorable brilliancy. Came the stage where Znosko's best move must result in a slow loss. Onlookers crowded 'round the table. Unfortunately, Znosko blundered, leaving a mate in two. More unfortunately, Lean missed it, and lost the game. Against Winter, Lean in his old age found an artistic Pawn sacrifice in the Sicilian. Again, the onlookers crowded 'round. "Chess Move which Upsets the Book," screamed a newspaper headline that evening. Yet Lean, nervous amidst the excitement, let up the attack with a tempo-losing move, and lost.

To the end, Lean was shy, absent-minded and inarticulate. When he found a beautiful maneuver, however, or the key move to an artistic combination, his face would light up as if he had just finished a slice of melon and another slice was on the way! Yes, and, when masters of repute were puzzling out a complicated piece of analysis, I have seen his face light up, and then he shyly asked to make a move which he would do with a quick flick of his hand and a look of bliss as the position was resolved. Yes, he once even did that with the great Capablanca!

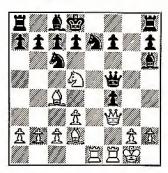
Still, when a game had to be won by simple butchery, Lean would fail. It was his tragedy that he played chess on the principle that it is better to give than to receive.

But, when a sacrifice or a series of sacrifices were called for, then he was in his element.

But, whew! It's almost too hot to move out here in the sun. Almost too hot to fetch the board and men and pour out another fruit drink! Oh! you lucky people who will read this in the cool of Autumn!

THE OLD CLASSICAL MASTERS of the last century who lavished attention on the Muzio crystalized the results of their play into this main variation, and it has lasted to this day.

1	P-K4	P-K4	7	P-K5!	QxP
2	P-KB4	PxP	8	P-Q3	B-R3
3	N-KB3	P-KN4	9	B-Q2	N-K2
4	B-B4	P-N5	10	N-B3	QN-B3
5	0-0	PxN	11	QR-K1	Q-KB4!
6	QxP	Q-B3	12	N-Q5	K-Q1



It was the great strategist and positional player of the last century, Louis Paulsen, who introduced Black's 11th move, hanging on to the protection of the two King Bishop Pawns and avoiding the spurious check on QB4 which was reserved for future use.

The game, Kolisch—Paulsen, London, 1861, a milestone in the history of the Muzio, continued:

13 B-B3

R-KN1

Black bears on White's King and also peels an eye against White's impending P-KN4 (see White's 17th).

14 B-B6 15 RxN B-N4 BxB

Apparently, if 15 . . . NxR, White has 16 NxN (bearing on Black's Queen and Rook), QxB 17 NxR, Q-N2 18 P-KR4!

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

and regains his piece. For, on 18... BxP 19 QxP, B-N4 20 QxKBP! Black's visions of winning the Exchange or mating by ... Q-Q5† fail against 21 R-B2 with threat of mate by Q-KB8.

16 R-K4	B-N4	22 RxRP	NxB
17 P-KN4	Q-N3	23 RxN	P-B3
18 P-KR4	BxP	24 N-B7	R-N1
19 QXP	P-Q3	25 R-B4	B-K2
20 QxBP	QxQ	26 R/4-B7	KxN
21 RxQ	N-K4	27 RxB†	K-N3

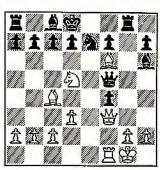
And Paulsen, avoiding the traps, wriggled out with a winning end-game.

MUCH MIDNIGHT OIL was spent on this defense, and there was gloom in the chess world among Muzio devotees. For it was reckoned to have recorded the death knell of the beloved Gambit. Then came a new move.

The brilliant American amateur, Ye Goode Knight G. H. Mackenzie, galloped up with a cute transposition which reprieved the lady.

In one of 20 simultaneous games at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, 1883, he continued (from first diagram):

13 B-B3	R-KN1
14 RxN!!	NxR
15 B-B6	



For, if now 15... B-N4, a stock move in defenses against the Muzio, then 16 NxN, and we are back in the piece-regaining variation shown in the Kolisch—Paulsen game. And, if 15... B-B1, then 16 R-K1 regains a piece also, with a tremendous attack, to boot.

Therefore first:

15 R-K1 16 R-K1 B-B1

Here is the point of White's combination: the desirable 16 . . . B-N4 loses the Bishop to 17 R-K5.

17 R-K5 Q-N3 18 Q-K2

White has achieved his purpose of deflecting Black's Queen from defending on K3 and so now threatens to win a piece.

18 P-B6!

A very pretty move to deflect in turn White's Queen from the piece-winning file.

With a draw by repetition.

A much prettier move!

19

PxQ

19 . . . BxR and 19 . . . RxR each allow mate in two, as does the text move (20 RxR‡, KxR 21 NxP mate).

THE ANALYSTS, however, coid-bloodedly dissected the position from which Mackenzie had evolved his scintillating variation. Their finding: the defense could be strengthened with a win for Black by playing 13 . . . R-K1 at once, instead of R-KN1.

So, once again, the beautiful Muzio lay under a shadow and neglected.

True, Tchigorin, the great gambit player of his age and her faithful follower continued to score some thrilling victories with her, including his memorable game against Davidoff, St. Petersburg, 1891, but the analysts pointed out defects in Black's defense, and the general condemnation of the Muzio as unsound still stood.

This is how the Tchigorin game continued (from the first diagram). But don't ask where the defense lies. It's far, far too hot to find out, and I don't know, anyway.

13 B-B3	R-K1!
14 B-B6	B-N4
15 P-KN4	Q-N3
16 BxB	QxE
17 P-KR4	QxF

Cordel, the German analyst, suggested 17 . . . Q-R3 as better, but the text looks all right to me since Black develops while defending against the following threat of mate.

18 QxP

P-Q3

18 . . . NxN allows mate in three by 19 RxR†.

19 N-B6

N-K4?

Black's last looks good but is bad. Nevertheless the chess world is indebted to Davidoff for having made it and so having incurred the following glorious combination.

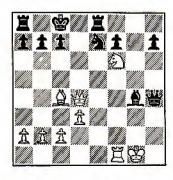
But what is the correct defense? Is 19 . R-B1 any good? It's much too hot to find out. . . .

A simplifying line seems to lie in 19 . . BxP; for, if White captures the Bishop, Black has an ultimate follow-up in . . . R-KN1. But it's too hot. . . .

20	RxN	PxR	
21	QxP		

With a nasty Queen check threatening.

21 BXP 22 Q-Q4† K-B1



23 B-K6†!!

A problem idea, and what a slice of melon! I remember Lean's look of bliss as he showed me this move. The Bishop cannot be captured without loss of Queen or mate to follow.

23	K-N1
24 N-Q7†	K-B1
25 N-B5§	K-N1
26 N-R6†!	PxN
27 Q-N4 mate	

Whew! More orange juice!

DOWN in sleepy Sussex in the South of England, another Muzio lover continued to offer the beloved gambit. Usually, he won against his opponents who were not versed in the intricacies of the defense. Then, one day, he found that his opponent accepting the gambit was named W. T. Pierce, Lean knew that Pierce knew what there was to know about the gambits for it was Pierce himself who invented another famous gambit-the Pierce Gambit, similar in many ways to the Muzio.

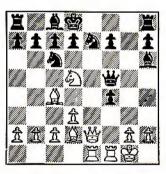
Whether Pierce knew that Lean knew that Pierce knew that Lean knew that Pierce knew about the Muzio-

Wassat? No, it's far too het to explain just now. Anyway, Lean didn't tell me.

But he did tell me that his opponent played the defense (up to the first diagram) with hardly a minute's thought and so he set about looking for a move to take the expert out of the usual lines, And he came up with:

13 Q-K2

Offering another piece!



To this day, it is called the Lean Attack, and it is typical Lean. If 13 . . . NxN 14 BxN, QxB, then 15 B-B3 threatens both Rook and mate, and wins.

For the ten years following the turn of the century, the masters gave it world wide publicity. Tchigorin published a long analysis in 1904. Znosko-Borowski wrote a booklet on it in 1910. In the end, opinion agreed that there was no way out for Black to win; yet, against the best defense, there was only a draw for White.

After the nearly a century of dramatic variations in the Muzio, it was agreed that the following undramatic variation is best for both sides:

13

Q-K3!

How these moves recur! It was this very defense maneuver which Mackenzie cleverly prevented in his variation.

14 Q-B2

AND SO the Muzio was vindicated as sound at last. But the beauty had faded, she had grown into a quiet old lady!

For the record, it may be added that, when the Muzio is accepted these days -which is rarely-Black often attempts to avoid the draw with an early sacrifice of his Queen Pawn, with . . . P-Q4. But White starts to pick up a number of Pawns for his piece and can make fine use of the early opening up of the position, as Marshall demonstrated in many a fine game.

BUT it's nice to sit out here in the sun and recall the boyish thrills I got out of watching Lean play,

As well as sacrificial attacks and gambits, I remember how he would induce his opponents to push up their Pawns and, just when his game seemed hopelessly cramped, he would pop out of ambush, Nimzovich style, and show them how their position was "hollow chested" as Blackburne used to describe it,

A typical example of his bizarre openings was against Apscheneek:

1	N-QB3	P-Q4	5	P-K4	BPxP
2	N-B3!	P-Q5	6	NxKP	Q-Q4
3	N-K4	P-KB4	7	B-N5†	N-B3
4	N-N3	P-B4	8	Q-K2	

And, after a confident start, poor Black didn't know whether he was playing on his head or his heels-as was true of many Lean opponents before him.

But all this subtle fangdangle didn't appeal to my young mind. It was blood and sacrifice I enjoyed, and it was Lean who was the first I know to adopt the early P-KB4 "anti-Dragon" line against the Sicilian Defense. Countless times, I saw him bring off:

1	P-K4	P~QB4	4	NxP	N-KB3
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	5	N-QB3	P-KN3
3	P-Q4	PXP	6	P~KB4!	

whereupon Black unsuspectingly would continue with 6 . . . B-N2. Soon I knew the follow-up by heart:

6	B-N2
7 P-K5	PxP
8 PXP	

And, if poor Black continues with 8 . . N-N5, then 9 B-N5† and the Black King painfully creeps to B1; for 9 . . . B-Q2 leaves the King Knight to be captured. Or, if instead the Knight retreats to Q2, then follows 9 P-K6 with lots of murder threatening.*

* After 6 P-KB4! wrought some havoc here (it caught more than one master in a pain-(it caught more than one master in a painful 6, . . B-N2 fiasco), it became incorporated in Practical Chess Openings as a strong, main line. But it has undergone vicissitudes since, and many players have their pet lines for getting the better game for Black, with and without 6 . . . N-QB3. What is even stranger—considering how blacks arms used to collecte after 6.

Black's game used to collapse after 6 . . . B-N2 in the early vogue of 6 P-KB4—an English publication recently demonstrated English a plausibly good line for Black even after that move: 7 P-K5, PxP 8 PxP, N-R4, with threat of 9 . . . BxP.—Ed.

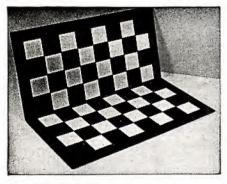
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After a time, players became wise and played out the Queen Knight on move 6 or earlier, but they were still terrified of the fierce 7 P-K5.

One of these games still sticks in my mind. Lean played White:

1	P-K4	P-QB4	5	N-QB3	P-Q3
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	6	B-K2	P-KN3
3	P-Q4	PxP	7	B-K3	B-N2
4	NxP	N-B3	8	P-KB4?	1 Q-N3
			9	P-K5	N-Q2

Black is trying to be "scientific" about it all. He's scared to open the center and accept the Pawn, and he sees that 9... QxNP? is a Lean trap, to be followed by 10 N/4-N5, threatening almost everything including the Queen.



10 N-K6!

Hey! What's this? We knew that 10 N-Q5 was no good because of 10 . . . Q-R4†. And we knew that, after the pretty 10 N-B5, Q moves, 11 NxB† does not win a piece because the Knight has no retreat after 11 . . . K-B1. But this move loses a clear piece—or does it?

Yes, because after

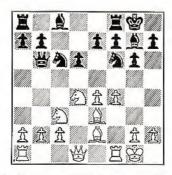
10 QxB

If now 11 N-B7†, K-Q1 12 NxR, the wandering Knight again is trapped.

But White is busy enjoying a slice of melon!

11 N-Q5! Q-K4 12 N/5-B7 mate

THE AGING VETERAN surprised Winter with his favorite Pawn push in this position (identical except that both sides had castled). It was at the English Tunbridge Wells Tournament, 1927. At the time, the analysts had concentrated on 10 Q-Q3, offering the Queen Knight Pawn.



But Lean continued on in his own speculative and imaginative way by offering the King Pawn, which Winter courageously accepted by

10 P-K5 PxP 11 PxP NxP 12 N-B5 QxNP

Maybe the sacrifice is risky, maybe unsound analytically, but as a surprise move it sets Black many problems with his clock ticking. Best seems 13 NxP†. followed by 14 B-Q4. But, in the flurry of excitement, Lean thought that K-R1 should be introduced into White's variation, and he played it with a waste of a valuable tempo.

"I found it quite alarming when the people started to stand on chairs," he told me afterwards.

It was Brian Harley who jokingly offered to lend him "Chess for Beginners" after he had missed mate in two in his game against Znosko-Borowski. Oh, tragedy! Oh, Lean!

SOMETIMES, however, he enjoyed a bit of comedy. Witness this hilarious skittleswindle, Lean is Black.

D 1/4

4 D 1/4

1	P-N4	P-N4	9	Ø-6142	IVXE
2	N-KB3	P-KB4	10	QxNP	N-QS
3	NxP	N-QB3	11	B-N5†	K-B
4,	Q-R5†	P-N3	12	0-0	N-B6†
5	NxP	N-B3	13	K-R1	Q-R
6	QxBP	B-R3	14	QxR†	K-N2
7	NxR	P-Q4	15	P-KR3	Q-N6
8	Q-B3	B-KN5		Resigns	

How did you like that slice of melon on the last move? I'd like one right now. It's getting warmer and warmer out here, and the orange juice has run out. But it's nice to doze and remember the old days—and old Lean.

His absentmindedness was proverbial among his friends. It was for the Tunbridge Tourney that he borrowed a clock which was lent him in trepidation by the owner, with strict instructions not to leave it on the train. To make doubly sure, the destination was carefully written on a label attached to the timepiece. The clock arrived safely all right, but Lean got lost and turned up late!

Then at a London tourney, an adjourned position baffled him as he pondered on it while walking to the tournament hall. Suddenly, inspiration! He opened his pocket chess set.

Unfortunately, inspiration had smitten him when he was crossing busy Parliament Square, near Westminster Abbey. And the traffic skidded 'round the oblivious figure. The usual London policeman approached majestically. He knew one of those chess-playing crackpots from the nearby tourney when he saw

"You'll have to move," said the Bobby, firmly.

"No, it's Black to move," replied the oblivious one.

DEAR OLD LEAN. He died at Brighton in 1937, aged 70. A short while before, I had met him in the street, very bent, very bowed, but still dreaming of beautiful combinations.

He tried to explain to me a new variation which he had found in one of the current openings. But I couldn't make head or tail of it. Lean needed the chess board to express himself. His pieces spoke for him.



SACRIFUCIO BENEVOLENCIA

SACRIFICE for long term gain, the highest form of speculation, is exemplified in this battle royal between Sliwa (White) and Spassky at Bucharest, 1953. The investment reaps a handsome dividend, as Black cannot wriggle out of the vise-like bind. The opening, a Slav Defense, begins with 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 N-KB3, P-Q4 3 P-B4, P-B3 4 N-B3, P-K3 5 P-K3.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's 5th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue so to end of game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

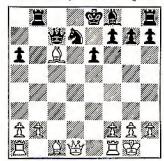
White Par	Black	Your Selection	Your
Played Score	Played	for White's move	Score
	5 QN-Q2		
6 B-Q3 3	6 PxP		
7 BxBP 3	7 P-QN4		
8 B-Q3 3	8 P-QR3		
9 P-K4 4	9 P–B4		
10 P-K5 4	10 PxP		
11 NxNP 4	11 N-N5 (a)		
12 QNxP (b) 3	12 KNxKP		
13 B-K4 4	13 R-QN1 (c)		
14 0-0 3	14 N×N†		
15 BxN 2	15 B-N2		
16 N-B6 4	16 BxN		
⁷ BxB 2	17 Q-B2 *		
∕8 B-B4 (d)10	18 QxB/3		
19 R-B1 6	19 Q-N2		
20 BxR 3	20 QxB		
21 Q-Q4 (e) 6	21 N-N3		
22 R-B6 5	22 N-Q4		
23 KR-QB1 4	23 K-Q2		
24 RxRP 3	24 B-Q3		
25 R-R7† 4	25 K-Q1		
26 Q-QR4 4	26 N-N3		
27 Q-R6 5	27 N-Q2		
28 R-R8 4	28 , K-K2	~	
29 RxQ 4	29 RxR	*************	
30 P-QN3 1	30 , R-N3		
31 Q-R5 1	31 P-B4		
32 P-N3 1	Resigns		
			-
Total Score100	Your percentage		
10tal 00016100			

SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair.

NOTES TO THE GAME

- (a) A comparatively recent experiment. 11 . . . PxN 12 PxN is the more usual continuation.
- (b) 12 Q-R4! indirectly pinning and attacking the enemy Knights, exercises a great bind.
- (c) First 13..., B-N5†. If 14 B-Q2, White's attacking chances are cut down.
- (d) A positional highbinder.
- (e) Despite Black's material plus, he is in a straitjacket.

*Position after 17 . . . Q-B2



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THE POWERFUL BISHOP

An Attempt at a New Classification of Opening Ideas

By DR. S. G. TARTAKOVER

AS an example of re-classifying openings by themes which carry in effect well into the critical stages of the game, the veteran grandmaster, Dr. S. G. Tartakover presents White's fianchetto of the King Bishop.

In Parts I. and II. (given on pages 171-3 in our June issue), he has shown how this fianchetto and its far-reaching, strategic objectives and control of K4 and Q5 may recur almost ubiquitously in the Open and Half-open Games. Here he shows it in the Queen's Gambit.

PART III. In the Queen's Gambit

1 TARRASCH DEFENSE

White		Blac		ac.
1	P-Q4		P-Q4	
2	P-QB4		P-K3	
3	N-QB3		P-QB4	

Dr. Tarrasch called this the Modern Defense.

4 PxQP	KPxP
5 N-B3	N-QB3
6 P-KN3	

The famous Schlechter—Rubinstein variation, which, since its introduction in Prague, 1908, has influenced tournament play.

6	N-B3
7 B-N2	B-K2



Or 7... PxP 8 NxP/4, B-QB4 9 N-N3, B-N3 10 O-O, etc. with advantage for White.

Against the Wagner maneuver: 7 . . . B-N5, White's best is 8 B-N5, B-K2 9 PxP, O-O 10 O-O, P-Q5 11 BxN, BxB 12 N-K4, B-K2 13 Q-N3, R-B1 14 QR-Q1, atc.

8	0-0	0-0
9	B-N5	

If 9 B-K3, N-KN5 equalizes (Flohr-Lasker, Moscow, 1935).

9.... B-K3

Or 9... PxP 10 KNxP, NxN 11 QxN, B-K3 12 QR-B1, Q-R4 13 P-QR3 with advantage for White (11th match game, Flohr-Euwe, 1932).

10 R-B1

After the immediate 10 PxP, BxP 11 R-B1, B-N3! the chances are equal (Rubinstein—Lasker, Berlin, 1918).

10 N-K5

Or 10... P-B5 11 N-K5, Q-N3 12 P-K3! QxNP 13 P-B4, etc., with advantage for White.

11	BxB	QxB
12	PxP	QR-Q1
13	N-Q4	

White controls the pivotal squares.

2 SWEDISH VARIATION

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	4	PxQP	KPxP
2	P-QB4	P-K3	5	N-B3	N-QB3
3	N-QB3	P-QB4	6	P-KN3	P-B5

The Swedish variation!

7 B-N2	B-QN5
8 0-0	KN-K2
9 P-K4	

The most energetic reply.



9 Px

9...O-O is inferior because of 10 Nx P, NxN 11 PxN, QxP 12 P-QR3! B-R4 13 N-K5, QxP 14 NxN, QxQ 15 N-K7† and White wins.

10 NxP	B-KB4	13 B-N5	QxQ
11 N-K5	NxN	14 QRxQ	P-KR3
12 PxN	N-B3	15 B-KB4	

White has the advantage.

3 PSEUDO-TARRASCH

Strikingly illustrative of our theme is the so-called Orthodox Defense to the Queen's Gambit, where Black plays 3... N-KB3, instead of 3... P-QB4 as above.

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	3	N-QB3	N-KB3
2	P-QB4	P-K3		N-B3	P-B4
			5	PxQP	NxP

If 5... KPxP, a true Tarrasch ensues in which the Schlechter—Rubinstein continuation, 6 P-KN3, is effective.

6 P-KN3

Also usual are 6 P-K4 and 6 P-K3.

6		N-QB3	9	PxN	PxN
	B-N2	NxP	10	QxP	QxQ
8	KNXN	N×N	11	PxQ	B-Q3
			40	D OPAI	

Instead of 12 B-B4, BxB 13 PxB, R-QN1 with equality (Rubinstein—Tartakover. Carlsbad, 1929).

12 R-QN1 13 B-R3

And White has some trumps (30th match game, Alekhine—Euwe, 1937).

4 ALAPIN'S DEFENSE

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	P-QN3

This is one of the many ideas of the great Russian theoretician, S. Alapin, some of which have proved of real value.

PXP PXP



5 P-KN3

An interesting effort to demolish Black's plan of mobilization in a positional way instead of 5 N-KB3, B-N2 and now, as in a game, Flohr—Tarta kover, Hastings 1935-6: 6 B-B, B-Q3 7 BxB, QxB 8 P-K3, KN-B3, with equality; or more energetically, as in a game Pillsbury—Swidersky, Hanover, 1902: 5 P-K4, PxP 6 NxP, etc. In this last line, 5 . . . KN-B3 commends itself.

5	N-KB3	7 N-R3	B-K2
6 B-N2	B-N2	8 0-0	0-0
		9 N_R4	

White stands better (Reshevsky—Tartakover, Nottingham, 1936).

5 SLAV DEFENSE

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 N-KB3	N-KB3
4 N-B3	PxP

The main variation of the Slav.

THISTIT	A CCT LCC COULT	OL	CILC	DIELY.
5 P-0	QR4			B-B4
6 N-	K5			

Dr. Krause's Attack.

6	QN-Q2
7 NxP/4	Q-B2
8 P-KN3	

This positional continuation forms the theme of many of the games of the Alekhine—Euwe matches of 1935 and 1937, as is well known. 8 Q-N3 is weak because of . . . P-K4! 9 PxP, N-B4 10 Q-R2, N-R3! threatening . . . N-QN5.

(Petrov-Capablanca, Semmering Semmering-Baden, 1937).

> 8 P-K4 9 PxP NxP 10 B-B4 KN-Q2 11 B-N2

With advantage for White.

6 HALF-SLAV

1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 N-KB3	N-KB3
4 N-B3	P-K3

More prudent than 4 . . . PxP.

5 Q-N3

The usual continuation is 5 P-K3, QN-Q2 6 B-Q3, PxP 7 BxBP, P-QN4 8 B-Q3, P-QR3, etc., and this "Meran Variation" has produced a complete chess library! The text is an effort to circumvent the Meran.

5	QN-Q2						
6 P-KN3							

The foundation of White's plan of mobilization.

ь		B-K2
7	B-N2	0-0
8	0-0	,

White has a powerful game (Boleslavsky-Bisguier, Helsinki, 1952-see p. 368, CHESS REVIEW, December, 1952).

7 BOTVINNIK'S DEFENSE

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	3	N-KB3	N-KB3
2	P-Q84	P-QB3	4	N-B3	P-K3
			5	B-N5	

This is also an effort to circumvent the Meran by leading to an Orthodox Queen's Gambit.

> 5 PxP

Instead of the Orthodox 5 . . . B-K2 or 5 . . . QN-Q2, Botvinnik seeks to capture and hold the gambit Pawn.

6 P-K4	P-QN4
7 P-K5	P-KR3
8 B-R4	P-N4

Black employs a Pawn demonstration on both wings.



9 PxN

Ragosin's Attack. 9 NxKNP, PxN 10 QBxP, QN-Q2 and now Lilienthal's continuation: 11 P-KN3! is recognized as the only correct line. Other moves such as 11 PxN, B-QN2, etc., or 11 Q-B3, B-QN2, etc., lead to advantage for Black. The real issue is which side will first control the long White diagonal.

> 9 PxB 10 N-K5 **QxBP**

11 P-KN3

More dynamic than 11 B-K2,

11 N-Q2 12 P-B4!

. . . .

With keen tactical play.

8 ALBIN COUNTER-GAMBIT

Here the fianchetto of the King's Bishop offers the only prospect of blunting Black's attack.

1 P-Q4 3 PxKP P-Q4 P-Q5 2 P-QB4 P-K4 4 N-KB3 N-QB3 5 QN-Q2



The last is Alapin's excellent move. The game may now take many interesting turns.

(a) 5 . . . P-KB3 6 PxP, QxP 7 P-KN3! B-KB4 8 P-QR3, O-O-O 9 B-N2, P-Q6 10 P-K3, etc., with advantage for White (Post-Spielmann, 1907).

(b) 5 . . . B-K3 6 P-KN3! Q-Q2 7 P-QR3, KN-K2 8 Q-R4, N-N3 9 B-N2, B-K2 10 O-O, O-O 11 P-QN4, etc., with initiative for White (Spielmann-Kostich, Bled, 1931).

(e) 5 . . . B-KN5 6 P-KN3, Q-K2 7 B-N2, O-O-O 8 O-O, NxP 9 NxN, QxN 10 Q-N3, etc. (Saemisch-Maroczy, Dresden, 1936). In this line, if 6 . . . BxN, 7 NxB, B-N5† 8 B-Q2, B-B4 9 P-QR3, P-QR4 10 B-N2, KN-K2 11 Q-R4 with advantage for White. Or, later in the same line, if 8 . . . P-Q6 (instead of 8 . . . NxP), 9 PxP, NxP 10 Q-R4, etc., in White's favor.

(d) 5 . . . Q-K2 6 P-KN3, B-N5 7 B-N2, O-O-O 8 Q-R4. This immediate sortie is more enterprising than castling, as in the above cited game: e.g., 8 . . . P-KR3 9 P-QR3, threatening P-QN4, etc.

Instead of 8 Q-R4, however, if White tries 8 Q-N3, there may follow . . . P-KR3 9 O-O, P-KN4 10 R-Q1, B-N2 11 N-B1, BxP with counter-chances for Black.

(e) 5 . . . B-QN5 6 P-QR3, BxN† 7 BxB, B-KN5 8 Q-N3, KN-K2 9 P-KN3 (again our miracle move!), O-O 10 B-N2, BxN 11 PxB, NxP 12 P-B4, QN-B3 13 Q-Q3, P-QR4 14 P-QN3, R-K1 15 O-O. followed by P-QN4, and White is for choice.

9 QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED Variation A

The modern treatment of this opening wherein White recovers the gambit Pawn by Q-R47 has as its corollary in many instances the fianchetto of the King's Bishop, whereby the outstanding variations of the Catalan arise. This opening will be discussed later.

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 PYP 3 N-KB3 N-KB3 4 Q-R4† P-R3

Less satisfactory are 4 . . . Q-Q2 and 4 . . . B-Q2. 4 . . . QN-Q2 is discussed in the next section.

> 5 QxBP R-R4

An effort to free Black's game. 6 N-QB3 QN-Q2 7 P-KN3 N-K5

If 7 . . . P-K3 8 B-N2, B-B7, Black threatens to harass the White Queen by . . N-N3. But, with 9 P-K3, B-K2 10 O-O, O-O 11 P-QR3, P-QR4 12 Q-K2, B-N3 13 P-K4, Q-N3 14 P-KR3, White rules the game (23rd match game, Alekhine-Bogolubov, 1934).

> 8 B-N2 NxN

If 8 . . . N-Q3 9 Q-R4, N-N3 10 Q-Q1. Q-B1 11 O-O, B-R6 12 P-K4, BxB 13 KxB, P-K3 14 P-Q5! with a strong game for White (Botvinnik-Levenfish, Moscow, 1935).

> 9 PxN N-N3 10 Q-N3 B-K5

The fight rages over this square.

11 N-K5 B-Q4 12 BxB QxB 13 P-KB3

White has a slight edge.

Variation B

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-KB3 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 PXP 4 Q-R4† QN-Q2 5 N-QB3

5 P-KN3 is analogous to the following variation of the Catalan: 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 P-KN3, P-Q4 4 N-KB3, PxP 5 Q-R4† QN-Q2 6 B-N2,

> 5 P-K3 6 P-KN3

Less effective is 6 P-K4 because of 6 . . . P-B4 7 P-Q5, PxP 8 P-K5, P-QN4! and Black's counter-attack is not to be underrated. In this line, 7 BxP, with equality, is safer.

> 6 P-QR3

On 6 . . . P-B3 7 QxP/4, B-Q3 8 B-N2, O-O 9 O-O, Q-K2 10 P-K4, P-K4 11 P-KR3, N-N3 12 Q-K2, etc., with White for choice.

7 B-N2

White ought not hurry to capture the gambit Pawn for Black cannot afford to play 7 . . . P-QN4 on account of 8 NxP.

> 7 R-QN1

Or 7 . . . P-B4 8 O-O, B-K2 9 PxP, BxP 10 QxP, P-QN4 11 Q-KR4, B-N2 12 B-N5, etc., with advantage for White. In this last line, if 9...O-O, 10 P-B6, etc.

Or, if 7 . . . B-Q3, 8 P-K4!

8 QxP P-QN4 11 PxP NxP 9 Q-Q3 B-N2 12 QxQt RxQ P-B4 10 0-0 13 B-B4 P-QN5 14 N-Q1 **R-B1**

The dynamics of White's game are preferable (Peterov-Alekhine, Margate, 1938).

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; \$ = dis. ch.



Game of the Month

THE TOURNAMENT at Cheltenham was like one of the old-timers. From far and near, the participants arrived, whether invited or not. with or without expense accounts guaranteed. The glory is what counted --and the first prize.

In earlier days, contestants did not worry about whether they would be re-imbursed for their expenses to the last penny. Substantial prizes were to be earned, and they had confidence in their ability.

If they couldn't meet the fare, there'd always be a chess "angel" around, sufficiently interested to stake them, at least, to a one-way ticket. The player would then have to look out for himself for the rest. Thus, it could happen that players, failing to make their mark in any one of the competitions, became stranded on the spot for weeks and months, scratching and hustling to round up the price of a return ticket. them it meant little then that there had been a first prize of five thousand guilders and a sixth of fifteen hundred. But, who knows? maybe next time they'd catch up.

NOWADAYS, everything is different. First, each participant, even the one who achieves nothing but zeros, is refunded his expenses in full. Second, it is seen to that no player lays his hands on too much ready cash, since the players do not precisely know how to manage in these parts. The result of one thing and another is that the prizes remain at a low level. We note, for instance, in the leading competitions, first prizes marked down from three hundred guilders to practically nothing. Then, third, we have a caliber of players which sometimes comes up to par but at others can be exceedingly disappointing.

The old system did have its advantages. It fired the younger players' spirit of enterprise. And it was easier for the tournament committee to assist them in making their choice of entry. In fact, it was entirely unnecessary to make a choice. "You feel like coming? O. K.! You will have to gauge your own chances of how to make a decent showing in this tournament."

The number of contenders was never definitely fixed. If too few arrived a double-round affair was staged. If too many, well, then they'd hit on some system to give everyone a chance to play.

The current Cheltenham affair led to reminiscences of olden days, indeed. The first prize was one hundred pounds; the second, forty. Some thirty-odd players arrived. So the Swiss System was adopted, calling for 12 rounds.

Donner of Holland, who is of an adventurous nature, did not waver for a moment. He came, he saw and he conquered, thus adding a brand new victory to his list of successes.

He did not have it easy. Kottnauer, the second prize winner, continually pressed him hard. And it was only in the concluding rounds that the decision came about. Donner appropriated the palm of victory with the handsome score of 10 points out of a possible 12. He did even more: he also gathered in the brilliancy prize. It was the young Yugoslavian Andrich who became his victim, after a sharp duel which sprang forth from a little-known variation of the Queen's Gambit Accepted.

Here follows the score of this lively

Cheltenham, 1953 QUEEN'S GAMBIT*

J. H. Donner	B. Andric			
Holland	Yugoslavi			
White	Blac			
1 P-Q4	P-Q4			
2 P-QB4	PyP			

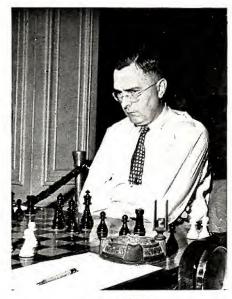
3 N-KB3 P-QR3 This variation continues to be rated as one of Black's most promising continuations.

B-N5

4 P-K3 5 P-KR3

Customary here is 5 BxP, P-K3 6 Q-N3. BxN 7 PxB, P-QN4 8 B-K2, but it remains an open theoretical question

PCO: p. 161, col. 17: MCO: p. 152, col. 13(i)—Ed.



Dr. Max Euwe Former World Champion

whether White's two Bishops do or do not compensate for the doubled King Bishop Pawn,

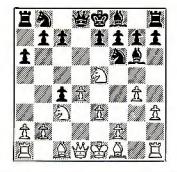
11

The continuing pursuit of Black's Bishop with 6 P-KN4, B-N3 7 N-K5 also comes in for consideration here, but the text move is more substantial. Among other things, it baits Black to 6 . . . P-QN4? 7 P-QR4, P-N5 8 BxP! PxN 9 N-K5! after which White wins (9 . . . N-KB3 10 QxB-or 9 . . . B-N3 10 Q-B3).

Correct is 6 . . . N-Q2, to parry the maneuver which now follows.

> 7 P-KN4 8 N-K5

 $\hat{\tau} = \text{check}; \hat{z} = \text{dbl. check}; \hat{z} = \text{dis. ch.}$



White's is a familiar procedure, which is much stronger here than two moves earlier. For now White's Knight, commanding K4, creates realistic threats, such as P-KR4-5.

8

KN-Q2

The usual defensive measure here which calls for the use of the King Knight: e:g:, 8 . . . QN-Q2 9 P-B4, NxN 10 QPxN costs Black a piece, while 9 . . B-K5 10 NxB, N/3xN 11 BxP likewise leads to advantage for White.

9 NxQBP

9 P-B4 is now met by 9 . . . NxN 10 QPxN, QxQ† and 11 . . . P-K3.



Black does not play 9 . . . P-N4 because of 10 N-R5, P-QB4 11 B-N2, R-R2 12 N-B6, NxN 13 BxN, with advantage for White.

10 B-N2

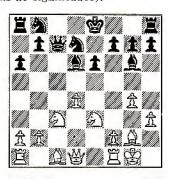
PXP

Not 10 . . . Q-B2 because of 11 N-Q5.

11 PxP 12 N-K3 13 0-0

Q-B2 P-K3 B-Q3

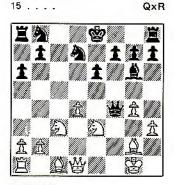
Black aims to forestall P-B4, but the sequel shows that the text move does not fend off the Pawn advance. On 13 . . . P-KR4, 14 P-B4 likewise follows (14 . PxP 15 PxP, with the threat of 16P-B5 inasmuch as the check at White's R2 has no significance).



14 P-B4! 15 RxB!

A pretty and deeply calculated sacrifice of the Exchange.

15



16 N-B5!

The alluring 16 N/K3-Q5, Q-Q3 17 B-B4 appears to lead to a dead-end after 17 . . . P-K4! 18 PxP, Q-B4† 19 B-K3, Q-QR4.

17 NxP†

Q-B2 K-K2

17 . . . K-B1 18 B-R6, K-N1 sets up a problem of its own, but it may be assumed that, in this variation, Black will have no chance, considering the total inactivity of his King Rook.



18 Q-K2

With transparent intentions, or, if you insist: 19 N-Q5†. If Black parries the immediate threat with 18 . . . Q-Q3, White still wins with 19 N-Q5†, K-Q1 20 B-N5†, P-B3 21 NxBP, QxP† 22 K-R1.

18

19 B-N5†

19 P-Q5 may possibly lead to the goal more quickly.

On 19 . . . K-Q2, White opens the position with decisive effect: 20 P-Q5! PxP 21 NxF, NxN 22 BxN (e.g., 22 . . . Q-B4† 23 B-K3, QxB/4 24 R-Q1).

20 B-R6

K-K2



Again, Black's King prefers the freedom full of dangers to the imprisonment without prospects (20 . . . K-N1).

21 P-Q5!

P-K4

Understandably enough, Black seeks to keep the position closed.

22 R-Q1

Q-Q3

Here, too, the Queen proves to be a most unreliable piece for blockading the passed Pawn.

> 23 N-K4 24 QxB

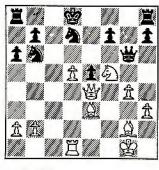
BxN Q-N3

What else is there? The rest runs like clockwork.

25 N-B5†

26 B-K3

K-Q1 N/1-Q2

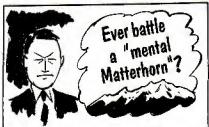


The real threat is not 28 BxN† but 28 Q-K7† K-B1 29 R-B1†, etc.

> 27 28 P-Q6!

R-K1 Resigns

Mate in a few moves is unavoidable.



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by I. A. HOROWITZ

Readers' Games

ULTIMA THULE

ABOUT twenty to thirty years ago, a new school of chess was founded, the strategic idea of which, in plain language, was nothing more than "come and get me." Since this plaintive appellation would not do proud the traditional legend of chess lore, euphonistically it was called the hypermodern school.

Boiled down to its basic elements, the new school revolved about the fight for control of the center; but, whereas the classicists taught the urgency of immediate control, the hypermodernists expounded a waiting policy, using every decoy, lure and provocation to entice the oppo-

nent into usurping control.

This paradoxical attitude—for the hypermodernist does agree that it is important to control the center—was explained away by a long term plan: to set up the opponent's center, preferably a flimsy and ill-consolidated one, as a fixed target, to strike, destroy and wrest it away. For there is no game so pitiably forlorn as one in which the center has been dissipated.

The new idea was good, but brittle. For who can determine with reasonable certitude that an abandoned center can be retrieved? And, since such was the presentiment in hypermodernism, it was clear that

sheer speculation was intrinsic.

To engage upon the hypermodern course without the essential experience —nay, the divine afflatus—was to enter the fabled, uncharted seas of yore, where rocks and reefs and dragons lurk.

And such is the course of the following game. White decides that he will be a hypermodernist. Why not, isn't everyone a hypermodernist? So, with nearly every move, he exposes a piece to jeojardy. Black, blissfully ignorant of what is going on, chases White at every turn. And White retreats contentedly. After all, isn't that the idea of hypermodernism? Soon, very soon in fact, White retreats to the edge of the board and, when he can retreat no more, he resigns.

ENGLISH OPENING

PCO: page 44, col. 13; MCO: p. 32, col. 8
M. Southern
W. N. Woodbury
White
Black

1 P-QB4

The English Opening, so called after the renowned Englishman, Howard Staunton, who adopted it in the match between England and France, 1843. As currently perfected and refined, it ranges over many patterns of varying hues from the straightforward, modern chess to the tortuous hypermodern kind.

Modern chess concerns itself with immediate command of the center; hypermodern chess emphasizes, too, the advantage of the center but defers the

fight for its control. One of the strategic concepts of the hypermodernist is to tempt or provoke the opponent into taking early control of the center, with a view to retaking that control at a propitious moment.

The English may transpose into any number of different openings. Often it becomes a Sicilian in reverse, with White having a move in hand.

1.... P-K4

Indeed, Black elects to fall in with the Sicilian pattern, which offers fair promise despite White's extra move.

2 N-QB3

 $\hat{y} \equiv \text{check}; \; \hat{z} \equiv \text{dbl. check}; \; \hat{z} \equiv \text{dis. ch.}$

Somewhat sharper is 2 N-KB3, For then 2..., P-K5 3 N-Q4 transposes into a favorable variation of a reverse Alekhine Defense, with White having a move in hand.

2 N-KB3 3 P-K3

Again, 3 N-B3 is good here. Then, if 3 . . . P-K5 4 N-KN5 actually wins the King Pawn. The text move, however, allows for the option of N-K2 in conjunction with the fianchetto of the King Bishop.

3 P-Q4 4 N-B3

Simplest is 4 PxP, NxP 5 N-B3, with an eventual P-Q4. But White gives the game a hypermodern flavor.

4.... P-K5

Black falls in line, evidently enjoying the idea of being provoked, $4 \dots P-Q5$ is good, too.

5 N-Q4??

But there is much too much provoca tion here. Correct is 5 N-K5, with P-Q4 to follow.

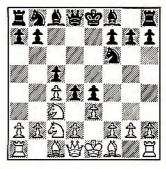
5 P-B4

Black provokes "easy."

6 N-B2

P-Q5

And again.



The point which White has failed to appreciate is that he is driven into abysmal retreat before he is able to exploit the weakness of Black's advanced center Pawns. And now his own King becomes a target. What profit it a player to weaken his opponent's Pawns if he lose his King?

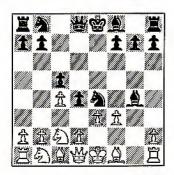
7 N-N1 B-N5! 8 P-B3

Forced. For, on 8 B-K2, BxB, followed by 9 . . . P-Q6, picks off a piece.

8 9 PxP

PxBP N-K5!

The quickest approach to the enemy King. The threat is 10 . . . Q-R57.



10 P-KR4

For, if 10 PxB, Q-R5† 11 K-K2, QxNP† 12 K-K1, Q-R5† 13 K-K2, P-Q6†, and White must submit to loss of his Queen (14 KxP, N-B7† or 14 K-B3, Q-R4†).

10 . . . Q-Q3 is a bit more effectual. But the text wins forthrightly.

> 11 PxP Resigns

B-N6†

Or 12 . . . N-B7 follows.

THERE is a certain logic in the strategic concept of most opening patterns as well as in the tactical execution of their moves. Accent, in the following game, is on the strategy, which is handled proficiently. The supporting plays, however, are spotty by both sides. Curiously enough, however, the grand plan is reached by a tortuous circuit. Then a little unintentional co-operation in the clinches by Black aids and abets White's designs.

VIENNA GAME

PCO: p. 459, col. 4; MCO: p. 308, col. 2(f) J. Spence Lee T. Magee

1 P-K4

White

Black

2 N-QB3

P-K4

The Vienna, which according to one authority in New England is a forced win for White!

> N-QB3 2

Not the sharpest, 2 . . . N-KB3, with an eye on the liberating . . . P-Q4 offers better chances.

3 B-B4

3 P-B4, reverting to a King's Gambit in which Black's defenses are more circumscribed (due to his inferior 2nd move) is indicated.

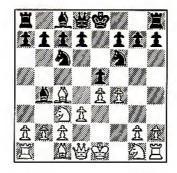
> 3 4 P-Q3

N-B3 B-N5

Or 4 . . . B-B4, leading to a King's Gambit Declined (after 5 P-B4) by transposition. The text move enhances Black's prospects since it reintroduces the threatened strike at White's center with . . . P-Q4.

5 P-B4?

Theoretically correct at this point is 5 N-K2.



5

P-Q3?

And Black submits to passivity. 5 . . . P-Q4 grants Black a minimal initiative. For White is placed on the defensive. And his advanced King Bishop Pawn sticks out like a sore thumb.

It is interesting to note that within the brief space of five moves, the players have jockeyed themselves into a routine line, and all by devious and ill considered logic.

6 N-B3

B-K3

Offering a friendly swap of Bishops in order to cut down any prospective attacking chances.

7 BxB

While the exchange is tenable, it is not nearly as good as 7 B-N5, which presses on Black's King Pawn and compels the reply of 7 . . . PxP. Then White usurps the center.

> 7 8 N-N5

PxB

To be consistent, White should follow up with 8 PxP and double Black's King Pawn, for whatever the doubled Pawn is worth. The idea of the text move is to transfer the Knight to KR3 and keep open the King Bishop file. That two moves should be expended on this project, however, is dubious.

> 8 9 0-0

Q-K2 0-0

Black, too, is not concerned over the possible doubled Pawn. Otherwise, he might well continue with 9 . . . PxP, followed by . . . BxN and . . . P-K4.

10 N-K2

To transfer the Knight to the Kingside.

> 10 . 11 K-R1

B-B4† P-KR3

12 N-R3

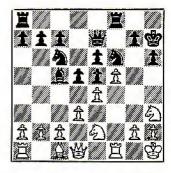
K-R2

The meaning of Black's last move is not entirely clear. Evidently, Black believes he has no problems and stalls to see what action White will undertake. 12 . . . N-KR4 seems to make ingress and, at the same time, to hamper any White plans in that it presses on the Bishop Pawn,

13 P-B5

Thereby obtaining a Pawn majority in the King's sector. This presages a possible assault. But the move is doubleedged in that the formation has an element of weakness about it.

The correct parry-a center counter against a wing thrust.



14 N-N3

Completely losing the thread of the defense, 14 . . . PxP 15 PxP, QR-Q1, followed by . . . N-Q5 (if 16 Q-K1, K2 or B3) gives Black the lead.

15 Q-R5

Now, Black's counter is too little and too late. His King is vulnerable.

16 Q-N6†

. . . .

17 B-Q2

17 P-B3 is the more forceful move. But White hopes to entice some of the Black men away from the defense of the King.

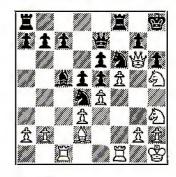
17 Black falls in line, an unwise decision.

NxQBP

18 QR-B1 19 N-R5

N-Q5N-KB3

Black stops a possible break-through by P-B6. But White's Queen Rook is now active, thanks to Black's 17th move.



20 BxP!

All because White's Queen Rook has a bead on Black's Bishop.

20

If 20 . . . NxN, 21 QxN is good enough: . PxB 22 QxP†, K-N1 23 Q-N6†, K-R1 24 RxB, QxR 25 P-B6, curtain.

21 QxP†

K-N1

If 21 . . . N-R2, 22 RxB,

22 N-N5

If 22 RxB, NxN. Now the threat is 23 RxB.

22 23 PxKP

B-N3

With the opening of the King Bishop file, Black is overwhelmed.

23

 $N \times N$

Nothing else will do.

24 R-B7!

The "Zwischenzug."

24

Resigns

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

by HANS KMOCH

James from Recent Events

> INTERNATIONAL

HOLLAND, 1953 Four Masters Tournament **Game and Correction**

The following game is one from the quadrangular tournament reported on page 266 of our August issue.

In submitting this game, Edward Lasker reports that Dr. Euwe did not adjudicate his game with T. D. van Scheltinga a win after all and, in consequence, C. D. van den Berg won the tourney, 2-1, and Lasker and van Scheltinga tied for second at 11/2-11/2.

VIENNA GAME

PCO: p. 464, c. 22(g); MCO: p. 310, c. 11(b)

Notes by Edward Lasker

L. Prins	Edward Lasker
Holiand	United States
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-QB3	B-B4

Better no doubt is 2 . . . N-KB3 or 2 . . . N-QB3, retaining the option on where to place the Bishop. On B4, the Bishop is exposed to the exchange (after N-R4), and-much worse-Black cannot retain his center Pawn.

P-Q3

After 3 . . . Q-K2 4 P-Q4, PxP 5 NxP, Black still has to be satisfied with . . . P-Q3; for 5 . . . P-Q4 6 NxP, QxP† 7 Q-K2, QxQ† 8 BxQ! gives White too great an advantage in development.

4 P-Q4!	PxP
5 NxP	N-QB3
6 NxN	PxN
7 B-QB4	P-KR3?!

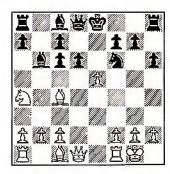
I was of course aware of the danger in thus retarding my development. But it was a calculated risk. I did not like 7 . . . N-K2 because of 8 Q-R5, O-O 9 B-KN5 with O-O-O to follow, and I felt uncomfortable at the thought of 7 ... N-B3 8 B-KN5, although 8 ... B-K3 was perhaps playable.

8	0-0	N-B3
9	N-R4	B-N3
10	P-K5!?	

I had been more afraid of 10 NxB and 11 P-B4. White over-estimates the weakness of my isolated Pawn, which he creates on my King file; and, after he

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

exchanges off my King Bishop, my Pawns on the Queen-side are straightened out.



Not 10 . . . N-N5, as 11 NxB, RPxN 12 P-K6 follows.

11 QxQ†	KxQ
12 BxBP	B-KB4
13 B-N3	R-K1
14 B-Q2	K-B1
15 NxB	2

15 B-K3 is met by 15 . .. N-K5. 15

16 P-KB4 Hereafter, the passed Pawn which Black obtains is much more dangerous than the King-side Pawn majority which

White establishes. Doubling Rooks on

K-N2

P-K6!

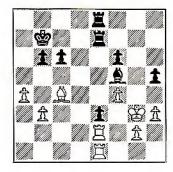
the King file, instead, is indicated. 16 P-K5 17 B-B3 R-K2 18 P-KR3 P-KR4 19 K-R2

The passed Pawn expands.

20 K-N3

21 BxN	PxB
22 QR-K1	P-B4!
hreats: P-N5 and	Р-В5

23 P-QR4	PB5
24 BxP	BxBP
25 P-N3	QR-K1
26 R-K2	B-B4
27 KR-K1	PB3



White's coming demonstrations on Black's King Rook Pawn can be met.

,	
28 K-R4	K-B2!
29 R-QR2	K-Q31
30 B-K2	B-K3!

The Pawn is still poisoned.

31 BxP?	R-KR1
32 R-N2	

White cannot take the King Pawn as he then loses a piece to 32 . . . RxB7, followed by 33 . . . B-B2†.

32	B-B2
33 P-KN4	BxB
34 PxB	R/2-KR2

My last was a hasty move, dictated by time trouble. The alternative, 34 . . . K-Q4, which had occurred to me first, wins easily. The text gives White good drawing chances through 35 R-KR2! But himself in time trouble, he blunders and loses a whole Rook.

35	RxP?	RxP†
	Resigns	

ROUMANIA, 1953 **Bucharest International** The Cunningham Reformed

This comparatively new defense has so far withstood any onslaught by conventional means. Here is another example, showing how White quickly falls into trouble if he dares strive for more than mere equality.

KING'S GAMBIT

PCO: p. 115, c. 15(o); MCO: p. 138, c. 10(i)

G. Stoltz	E. Reicher
Sweden	Roumania
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-KB4	PxP

Schlechter's suggestion (1916) which I later worked into a system (1941).

B~K2

N-KB3!

3 N-KB3

4 B-B4

5 N-B3

No good. The only good move is 5 P-K5. Then, after 5 . . . N-N5, Santasiere's 6 N-B3! offers aproximate equality. As for 6 O-O? as in Keres-Alatortsev, see page 114, April, 1951. CHESS REVIEW.

5		NxP!
6	NxN	

6 BxP† also favors Black (if he proceeds more carefully than in the game,

 \dagger = check; \dagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

Lutikov-Korchnoi, page 179, June, 1951, CHESS REVIEW).

6	P-Q4
7 B-Q3	PxN
8 BxP	P-KB4!

It pays to be aggressive,

9 B-Q3	Q-Q3
10 Q-K2	N-B3
11 P-B3	B-Q2
12 B-B2	0-0-0

Black has obtained a great advantage and now threatens 13 . . . B-R57.

13 O-O	P-KN4
14 P-Q4	B-B3
15 B-Q2	P-KR4
16 P-KR4	

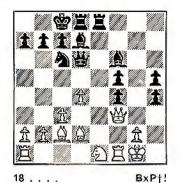
A desperate attempt to disrupt the Black Pawn-roller on the King-side. White's game is hopeless, anyhow.

16 PxP

Good enough, though 16 . . . P-N5 17 N-K1, P-B6 (or 17 . . . QR-K1 first) is more natural.

17	N-K1	KR-K1
18	Q-B3	

If 18 QxP, Black proceeds as in the game.



A sacrifice which speaks for itself. Black obtains an annihilating attack,

19	PxB	NxP	24	K-B1	B-N4
20	Q-Q1	N-K7†	25	P-R4	N-N6#
21	K-R1	N-N6†	26	K-N1	R-K7
22	K-N1	Q-B4†	27	BxP†	NxB
23	R-62	N-K7†		Resigns	

UNITED STATES

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1953 Battle Royal

This is the most important game of the tournament. Played in the last round, it settled the disposition of the U. S. "Open" title and of the \$1500 prize.

Leading by a half point, Pavey (Black) needed only a draw but bravely chose an enterprising set-up in which the advance of . . . P-K4 is the key. At the crucial juncture, however, he hesitates and even weakens his position by the interpolation of an unnecessary security measure. Thereafter, the key . . . P-K4, when played two moves later, loses a Pawn.

Even then White's task of making decisive use of his extra Pawn is not exactly easy. But Donald Byrne, despite a slight slip, measures up to that task and emerges as the new Champion.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

PCO: p. 287, col. 164(k); MCO: p. 83, col. 18 Donald Byrne Max Pavev Brooklyn, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y. White Black 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 A N R2 B N2 2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 Q-N3 PXP 3 N-QB3 P-Q4 G QxBP 0-0 7 B-B4 N_B3

Black's last move is a continuation in the trend of Smyslov which, according to present views, holds more promise than the older lines, 7... P-B3, 7... N-R3 and 7... N-K1.

Black wishes to provoke P-Q5 and then attack the Queen Pawn with . . . P-QB3 or possibly with . . . P-K3.

8 R-Q1

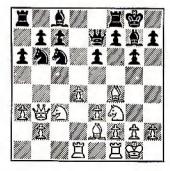
8 P-Q5, N-QR4 favors Black: e.g., 9 QxP or Q-R4, NxP--or 9 Q-Q3, P-B3 10 P-K4 (10 P-QN4, NxP!), PxP 11 PxP, B-B4.

8	N-Q2
9 P-K3	
9 P-Q5 is met by 9	N/3-K4.
9	N-N3
10 Q-N3	P-K3
11 B-K2	Q-K2
12 0-0	P-QR3

Black's last is a serious weakening, as we shall see.

Instead, 12 . . . P-K4 13 B-KN5, B-B3 is necessary, though Black still has problems to solve after 14 BxB, OxB 15 P-O5.

13 P-QR3



.... P-R

Here the ill effect of 12 . . . P-QR3 begins to show inasmuch as 13 . . . P-K4 14 B-KN5 now leads to a great advantage for White: e.g.,

(1) 14 . . . B-B3 15 BxB, QxB 16 P-Q5, N-N1 17 N-K4, Q-B4 (17 . . . Q-K2 18 P-Q6!—or 17 . . . Q-N2 18 R-B1!) 18 N-N3, Q-B3 19 Q-B3, N-R5 20 QxKP, QxQ 21 NxQ, NxP 22 R-N1, N-R5 23 KR-B1, P-KB3 24 N-B3, R-B2 25 P-Q6!

(2) 14 . . . Q-K1 (which is what Black probably intended when he played 12 . . . P-QR3, anticipating 15 N-QN5) 15 P-Q5, N-K2 16 P-Q6, B-K3 17 QxN! PxQ 18 PxN-or 15 . . . N-N1 16 N-K4, N/1-Q2 17 R-B1!

With his text move, indeed, Black threatens to obtain a perfect game by means of 14 . . . P-K4. But White prevents it.

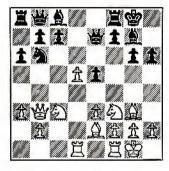
14 B-N3! P-

Black's text move loses.

The only reasonable alternative I can see is 14 . . . R-Q1, followed by . . .

N-Q4, after which Black still has great difficulty in developing his Queen-side, the pressure on his Queen Bishop Pawn being particularly hard to handle.

15 P-Q5



16 P-Q6!

White takes full advantage of Black's twelfth move, wins a Pawn and the game.

16 Q-K3

The best available: Black exchanges Queens so he can at least be safe from a King-side attack.

17 QxQ	BxQ
18 NxP	P-QB3

As White's Queen Pawn is isolated, temporarily at least, Black has hopes, perhaps, of retrieving it,

19 P-K4	B-N6
20 R-Q2	R-K1
21 N-B3	N-B5

21 . . . BxN 22 PxB, RxP hardly avails in view of 23 R-N2.

22 B×N	BxB
23 R-B1	N-Q2

Not 23 . . . BxN 24 RxB, RxP now on account of 25 P-Q7.

24 P-K5 QR-Q1

Again, 24 . . . NxP (or BxP) loses to 25 NxN (or NxB), followed by 26 . . . P-Q7.

25 R-K1	P-QR4
26 R-Q4	P-QN4
27 N-Q2	B-K3

White's King Pawn is still immune; for 27 . . . NxP (or BxP) loses to 28 R/4-K4.

28 P-B4	P-B3
29 R/4-K4	PxP
30 PxP	R-N1

Black prepares a counter-action.

p - + p	a comment morror
31 N-B3	P-N5
32 PxP	PxP
33 N-K2	

White's last is a slight slip. He imperils his victory by being too sure of the immunity of his King Pawn. Instead, he can win smoothly with either 33 N-N1 or 33 N-Q1.

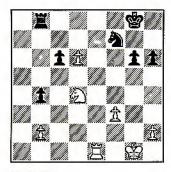
33	B-Q4
34 R-K3	BxN
35 PxB	BxP!

Black strikes correctly at the Pawn.

36 BxB		Rx	B!
37 RxR		N:	xR
38 N-Q4		N-	B2

But here Black returns the compliment—his last move loses by force. Correct is 38 . . . P-B4! 39 RxN (forced), PxN.

After that, White still has the advantage and may win, but his task is considerably more difficult than it ought to have been.



39 P-Q7!

Conclusive. White threatens both 40 R-K8† and 40 NxP.

39

N-Q1

39 . . . R-Q1 fails against 40 R-K8†, K-R2 41 N-K6! RxP 42 N-B8†.

40	R-K8†	K-B2
41	NxP!	N×N
42	RxR	Resigns

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin How to Win in the Opening

With a brilliant combination, launched in the opening, the author of "How to Win in the Opening" obtains an advantage just sufficient for an elaborate win in the end-game. And yet he actually does win in the opening; for it is there that he secures the premises for his victory. Winning is not necessarily a synonym for finishing the game.

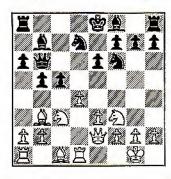
QUEEN'S GAMBIT

PCO: p. 157, col. 1; MCO: p. 151, col. 6(c)

1. A. Horo	witz	Han	Berliner	
New York, N. Y.		Washington, D. C.		
White			Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 O-O	P-B4	
2 P-QB4	PxP	7 Q-K2	P-QN4	
3 N-KB3	P-QR3	8 B-N3	B-N2	
4 P-K3	N-KB3	9 R-Q1	QN-Q2	
5 BxP	P-K3	10 N-B3		

This position can be reached in either ten moves in the Queen's Gambit (2 . . . PxP) or in eleven in the Slav Defense (2 . . . P-QB3). Reached in the latter way, it appeared in a number of the match games between Reshevsky (White) and Najdorf.

> 10 Q-N3



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

11 P-K4

An interesting try. White embarks on a brilliant combination designed to net a comparatively small but lasting advantage. As for the alternatives played by Reshevsky, 12 B-B2 and 12 P-Q5 (as these were in the Slav Defense), see the references given on page 244, August, 1953, CHESS REVIEW, after Black's 11th move.

11	PxP
12 NxQP	B-B4

Very strong, it seems. What is White going to do? His attacked Knight has no good moves: 13 N-B2 causes congestion on the Queen-side, while 13 N-B3 allows 13 . . . N-N5 and, if he protects the Knight by 13 B-K3, he loses his King Pawn.

13 B-K3!

The main point of White's 11th move; he can afford to sacrifice the Pawn.

13

But Black errs if he thinks he can afford to accept the sacrifice.

His best is 13 . . . O-O. Then White has the safe line of 14 P-B3, KR-Q1 15 R-Q2 which, however, holds no promise. For a more enterprising line, his best chance seems to be 14 P-QR4, P-N5 15 P-R5, Q-B2 16 N-R4, but that leads to great complications after 16 . . . BxP, the outcome of which is uncertain.

The text fails against a brilliant combination. But 13 . . . BxP is no better because of 14 NxB, NxN 15 Q-N4 when White favorably recovers the Pawn,

14	NxN	BxN
15	NxKP!!	PxN

On 15 . . . BxB 16 NxP†, K-K2, White maintains his advantage with 17 R-K1! (17 PxB is not so good because of 17 . . . KR-KN1.)

16 RxN!!

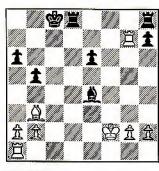
The key of White's combination. He emerges with an irresistible attack after 16 . . . KxR 17 R-Q1†.

. . . .

16 BXB

Best. Black escapes with comparatively slight damage.

17	RxP	BxP†
18	QxKB	QxQ†
19	KxQ	0-0-0



Cashing in on the Pawn is certainly most natural.

Yet there is another way to make White's advantage count. It is to make use of the Rook's excellent position on the 7th rank, combined with the outside passed Pawn which White can obtain on the King-side: e.g., 20 K-K3, B-Q4 21 P-N4. Note that, in this case, White can effectively keep his King in the center, using Black's center Pawn as a shield against frontal checks. This plan offers fine, winning chances.

20		K-N1
21	R-K1	KR-B1†
22	R-KB7	R×R†
23	BxR	B-B3

Black misses his best bet, and White now wins smoothly, thanks to his extra Pawn.

The best defense, offering some prospects of a draw, is 23 . . . R-Q7†:

- (1) 24 K-K3, R-Q2 25 B-K8, R-Q1! (not 25 . . . R-K2 26 K-B4!), and Black recovers the Pawn-or 25 B-K6, R-K2 26 K-B4, BxP 27 K-K5, and White has the edge but it is dubious whether he can win.
- 2) 24 R-K2! RxR† 25 KxR, BxP 26 K-K3, and White wins the King Rook Pawn against any defense. This most likely is decisive.

24 B-R5!

Now 24 . . . R-Q7† is ineffective in view of 25 R-K2, RxR† 26 BxR.

24		B-Q4	34	R-B4	R-Q6†
25	P-QR3	R-B1†	35	K-N4	R-QN6
26	B-B3	R-B2	36	R-B2	P-N5
27	R-K3	K-B2	37	P-R4	R-K6
28	P-KN4	P-QR4	38	P-R5	K-B5
29	P-KR4	K-N3	39	R-B3	R-K8
30	K-N3	BxB	40	P-N6	PxP
31	RxB	R-Q2	41	PxP	R-N8†
32	P-N5	K-B4	42	R-KN3	R-K8
33	R-B2	R-Q5	43	P-N7	R-K1
			44	P-N3†	Resigns

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin Tactician Defeats Artist

Handling a difficult variation artistically and taking advantage of his opponent's premature advance in the center, Black obtains a distinct edge. Only three moves later, however, he is doomed, owing to two slips of which White profits with remarkable tactical skill.

DUTCH DEFENSE

PCO: p. 299, col. 199; MCO: p. 25, col. 6 M. Pavey N. Rossolimo New York N Y Danie Fernan

New York,	N. T.		Paris,	rrance
White				Black
1 P-Q4	P-KB4	7	0-0	Q-K1
2 N-KB3	N-KB3	8	Q-B2	Q-R4
3 P-KN3	P-K3	9	P-N3	N-B3
4 B-N2	B-K2	10	B-QR3	P-R4
5 P-B4	P-Q3	11	QR-Q1	N-QN5
6 N-B3	0-0	12	Q-N1	R-N1!

A fine measure in anticipation of White's P-K4, as we shall see.

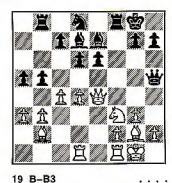
13 B-B1	B-Q2
14 P-QR3	N-B3
15 B-N2	N-Q1
16 P_K4	

Late, and still premature, White ought to proceed patiently, e.g., with 16 Q-B2,

16		NxP
17	NxN	PxN

P-QN4!

This advance actually refutes the advance of White's King Pawn. White faces trouble on the Queen-side while his Queen is tied to the protection of his Knight.



The text concedes Black the advantage without much opposition.

Instead, 19 PxP, BxP 20 KR-K1 offers comparatively better chances since it leads to difficult complications. For one thing, 20 . . . B-QB3 is not so strong as it may seem: White has the rejoinder of 21 P-Q5! and Black then has hardly any better than 21 . . . RxP. It is open to question whether this line leads necessarily to any major advantage for Black.

19

This is bad. Instead, 19 . . . PxP 20 PxP, R-N6 offers Black the edge in a fairly smooth way.

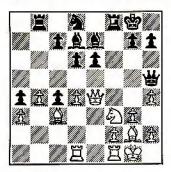
P-R5

20 P-QN4!

The only good reply-such in connection with White's next move.

> 20 PxP

The only consistent continuation. Nothing is good if not this capture.



21 P-Q5!

The point of White's counter-play. Black now faces a problem to which there is no perfect solution. For instance, 21 . . . P-K4 22 N-Q2 and 23 NxP leads to an excellent game for White.

R-N4 21

Obviously taken by surprise, Black fails to find the best continuation, 21 . . . P-B3! After that move, White faces a problem in turn: to find the only good line in the subsequent labyrinth of possibilities: e.g.,

(1) 22 PxBP, P-Q4! and Black has a promising game, despite being the Exchange down, after both 23 Q-K5, QxQ 24 BxQ, NxP 25 BxR, RxB and 23 Q-Q4, B-B3 24 Q-R7, BxP 25 QxR (or 25 BxB, R-N2!), BxB.

(2) 22 PxKP! P-Q4 23 Q-K5, QxQ 24 BxQ, NxP 25 BxR, RxB 26 N-K5! and White has the edge, most likely a decisive one: e.g.,

(a) 26 . . . B-K1 27 KR-K1, and Black lacks a defense to the double threat of 28 NxP/6 and 28 NxP/4.

(b) 26 . . , N-B1 27 KR-K1! (not 27 NxB, NxN 28 KR-K1, K-B2!), B-B3 28 NxB, NxN 29 R-K6, R-QB1 30 RxBP!

22 . . . P-Q4 loses to 23 Q-K1! NxP 24 N-K5! 00 NI 01

K-K4
B-R6
BxB
N-K3
N-N4

Black is lost, anyhow; so he tries a desperate combination.

28 P-B4	Q-R6†
29 K-N1	R-K6
30 B-Q2	R-K5
31 Q-Q5†	Resigns

For now White captures the Knight with impunity.

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Reprise

The variation which Black chooses may be playable from a theoretical point of view. The fact is, however, that White almost invariably wins.

There is little else to say about this game. It is a reprise, well-conducted by the first player and quite pleasant to

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 251, col. 56; MCO: p. 107,c ol. 34

Donald Byrne		Herman Steiner		
Brooklyn, N. Y.		Los Angeles, Calif.		
WI	hite			Black
1	P-Q4	N~KB3	5 P-QR3	BxN†
2	P-QB4	P-K3	6 PxB	0-0
3	N-QB3	B-N5	7 B-Q3	P-Q4
4	P-K3	P-B4	8 BPxP	KPxP



Here we are in the ill-fated line of defense, 8 . . . NxP may have its drawbacks. Yet it offers better chances for counter-play: Black can exercise active pressure on the Queen file. After the text, his pressure on the King file is negligible, while his Bishop remains hampered by the Pawn on his Q4.

	-			
9	N-K2	N-B3	14 P-KR4	P-KN3
10	0-0	R-K1	15 N-B4	N-K2
11	P-B3	Q-B2	16 P-K4	N-B1
12	P-N4	P-KR4	17 R-R2	N-K3
13	P-N5	N-R2	18 N-K2	

18 NxQP may also favor White: e.g., 18 . . . NxN 19 PxN, N-B5 20 B-K4; but it makes matters more complicated.

18	B-Q2	23 B-B2	Q-N2
19 B-K3	QR-Q1	24 N-N3	Q-B2
20 Q-K1	P-N3	25 B-N1	N-B5
21 Q-B2	B-B3	26 BxN	QxB
22 P-R4	P-B5	27 N-K2	Q-B2
		28 Q-R2	Q-Q2

28 . . . QxQ† offers a better defense. White is heading for P-K5, followed by P-B4-B5. As soon as he gets in P-B5, he must win. Black can prevent P-B5 by posting his Bishop on B4, but he can do that only in the end-game. With Queens on the board, he cannot afford this blockade as his King's position becomes too weak after a general exchange of BxB, NxB and NxN, PxN.

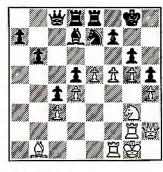
29 N-N3!

In the middle game, White can readily afford the sacrifice of his Queen Rook Pawn; for he comes first on the Kingside.

29	BxP
30 P-K5	B-B3
31 P-B4	Q-N5
32 R-KN2	Q-61
33 P-B5!	

Having achieved this advance, White has obtained a winning position.

> 33 B-Q2



34 P-B6!

Winning two pieces for a Rook; for, if the Knight moves, White wins with

34 P-K6, PxP 35 P-B6 is less effective because of 35 . . . N-B4, though 36 NxP, PxN 37 P-N6 may still win for White.

34	B-R6
35 PxN	RxP
36 R-B4!	

White prepares the following combination, guarding against a later . . . Q-N5†.

.,		
36 .		BxR
37 0	QxΒ	P-N4

There is no good way to stop White's ensuing combination, anyhow.

38 NxP!	PxN
39 Q-QB2	P-B4

Black's last is desperation, 39 . . K-B1 loses to 40 Q-R7, K-K1 41 B-B5, R-K3 42 P-N6.

40	NPxP e.p.	R-KB2
41	Q-N6†	K-B1
42	QxP	K-K1
12	D DE	O P2

Flight is futile; there's no escape. 44 P-K6 Resigns

NEW YORK, 1953 State Championship

Title Match

Defending Champion Collins had a bad start in the tournament (see Black—Collins, page 311), but he fought back into contention and encountered Hans Berliner, the leader and ultimate winner, in the following game.

He might indeed have retained the title, had he made proper use of his advantage in this game. At the crucial moment, White can obtain a winning attack by moving his Queen Rook right across the board. When he moves it to KN3, instead of KR3, however, the situation changes. Black handily seizes the initiative and wins.

This is the tournament winner's most important victory.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

PCO: p. 157, c. 1(b); MCO: p. 151, c. 6(b)

J. W. Collins		Hans Berliner	
Brooklyn, N. Y.		Washingto	n, D. C.
White			Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 BxP	P-K3
2 P-QB4	PxP	6 O-O	P-B4
3 N-KB3	P-QR3	7 Q-K2	P-QN4
4 P-K3	N-KB3	8 B-Q3	
em .			

Today, most experts prefer 8 B-N3.

8 PxP 9 PxP N-B3

An ambitious move, Black threatens both to capture the Queen Pawn and to exchange off White's King Bishop with 10...N-QN5.

The safest line, though, is 9 . . . B-N2, followed by . . . B-K2 and . . . O-O.

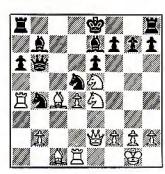
10 P-QR4!

Parrying both threats,

10	PxP
11 RxP	N-QN5
12 B-QB4	Q-N3
13 N-B3	B-N2
14 R-Q1	N/3-Q4

One of Black's Knights ought to occupy Q4 sooner or later; but in bringing his King Knight there at this early stage of the game, Black dangerously strips his King-side of protection.

15 N-K5 B-K2 16 N-K4!



5 (

A little trap: 17 N-Q7 loses to 17 . . . Q-B3: e.g., 18 NxR, QxR--or 18 N/7-B5, BxN 19 NxB, N-B6!

17 R-R3!

P⊸B4

= check: = dbl. check; = dis. ch.

Black's last is a serious weakening. 17 . . . N-KB3 18 N-N5, B-Q4 is preferable, though Black still faces trouble on the King-side, after 19 R-R3.

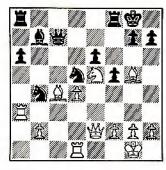
18 N_N5

18 N-Q7 only loses time because of 18 . . . Q-B3, after which White must then play 19 N-K5; for 19 NxR fails against 19 . . . PxN.

18 19 BxB

BxN Q-B2

Black's position has become very bad. His text move constitutes an emergency measure against 20 N-Q7 as well as against 20 Q-R5 (which he can now meet with 20 . . . P-N3). But White has yet another powerful continuation at his disposal.



20 R-KN3

This is where White falls, so to say, one square too short.

Correct is 20 R-R3! threatening 21 Q-R5, P-N3 22 NxP--or 21 . . . P-R3 22 BxP. Black's only defense is 20 . . . P-N3 21 R-R6! (threatening 22 NxP), Q-N2; but then 22 P-R4! wins: e.g., 22 P-B5 23 P-R5, R-B4 24 PxP, RxB 25 RxP.

20 P-B 21 R-N4

 $21~\mathrm{R\text{-}KR3}$ is still indicated.

21 QR-K1 22 B-N3 R-B4!

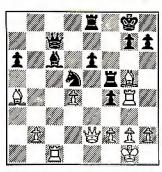
Black has the edge now, mainly because White's Queen Rook and Queen Bishop are out of play and endangered.

23 B-QR4 N-QB3!

A well-calculated combination.

24 N×N 25 R-QB1

Should not that be a deadly pin?



25

B-N4!!

BxN

There's the answer: a problem move. After 26 RxQ, BxQ 27 BxR, NxR, Black wins a piece.

26 Q-Q2 27 B-B2 Q-B2 Q-R4! Black wins two pieces for a Rook; the rest is easy.

tue	e rest is	easy.			
28	BxR	PxB	33	P-KN3	N-B5
29	R-R4	QxB	34	Q-B7	PxP
30	R-R3	P-R3	35	RxN	PxBP‡
31	R-KB3	R-K7	36	K-B1	R-K8†
32	Q-R5	N-K6!		Resigns	

NEW YORK, 1953 State Championship Sudden Collapse

A tough fight with some interesting moments. The chances are approximately in the balance until Black, underestimating his opponent's resources, suddenly collapses.

DUTCH DEFENSE

PCO: page	302, col. 208	; MCO: p. 27	, col. 16
J. W. Coll	ins	M.	Hanauer
Brooklyn,	N. Y.	New Yor	k, N. Y.
White			Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	4 B-N2	B-N5†
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	5 B-Q2	B-K2
3 P-KN3	N-KB3	€ Q-N3	P-Q4
		7 N-KB3	N-K5

A cute trap.

8 B-N4

A natural move, it seems, but dubious as it loses a Pawn with only a fair chance to recover it.

8 . . . PxP! 9 Q-R3

9 QxP? loses a piece to 9 . . . Q-Q4!! A most surprising twist.

> 9 . . . N-B3 10 BxB QxB 11 O-O R-QN1

Black lacks a smooth way to maintain his extra Pawn, but maintain it he must, at least for a while, or White obtains a positional advantage.

Black now threatens 12 . . . QxQ 13 NxQ, P-QN4.

12 Q-K3	N-N5
13 Q-B1	P-QN4
14 N-K5	B-N2
15 P_OR4	

White starts a counter-action against Black's Queen-side Pawn chain,

15	P-QR3
16 PxP	PxP
17 R-R5	



17 P-B3

In protecting the Queen Knight Pawn, Black actually returns the King Bishop Pawn, after which the game is approximately equal. Instead, 17 . . . N-QB3 offers better chances: e.g.,

(1) 18 RxP? NxQP 19 QxP, NxR 20 QxN†, P-B3! 21 NxP, Q-Q2! and Black wins.

(2) 18 NxN, BxN 19 N-B3, Q-Q2 20 NxN, BxN (20 . . . PxN 21 Q-K3!) 21 BxB, PxB 22 Q-K3, Q-Q4, and Black holds his extra Pawn.

18 BxN	PxB
19 Q-B4	PxB
20 QxP	Q-QB2
21 R-R7	

Now White has even material and a good position, . . .

21	0-0
22 Q-N4	KR-K1
23 N-Q2	N-B3
24 Q-B4	P-B4
2+ 4-0-1	

... but, having freed his Bishop, Black also has a satisfactory game.

25 N/2-B3 R-R1

Another trap: 26 KR-R1?? BxN! and Black wins.

26 RXR	RXR
27 PXP	QxP
28 R-Q1	B-Q4
29 P-KN4!	

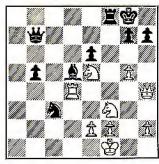
Weil played. White handily creates chances on the King-side, thereby getting compensation for Black's dangerous majority on the Queen-side.

29	R-KB1
30 P-N5	N-K5
31 Q-R4	Q-K2
32 R-Q4	P-B6

Again, a trap: Black wins a Pawn if his Knight is taken: 33 RxN, P-B7! 34 N-Q3, BxR 35 QxB, RxN! 36 QxR, QxP† 37 Q-N3, P-B8(Q)† 38 NxQ, QxN† 39 K-N2, QxP.

33 PxP	NxQBP	
34	K-B1	Q-N2

Playing for a win, Black overlooks or grossly underestimates White's ensuing answer. Instead, he can proceed safely with 34 . . . BxN 35 NxB, N-Q4.



35 P-N6!

A powerful stroke. Mate is threatened while 35 . . . PxP loses to 36 N-N5: e.g., 36 . . . R-B4 37 Q-R7†, K-B1 38 NxNP†, K-K1 39 Q-N8†, K-Q2 40 QxKP†.

35		P- R 3
36 R-K	B41	Q_R1

Black's last loses instantly. 36 . . . RxR 37 QxR, BxN (37 . . . P-N5? 38 N-R4!) is necessary, though, after 38 NxB, White has a great advantage, thanks to the paralyzing effect of his advanced Knight Pawn on Black's game.

37 R-B7!

Conclusive. White threatens mate in four, starting with 38 RxP†.

37 . . . R-K

37 . . . RxR fails against 38 PxR†, K-B1 (38 . . . K-R2 39 N-N5†) 39 Q-KB4 with the irremedial, double threat of 40 N-N6 mate and 40 N-Q7†.

Nor does 37 . . . Q-Q1 help because of 38 N-Q7!! R-K1 39 N-B6†! K-R1 40 QxP†! PxQ 41 R-R7 mate.

38 Q-Q4

Q-R8†

Or 38 . . . N-K5 39 N-Q7, P-K4 40 N/3xP, and White wins.

39 N-K1

Even stronger than 39 K-N2, after which Black can break the attack at the expense of a piece: 39 . . . Q-N8† 40 KxQ, NxP† 41 K-B1! NxQ 42 NxN.

39

B-N7†

There are no playable moves, $39\ldots$ Q-N7 loses to 40 RxP†, KxR 41 Q-R7† (or 41 N-Q3\$, P-K4 42 Q-R7†), K-B3 42 Q-B7†, after which White wins the Black Queen on 42 . . . KxN 43 N-Q3† or mates in four on 42 . . . K-N4 43 P-R4†! K-R4 44 P-N7\$, KxP 45 Q-B4† and mate next.

40	KxB
41	Q-Q7

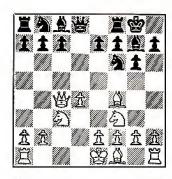
QxN Resigns

NEW YORK, 1953 State Championship Old Timer's Fine Start

The following fine game from the first round of the tournament is remarkable from the theoretical point of view. The play by the defending champion Collins hardly deserves any criticism except that he chooses a line which, as old timer Black demonstrates, seems to offer nothing but trouble.

GRUENFELD DEFENSE PCO: p. 287, col. 161(b)

Roy T. Bla	ck		J. W	. Collins
White				Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4	N-B3	P-Q4
2 N-KB3	P-KN3	5	Q-N3	PXP
3 P-QB4	B-N2	6	QxBP	0-0
		7	R_R4	



... N-R3

The defender's choice stems from this move. As for 7... N-B3, see D. Byrne-Pavey, page 307.

8 P-K4 P-B4 9 P-Q5! The recommended move. It is supposed to be strong; actually it is too strong.

.... Q-R4

There are other moves possible here, such as 9 . . . P-N3, 9 . . . N-Q2, 9 . . . N-K1, 9 . . . N-R4 and 9 . . . P-K3; but trouble for the defender looms everywhere.

10 Q-N5! Q-N3

10 . . . QxQ 11 BxQ also favors White.11 QxQ PxQ

11 QxQ PxQ 12 0-0-0 B-Q2

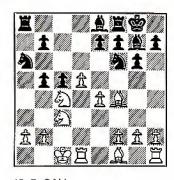
Here the defender threatens to obtain a good game with $13\ldots P-QN4$. A reasonable plan, but White thwarts it eleverly.

13 N-K5 B-K1

14 N-B4! Seemingly, White co-operates,

14 P-QN4

Obviously expecting 15 N-N6 to which the defender can answer not only with 15 . . . R-Q1 but also, more enterprisingly, with 15 . . . P-N5: e.g., (1) 16 N/3-R4? BxN! (2) 16 NxR, PxN, threatening both 17 . . . NxKP and 17 . . . PxP†, followed by 18 . . . B-R5 (3) P-K5, N-R4, with complications promising for the defender.



15 P-Q6!!

A powerful counter-stroke which destroys the hopes of the defender.

15 PxP

Or 15 . . . B-B3 16 N-N6, QR-Q1 17 PxP also with a decisive advantage for White.

To sacrifice the Exchange, e.g., with 15 . . . PxN, offers no chances either.

16 NxQP P-N5 17 N/3-N5 B-B3 18 P-B3 KR-Q1

The text move loses quickly; but the defender's game is too bad, anyhow: e.g., 18 . . . N-Q2 19 NxNP!—or 18 . . . N-K1 19 B-B4, N/3-B2 20 NxN, NxN 21 NxBP!

19 B-B4	R-Q2
20 P-K5!	N-K1
21 P-K6!	
The killer.	
21	N×N
22 N×N!	R-K2

Forced.

23 PxP† K-B1
24 B-KN5 R-62

24 B-KN5 R-B2 25 KR-K1 P-N4 26 B-Q5 Resigns

The threat of 27 BxB, followed by 28 R-K8†, cannot be met.

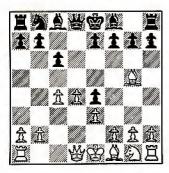
NEW YORK, 1953 Expert's Tournament

Slight Inaccuracy

Not all Teichmen are grandmasters, after all. This one, named Max, is a grand photographer. The slight inaccuracy which he commits in the following game is due mainly to his being too busy with taking pictures.

SLAV DEFENSE

PCO: p. 215, col. 170; MCO: p. 197, col. 30 M. Teichmann S. Broughton W. Palm Beach, Fla. Nutley, N. Y. White Black 1 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 B-N5 N-K5 2 P-QB4 P-QB3 5 NxN PxN 3 N-QB3 N-B3 6 P-K3??



6 7 Q-Q2 And Black won.

NEW YORK, 1953 State Championship

Q-R4†

QxB

No Clemency

Women chessplayers too often tread softly when they should hit hard. No such inclination on the part of Black is perceptible in the following game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 432, c. 70(q); MCO: p. 288, c. 119(g)

A. H. Candee Mrs. K. Slater
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 P-B4

The text is less effective than the regular 3 P-Q4.

3 P-KN3

More to be recommended is 3 . . . P-K4, followed by . . . KN-K2 and . . . P-KN3, after which, needing no preparation for . . . P-KB4, Black has a good game.

4 N-QB3

4 P-Q4 is still stronger, and the same is true on the next move.

4 B-N2 5 B-K2 N-QB3

Preventing 6 P-Q4, Black now has a slight advantage in mobility.

6 O-O N-R3! 7 P-KR3 P-B4! 8 P-Q3 O-O

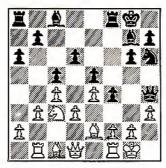
† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

Black's mobility and development favor her chances for breaking open the game advantageously. As it turns out, she does so by first sealing in the King-side.

9 R-K1	P-B5!
10 R-N1	N-Q5
11 NxN	BxN
12 N-N5	

White's last is a loss of time.

12	B-N2
13 P-QN3	P-K4
14 R-B1	P-QR3
15 N-B3	Q-R5



16 Q-K1

Disastrously weakening KB3.

16 P-B6

This break-through is decisive.

RxB!
BxP

White is lost now, in any case.

19 B-N5!

A nice finish. Simpler, however, is 19 . . . Q-R4.

20 B-N5

Or 20 PxB, NxP 21 K-N2, R-KB1 22 R-KR1, RxP†, and Black wins.

20 Q-R6! Resigns

White can postpone mate only by means of problem moves.

₽ FORE IGN

GERMANY 1953 Championship

More Amazing Turns

The following game is a highly interesting supplement to the Geller-Keres game given on page 50, February, 1952, CHESS REVIEW, under the heading, "An Amazing Turn."

There are more amazing turns in the course of the game, as we shall see.

RUY LOPEZ

PCO: p. 355, col. 61; MCO: p. 246, col. 86

R.	Teschn	er	Dr. Lehmann		
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	9	P-KR3	N-QR4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	10	B-B2	P-B4
3	B-N5	P-QR3	11	P-Q4	Q-B2
4	B-R4	N-B3	12	QN-Q2	BPxP
5	0-0	B-K2	13	PXP	B-N2
6	R-K1	P-QN4	14	N-B1	QR~B1
7	B-N3	0-0	15	B-N1	P-Q4
8	P-B3	P-Q3	16	PxQP	PxP

17 B-N5

P-R3

So far as in the Geller-Keres game, which continued with 18 B-R4.

18 BxP!?

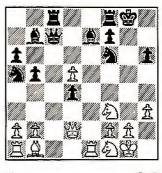
A dubious sacrifice which leads to fascinating complications.

The ensuing notes are partly according to the Czech chess magazine in which it is stated that the text was first played by the Czech master B. Thelen.

18		PxB
19	Q-Q2	

A critical situation. Black cannot prevent 20 QxRP; for 19 . . . K-N2 fails against 20 N-N3, threatening both 21 N-B5† and 21 RxB.

At this point, White's attack is very dangerous.



19 BxP

The text move loses.

The Czech magazine, quoting a game by mail between Dr. Skrovina (Czecho-Slovakia) and Meyer (Germany), gives a much better defense:

19... KR-Q1! 20 QxRP, RxP 21 N-N3, B-B1!! 22 QxN, B-N2 23 Q-R4, P-Q6! after which it breaks down the following variations:

- (1) 24 N-N5, BxP? 25 BxP! favors White; but 24 . . . Q-B3! favors Black.
- (2) 24 N-R5, Q-Q3! and the defense holds.
- (3) 24 BxP, RxB 25 N-N5, Q-B3! favors Black, as does also 25 N-B5, BxN 26 N-K7†, K-B1 27 NxR, QxN.

If Black wishes to avoid these difficult complications, the Czech magazine adds, he can safely continue with Dr. Filip's move, 17 . . . KR-Q1 instead of 17 . . . P-R3.

20 NxP

20 QxRP, BxN 21 N-N3! also wins, according to Dr. Euwe.

20 KR-Q1
Too late.
21 QxP B-K5
22 RxB!

And White wins by force.

22 NxR 23 BxN B-B4 24 B-R7† K-R1

White gains a tempo by this zwischenzug.

25 B-B5§ K-N1 26 Q-R7† K-B1 27 Q-R8† Resigns

Or 27 . . . K-K2 28 R-K1†, K-Q3 29 Q-K5 mate.

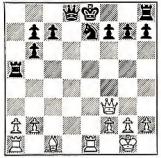


BUCHAREST, 1952

White's 17th move is obvious after you see it, amazing before.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

-	ocaltea hite				Sutiman Black
1	P-K4	N-KB3	9	BxP	BxB
2	P-K5	N-Q4	10	QxB	N-B3
3	P-Q4	P-Q3	11	0-0	P-K3
4	N-KB3	B-N5	12	N-B3	RPxP
5	P-B4	N-N3	13	P-Q5!	PxP
6	B-K2	PxP	14	NxP	R-R4
7	P-B5	P-K5	15	R-K1†	B-K2
8	PxN	PXN	16	NxB	N×N



17 B-N5!!

DVB

Or 17 . . . P-KB3 18 QR-Q1, Q-B1 19 BxP, PxB 20 QxBP, and White wins.

18 QR-Q1 19 Q-K3! Q-B1 0-0

The Rook cannot be saved.

20 QxR

Resigns

VIENNA. 1953

Rarely does an end-game yield such amazingly brilliant play.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

В٥	ehm			F.	Gragger
1	P-K4	P-QB4	9	PxN	PxP
2	N-KB3	NQB3	10	QxQ†	KxQ
3	P-Q4	PxP	11	N-Q4	B-QB4
4	NxP	P-K3	12	P-B3	R-K1†
5	N-N5	N-KB3	13	K-B2?	QR-N1!
6	P-B3	P-Q4!	14	P-QN3	R-N5!
7	B-KB4	P-K4	15	B-B4	B-R3!!
8	PxP	PxB	16	N-Q2?	N-Q4!



17 N-K4 BxN† 18 PxB BxB

19 PxB Resigns R-N7t

If 20 K-K1, Black wins with 20 . . . N-K6 and 21 . . . N-B7; or 21 . . . P-KB4.

MAR DEL PLATA, 1953

It is not often that a player wins in 20 moves after exchanging Queens!

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

М.	Najdorf			K.	Ojanen
1	P-QB4	N-KB3	10	B-R3	N-R3
2	P-Q4	P-B3	11	0-0	P-N3
3	N-KB3	P-Q4	12	N-R4	0-0-0
4	N-B3	PxP	13	Q-K2	P-KB4
5	P-K4	P-QN4	14	PxP!	NxN
6	P-K5	N-Q4	15	PxN/3	PxP
7	P-QR4	B-N2	16	B-B4	Q-N3
8	P-K6	P-B3	17	Q-K5	R-N1
9	P-KN3	Q-Q3	18	KR-N1	



Both IS...B-B3 and IS...R-Q4 are refuted by 19 RxN!

18

B-N2

19 QXNP 20 RxQ QxQ Resigns!

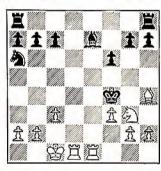
Black is helpless against the threat of 21 RxN. Thus, if 20 . . . N-B2, 21 R-B5 wins; or, if 20 . . . N-N1, 21 RxP or 21 QR-N1.

NEW YORK CHAMPIONSHIP, 1953

Splendidly centralized, Black's fighting King—succumbs.

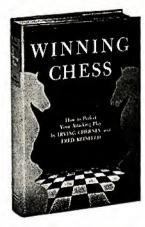
PETROFF'S DEFENSE

J.	S. Batte	:11	G. S. Cunninghai		
1	P-K4	P-K4	10 N/5	XKP B-KB4	
2	N-KB3	N-KB3	11 B-I	N5† K-K3	
3	P-Q4	NxP	12 0-0	0-0 BxN/5	
4	B-Q3	P-Q4	13 Nx	B KxP	
5	PxP	B-QB4?	14 P-F	KB3 N-R3	
6	BxN	PxB	15 P-E	33 P-KB3	
7	QxQ†	KxQ	16 B-F	R4 B-K2	
8	N-N5	K-K2	17 KR	-K1 K-B5	
9	N-QB3	B-QN5	18 N-I	N3! Resigns	



It's mate in two.

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WINNING CHESS by Irving Cherney and Fred Reinfeld. The secret of winning chess lies in proper use of combinative play-and here is a book which tells you how to recognize the distinctive, basic pattern for every type of combination. You learn when, where and how to combine on the chessboard. Getting to the very bedrock of winning chess, the authors illustrate their discussion with simple, decisive positions from actual play. More than 600 diagrams make it easy for you to follow the explanations without using a board and men. The result is a chess book which is easy to read, easy to understand, and one which actually improves your game, 213 pages, \$2.95

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CHESS REVIEW

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by I. A. HOROWIT

How to win in the Middle Game

VULNERABLE FIRST RANK

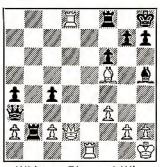
There is a variation of chess, called cylindrical chess, in which the board is an imaginary cylinder. In these circumstances, a King at its KR1 can step sedately to its QR1 in its normal, short-gaited pace. Needless to say, therefore, in cylindrical chess, it is difficult to fix an opposing King as a target: he has additional escape squares at QR1 and, unless its Queen Rook Pawn impedes, at QR2.

Even in cylindrical chess, however, the King's lateral flight (to QR1 when a Pawn stands at QR2) is futile against a lateral check by Queen or Rook on the first rank.

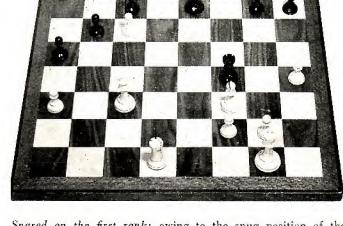
In orthodox chess, all the more so. Since the King begins its reign on the first rank and usually remains there, surrounded or at least hedged in by its Pawns, the strategic Achilles' heel of the chessboard is the first rank. And particularly so after the prerogative of castling has been invoked—for then the King is snugly tucked away behind the barrier of its Pawns. While a particularly nervous player may strive immediately for luft with some such move as P-R3, to permit egress of his King, most abstain, knowing that that very move may prove, at some later stage of the game, to be a fatal weakness. And often time and circumstances permit no such dallying with P-R3.

Elementary First Rank

This position appears even and is so, as a matter of fact, so far as material is concerned. Positionally, too, Black's Rook on the seventh rank must be deemed strong, so it seems. But all is not what it seems. Black is vulnerable on the first rank.



White to Play and Win



Snared on the first rank; owing to the snug position of the Black King, White forces mate by the brilliant "sacrifice" of 1 Q-K5! If Black captures, 2 R-Q8† and mate in two. If Black defends, the White Queen captures Queen or Rook, and only resignation can forestall a mate,

So the King is more often than not circumscribed by the limitations of the board and its own Pawns, and hence original combinations abound which utilize the vulnerability of the first rank as their thematic motif.

The proof is in one move:

1 Q-B3!! Resigns

1 . . . QxQ loses to 2 RxR checkmate. And 1 . . . Q-B4 is met by 2 QxR. The Rook on the seventh was no asset. Instead, it was a liability.

Second Sight



White to Play and Win

Not all combinations involving the vulnerable first rank are set-ups. This position, despite the unguarded first rank, looks uncrackable because . . . R-Q1, with the Bishop protecting that square, too, apparently defends. But the combination here is easy, when you know it.

The move is a familiar one to the lovers of chess problems.

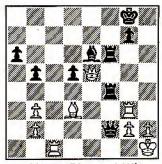
1 B-K6 Resigns

It is a combination of line-interference and line-clearance with respect to Black's Rook. The immediate threat on the Rook is combined with that of 2 Q-R8† with mate to follow. And, if 1 . . . RxR, 2 Q-K8 is checkmate.

Often combination play works by a sort of inversion of logic. Here, on first sight, the unguarded rank seems to cry out for 1 Q-R8-but 1 . . . R-Q1 defends. So, on second sight, we get an inversion of . . . R-Q1 beforehand and can then strike at K8-as it might have gone: 1 B-K6, R-Q1 2 RxR, BxR 3 Q-K8 mate.

The First Rank Incognito

From the looks of this position, it appears that White is more vulnerable than Black on the first rank. Verily, if it were Black's move, 1 . . . Q-B8† spells finis. But it is White's move.



White to Play and Win

What then? Black's King is not enclosed by Pawns.

1 R-B8†!!

BxR

Forced; for, if 1 . . . K-B2, 2 Q-B7 \dagger decides.

2 Q-K8† 3 RxP†!! R-B1

Now, if 3 . . . K-R1, White mates by 2 R-R7†, K-N1 3 Q-N6 mate.

4 Q-N6†

K-R1

5 Q-R7 mate

In this instance, Black is mated on the first rank, without his own Pawns blocking. The King cannot flee from the edge of the board. A double Rook acrifice is the auxiliary motif, leading to the vulnerable first rank.

INTERFERENCE

Attack and defense are the direct consequences of the lines of force of the chessmen. During the course of the game, these lines of force are constantly flowing in the various directions of the powers of the pieces.

For example, in the first diagram below, the lines of force of Black's King Bishop reach from its KB1 to KR3 and from KB1 to QR6. If Black should play 1... N-K2, the latter line of force would still be coursing through K2 in ultimate, theoretical effect but would be cut off temporarily for immediate, practical effect.

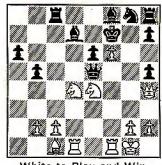
Often in a game, a situation arises in which it becomes necessary so to cut off a line of force of an enemy piece which cannot be subdued either by capture or by diversion. In such case, of course, one's own piece will be subject to capture; but the interposition of the piece on the enemy's line of force may serve an immediate objective. Such an interposition is called interference.

Interference is one of the rarer tactical motifs. It occurs frequently enough, however, to warrant a special study.

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

Elementary Interference

In the following position, if the Black Queen were not on the board, White could checkmate in one move by 1 QxP. But the Black Queen is on the board.



White to Play and Win

Extreme measures are justified.

1 R-B5

The interference of the Rook cuts off the line of force of the Black Queen operating over the squares, KB4, KN4 and KR4. It is as though the Queen were not there.

1 N-B5 is also interference of a sort. But it is not so powerful as the Knight does not attack Black's Queen and also, in abandoning its observation of K6, it allows Black's King a flight square after 1... PxN.

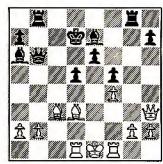
Under the combined threats, including 2 RxQ, Black was helpless; but now Black's own Pawn interferes. So——

2 QxP mate

Team Play

Any interference theme in chess is a form of team play. In our last example, White's Rook threw a block that allowed the White Queen to go on for a touchdown. In this one, the quarter-back has to call for a more complicated play. Black on the move calls the play, but first he must determine exactly what he wants to do, then how to do it.

If Black tried 1... Q-K6† in this position, he would have to have his head examined. For, obviously, White would reply 2 QxQ. But if ... Q-K6† were feasible, it would be a sockdolager. This is the clue to the setting.



Black to Play and Win

How can White's Queen be taken out of the play?

1 R-N6!!

Interference—an interposition on the line of force of White's Queen, guarding the third rank. Black now threatens ... RxQ.

2 QxR

For 2 PxR leaves a block on the third rank, permitting 2 . . . Q-K6†.

B-R5!!!

Now White's Queen, jostled from one side by the Rook, is hit at another angle by a scond piece. As White's Queen is pinned by the Bishop, it cannot move except to capture.

3 QxB

But now the road is clear for the Black Queen,

3

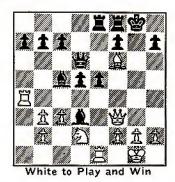
Q-K6†

Mate follows.

Thus, the first sacrifice, that of the Rook, was direct interference, leading only to a second sacrifice to clear White's third rank of the defensive power of White's Queen. Two tactical motifs were employed to achieve the denouement.

The Road to Roam

In the following position, White can threaten to end the game by mate with a Queen check on the Knight file. But he won't get there because Black has ... B-KN3.



But the long way 'round can be the shortest way home. It is here.

1 N-K4!

White interposes on the line of force of the Bishop. 1 R-K4 is also good.

. . . .

BxN

Forced. Black must be able to interpose when White checks.

2 RxB

Resigns

For now Black is helpless against the impending Queen check. Thus, the interference by 1 N-K4 compelled the vital, defending Bishop to move to where it could be removed by capture.

Confidence is an Asset

During the course of the game, any number of opportunities will arise for combinations, simple, complex and speculative. Successfully to cope with these, it is imperative to believe in yourself, take what you see at face value, banish vague fears and trust your judgment. Be confident!



POSTAL SCRIPTS **TOURNAMENT NOTES**

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

No new results, this month so far as Finals sections completing play goes. For latest standings of prospective cash prize winners, see page 283 in the September

4th Annual Championship-1949

Finals section, 49-Nf 9, has now completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:*

V. Krugloff 42.9; R. C. Eastwood 40.2; S. L. Thompson 29.05; F. E. Condon 24.05; W. A. Norin 21.65; L. J. Boudreaux 12.8; and G. E. McHugh with-

Adding to the partial list of prospective prize-winners, given page 188 in the June issue, we now have as likely prizewinners so far as we can tell to date:

PRESENT LEADERS*

J T Sherwin46.2	Dr I Farber35.65
C Brasket45.1	Dr B Rozsa35.15
L C Noderer45.1	B Kozma35,0
I Sigmond43.95	W Muir34.95
V Krugloff42.9	N A Preo34.95
C Kugelmass41.75	Dr G Katz34.5
R C Eastwood .40.2	R Richardson .34.45
C Merkis40.2	C Merritt33.5
B Wisegarver .39,75	J E Evans33.45
L Stolzenberg 39.45	R C Simpson .32.85
D Eisen39.05	W F Taber32.3
J F Heckman .37.35	D J Define32,25
A Suchobeck37.25	E D Wallace31,15
J A Ilyin37.2	A H Leonard30.8
H B Daly36.7	W Knox30.7
W Sollfrey36.25	M Sokoler30.0

5th Annual Championship-1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, J. B. Wright has qualified for assignment to the Finals. We now have four qualified, need three more to fill a new section in the Finals.

6th Annual Championship-1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, A. Marcus and L. A. Weiss have qualified for assignment to the Finals. We still need another qualifier in order to be able to fill a new Finals section.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: G. Kellner, W. C. Barnhiser, I. E. Johnson, S. L. Greenberg, E. F. Johnson, O. J. Kline, D. Nieder, R. Dudley, B. Crowder, A. O. Caldwell, P. B. Saunders, F. Parham, T. Archipoff, E. Amburn, J. F. Healy, J. Northam, C. Schachter, R. W. Teegarden, P. F. Secord, H. G. Cramer, M. Smoron and D. J. Smalley.

POSTALMIGHTIES! Certificate Winners

The following Postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Class Tourneys as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	-		Players		Place	S	COI	re
51-C143	0	w	Dishaw		1st	5	-	1
52-C82	\mathbf{F}	J	Yerhoff		lst	6	-	0
311	J	\mathbf{F}	Conning	ham	lst	5	-	1
340	J	G	Culver .		1st	6		0
53-C75	M	/Sg	t R J Re	oberson	1st	6	-	0

Prize Winners

The following Postalites have won prizes in 1952 Prize Tournaments as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
52-P 58 W	G Layton	1st	51 - 1
87 L	L Yaffe	1st	4 -2
83 L	Ingraham	1-2	5 - 1
W	Shonick	1-2	5 -1
102 R	H Holbrook .	1st	6 -0
126 E	Billman	1st	6 -0
153 G	E Babcock	1st	6 - 0
155 J	Raimi		6 -0

SPECIAL DELIVERY

We have omitted, this month, the customary notices on over-due game reports in tournaments started some time back. For example, games in the 1951 Class Tournaments are running over-due as indicated on page 284, September issue, under "Postal Mortems" for that tournament. We have omitted these notices partly to conserve space in an issue teeming with news, games and articles, partly for the reason given in the notice on page 318 and partly to be able to emphasize the subject of over-due game reports in one concentrated notice here. For it is most important for you to take special care to deliver such over-due results.

Generally speaking, postal games run to about one year. Many are over much sooner but the long ones and those played over longer distances may take eighteen months, and exceptional ones

can take two years. We ask players in the first two rounds of Golden Knights to try to finish in eighteen months, and we try to start checking up for results on them by then-for it is important toward getting the last round finished in reasonable time. We ask players in Class and Prize Tournaments to try to finish in two years from the date their games began: the same for finalists in the Golden Knights.

In case, as hardly seems likely, this time is not enough, we grant extensions. provided they are requested before the due date. Otherwise, we adjudicate the games after submission (by both players) of (1) full record of moves made; (2) diagram of position reached; and (3) statement of how player proposes to win or draw. Or we default those players (by double forfeit if necessary) who fail to

Finally, sometimes we do not get reports which postalites sent or thought they sent. Each report received is pubthere regularly to verify your reports. there ergularly to verify your reports Write at once if any correction is necessary. And, for a final check, list all your results with report on your last game.

NEW POSTALITES

Newcomers should state their "class" (or experience whereby we may judge their class) when applying for entry into Postal Chess Tournament.

The following new players, starting Postal Chess, during August, commence with these initial ratings;

Class A at 1300: M. G. Cohen, J. F. Hubert

and G. K. Meyer: Class B at 1200: K. Blake, R. F. Cohen. B. J. Gildea, D. A. Roszkowski and Dr. A.

L. Stemmer: Class C at 900: E. W. Ahlstrom, T. Anderson, L. Braun, M. B. Cowan, A. A. Davis, R. Douthart, R. H. Horton, M. Jacobson, G.

Kahn, E. Moks, J. Piser, C. M. Rehmus, R. C. Ross, J. Sember, G. P. Smith and R. C. Ros W. White;

W. White;
Class D at 600: D. Apollonia, C. S. Ayres,
E. Bezancon, E. L. Binderwald, Dr. J. W.
Britain, G. M. Capp, E. H. Cordts, P. Devyatkin, R. Dundatscheck, L. Edwards, H.
J. Hausman, M. Hawkins, R. Hoffman,
J. G. Hooley, Leda Hornsten, A. Lee, H.
Nicolau, G. Norman, J. W. Rae, T. D.
Reagor, R. Scott, G. A. Segall, M. Sills,
D. Silver, C. A. Stipe, Hazel Toennies and D. Silver, C. A. Stipe, Hazel Toennies and B. Toor.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in August with ratings at which they had left: R. J. McKee 1390, J. F. Robinson 450 and E. Toennies 1186.

^{*} Please check your weighted point totals as soon as you see them published. They are determined on a basis of 1.0 point per win in prelim round; 2.2 points in the semifinals; and 4.5 points in the finals. Draws count half value in each instance.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received August 1st to August 25

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game-but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

53-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st) 53-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2) 53-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0. In these, the year (53), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below.
And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 53-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1953) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-closing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Tourneys 1-173: 89 Smith whips Wyller, 112 Gingold bests Wyller, 143 Wyller tops (f) Thue; Dishaw downs Deckert, 156 Bokma tops (a) Wallgren. 160 Knight nips Vano.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Tourneys 1-200: 11 Galvin, Thompson tie. 45 Trappe trips Estes. 57 Lanier licks Burke. 45 Trappe trips Estes. 57 Lanier ficks Burke.

48 Kelleberg bests Gatehouse. 77 Oliker licks

Karneckis. 78 Deitz tops (a) Szarek, 82 Yerhoff fells Feldman, 127 Whitcomb whips

Yavorsky: Georgi jolts Jones. 141 Ellis tops

(f) Black, 154 Cooley conks Callahan, 169

Josephson jolts Wilson, 171 Gillow, Hirsch

Tourneys 201-300: 204 Gingold defeats Schroeder, 215 Hussey halts Puryear, 225 Miller withdrawn. 226 Fowler, Weibel tie. 241 Wolfram whips Schwerner. 242 Irving tops Heit, Kirrmann, 253 Gilliland tops (2f) tops Heit, Kirrmann, 253 Gilliand tops (21)
Chresoulis, 260 Taubenhaus downs (2)
Topka, 265 Sanders, Gingold defeat Mold;
Hayward tops (1f) Sanders, 266 Mills bests
Willard, 268 Dykes downs Babcock, 269
Weaks smites Smith, 272 Coggeshall tops
Keynton twice, 273 Gregory, Kolody split
two, 282 Nusbaum nips Epperlein, 286 Newton tops Nusbaum 202 Dye belts Hill: Tudor ton tops Nelson, 293 Dye halts Hill; Tudor tops Williams, (2) Dye, Hill; Williams whips Hill twice, 294 Watson bests Hornbuckle twice, Indrieri, 295 Moorhead halts Hanson,

Tourneys 301-362: 301 Stuppler ties Reich, loses to McCoubrey, 305 Cramer cracks Van Gemert. 306 Crawener defeats Vicinus, 308 Weber tops (a) Sumner. 309 Osborn tops Fry. 311 Bigonesse withdrawn. 313 Culver tops Eby twice. 315 Rains wins two from Sumner. 321 Vicinus bests Mills. 325 Wyller tops (2f) Janacek. 326 Rainwater tops Lehman, ties Smith; Healey halts Lehman. 323 Liebman tops Rainwater, ties Faber. 330 Bass bests Ostermann, 333 Heard (2), Hammett top Austin. 335 Basham takes two from France. 336 Walch whips Cunningham; Sussman withdrawn. 327 Mailhot tops

Bryant, ties Bindman, 340 Culver tops Morse (2f), Kahn (2), 341 Wilkinson bests Summers (2), Uberti, Sussman withdrawn, loses (2a) to Uberti, 343 Dotterer downs Shera, Holmes, 344 Paul tops Hartigan twice, 345 Mills bows to Tresidder, bests Danziger twice, 346 Hooper halts Bergamo, 352 Williams whips Schneider, 356 Petonke tops Montgomery, 359 Smith smites Brown; Summers-Gill tops Gibe, 361 Dulical tops Howarth twice; Faber, Howarth tie twice, 362 Bleakley defeats Skeris.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tourneys 1.40: 1 Martinez chops Chayt, 2 Hill ties Pearson, tops Parker, 5 Bokma bests Marston twice, 6 Thomas beats Bonesteel, 7 Gorfy jolts Jansky, 9 Schultz halts Hanshaw; Hanshaw withdraws, 10 Moorhead tops (2f) Horowitz, 15 Heffron halts Gary, 17 Henderson sinks Suyker, 18 Kahn bows to Kimball, bests Phillips twice, 19 Stevens loses two to Chapman, ties Rubin twice. 22 Hodsdon overcomes LeWorthy. 24 twice. 22 Hodsdon overcomes Leworthy. 24 Flieger tops Greenberg twice. 25 Hammett halts Rea. 25 Bock, Lee tie; Wolf, Lee top Schneider. 27 Henderson tops Willis twice. 31 Lambert tops, then ties Wittmann, also tops Taylor. 32 Racaitis, Mali conk Kent. 34 Montgomery bests Schroeder. 36 Instantional Conference of the C graham tops (2f) MacDonald. 39 Bancroft bests Nobila.

Tourneys 41-80: 42 Miller overcomes Mc-Kinnon, (2) Lapsley, 43 Pradt defeats Gregory, loses to Anorbes, 45 Spade conks Penkoff. 48 Plant tops (2f) Henderson. 51 Thordsen bests Smith twice, 52 Engel conks Cook twice, 54 Laird rips Rabin twice, 55 Wahl wallops Morse, 58 Vicinus downs Hikade, Downs. 61 Jacobsen, Keesling conk Keeny. 62 Trotti bows to Douglas, bests Murray. 64 Ross, Johnson rip Williams. 65 Yates downs Darmer, 72 Partain withdraws, 75 Roberson tops (2f) Price, 76 Stevens withdraws, 78 Krawitz withdraws.

Tourneys 81-162: 81 Williams loses to Cunningham, wins from Allyn. 82 Hubbard bows to Walsdorf, bests Lawrence. 83 Kleber tops Silveira twice. 84 Rippel rips McAninch. 85 Miller tops Rea, loses to Smoron. 87 Willis. 97 Whittenberg withdrawn. 100 Klavins halts Holmes. 112 Bass downs Dulicai. 113 Bancroft bests Greenberg. 115 Robinson flips Fleming. 122 Custer withdrawn.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Tourneys 1-49: 91 Schultz bests Burbank, 131 Weaver whips Wilkin.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Tourneys 1-150: 53 Armow rips Raimi. 58 Layton licks Cushman. 83 Miller withdraws, 87 Halliwell halts Powell. 91 Stump stops Wilmarth twice. 102 Koffman fells Fouquet. 109 Van Patten tops, then ties Wendt. 115 Throop licks La Croix. 116 Maslow, Scelsi whip Woods. 126 Billman bests Boehm twice. 127 Secord tops Macormac, 135 Baker bests Heino. 138 Rubenstein stops Hart, 139 Chapman ties Grosz, loses to Pliskoff, 140 Cleaveland clips Parker. 142 Caldwell licks Leigh. 143 Holbrook halts Mayer, 144 Dwyer rips Raymond, 148 Matz downs MacDonough, 149 Wisler routs Roberts, 150 Lieberman licks Shepherd.

Tourneys 151-207: 152 Brown overcomes Rich (2), Timmann. 155 Raimi takes two both from Matzke and Contoski, 156 Thomas tops Parker, 157 Sehick whips Williams, 161 Straedey takes two both from Sanders and Matzke. 163 Nieder tops Bass twice, Simpson. 169 Sirota tops, then ties Astapoff; Fox, Wishneff tie. 175 Williams jolts Johnson, 177 Smith tops Corcoran twice. 179 Prindle nips Naas. 180 Strohschein, Leigh halt Hurley, 182 Kumro masters Myers, 188 Olson overcomes Estrada, 189 Bryant, Beer down Distefano. 193 Mehling topples Epper-lein. 195 Matz clips Klar. 196 Rice, Landon tie. 197 Clark, Silver tie. 205 Neisser nips Burbank,

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Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tourneys 1-50: 2 Cleveland defeats Bonesteel; King conks O'Connell: Bonesteel withdraws, 3 Doelling downs Joseph, loses to Trull. 4 Rider tops, then ties Karalaitis. 5 Raimi rips Zaft. 7 Garland conks Keefe. 9 Millman masters Lee. 14 Landon downs Lee. 15 Kerman tops (21) Smith. 16 Mali ties Hyde, bows to Berry. 18 Galluccio licks Lee. 21 Graeff, Day down Martinez; Day, Graeff tie Silver. 29 King tops (2f) Ellenberg. 30 Mathews stops Scabrook. 35 Freeman plops Plummer. 36 Roberson tops, then ties Distefano. 37 Huffman halts McCartney. 39 Michaels, Estrada trip Franz, 41 Stump stops Clark; Rene rips Lanam. 43 Rosenblum tops Lakin, ties Schoerner, 48 Cochran conks Keiser. 49 Booher bests Mook. 50 Parker licks Lee.

Tourneys 51-99: 53 Wolfe wallops Priebe. 55 Thomas tops Watson twice, 63 Mitchell masters Corda, 65 Timmann tops Lawrence

twice

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

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3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 32 Potter tops Garner,

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 9 Eastwood tops (f) Mc-Hugh, 12 Heckman halts Sherr, 13 Eucher defeats Morrison, 15 Hursch tops (f) Kuchinsky, 16 Holmes tops (f) Sweet, 18 Thomas withdraws.

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 33 Wright rips Rose.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-15: 5 Preo, Yarmak tie. 12 Farber fells Hyde.

6th Annual Championship—1951

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 51-N)

Sections 1-85: 64 Gordon overcomes (a) Veguilla.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 8 Weiss tops (f) Duchesne, 14 Bosik, Hunnex tie. 16 Henderson, Levi tie. 18 Johnson jolts Michalski. 20 Burdick bests Kraemer. 23 Marcus tops (f) McCallister. 26 Whitney wins (a) from Wiencek and Pilawski. 27 Cowan masters Meifert, 28 Shaw whips Wyman, 29 Murrhee downs Draughon. 30 Rider bows to Owens, bests Schmitt; Blackshear withdraws.

FINALS (Key 51-Nf)

Sections 1-7: 2 Gault, Zimmerman, Wallgren beat Godbold. 3 Bryan tops Thomas, McNeese (a), Wholey. 5 Farber defeats Thompson, Scholtz. 6 Hornstein wins from Norin.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-30: 3 Hedgcock bests Van de Grift. 6 Willas whips Sommer. 7 McCoubrey nips Nusbaum, 8 Neel wallops Waring, Wood, 9 Fullum fells Landon; Baron bests Landon, bows to Benedicto, 10 Celli withdraws. 12 Nieder stops Fullum, Stuppler, Mathews and Young. 13 Trucis tops (a) Johnson. 15 Schachter tops Vassilakos, 18 Hoffman tops (a) Willens, ties Hoglund, loses to Cramer; Charlesworth tops (f) Willens, yields to Hoglund, 20 Namson tops (f) Johnson. 21 Fowler fells Milana, 23 Mayer withdraws, 26 Weisbecker tops Koffman, ties Sokoler, loses to Curtis; Teegarden topples Koffman, ties Sokoler. 27 Weil ties Smith, tops Baird.

man, ties Sokoler, loses to Curtis; Teegarden topples Koffman, ties Sokoler. 27 Weil ties Smith, tops Baird. Sections 31-50: 32 Buck bests Berman. 34 Graetz tops Bleakley, ties Nast; Joyce, Mc-Laughlin tie; Smith nips Nast. 36 Daly, Kirrman tie, 37 Houk, Oeder tie; Wright rips Wilkinson, 38 Potter tops Yascolt, (f) Sanders, loses to Mitchell; Van Brunt masters Mitchell. 39 Cord. Suppinger tie. 40 Haliburton bests Williams, bows to Arnow. 42 Stephens stops Hannold, 43 Saunders beats Varnedoe, bows to Cunningham, 44 Draughon loses to Burdick, licks Turpin, 46 Johnson fells Filter; Savage withdraws, 47 Northam nips Kolesar, Sanders. 48 Weaver. Schmitt whip Brambila; Weaver smites Smith, 49 Hallbach, Hunt tie; McCaughey ties Hallbach, tops Hunt. 50 Howard loses to Distefano, ties Manderson.

Sections 51-75: 51 Dudley downs Randolph; Healy halts Fonner. 52 Caldwell conks Graham; Wolfe withdrawn. 53 Howen, Blackshear clip Clare; Blackshear withdraws. 54 Amburn bests Sigler. 55 Doelling beats Betz. 56 Schmitt downs Davies. 57 Barnhiser tops (f) Macek, 58 Brown, Hayes halt Brodeur. 59 Wilson whips Conrard, 60 Crowder downs Davis. 61 McClellan clips Suykers, 63 Gibbs wallops Wayne. 64 Christman bests Wilson, Bentley. 65 Bone beats Bump. 66 Hollander defeats Fleming, Howe; Dietrich downs Howe. 68 Morse licks Ephross, Little, loses to Bakosi; Williams tops (a) Ephross. 69 Antonelli loses to Harrison, ties Driver; Roth tops Tarbox. 71 Mowry bests Parke. 73 Bohen beats France. 74 Bonesteel withdraws, loses to Spencer. 75 Bonnell vanquishes Van de Grift.

Sections 76-100: 78 Alexander downs Sheller, Luttrell, Faber; Archipoff tops Sheller, Wilson. 80 Graves bests Willis, bows to Rosenzweig; Willis, Michaels fell Finler; Henson halts Michaels. 81 Lozano tops Taylor, Johnson; Sill sinks Mali. 82 Smith bows to Fox, ties Weibel, 83 Mehling masters Shoreman, 85 Hoglund halts Lambert; Lapsley licks Sumner. 86 Walicki loses to Utter, wins from Kirschner; Friedman bests Shapiro. 88 Steffen beats Berent; Maclean sinks Suhs. 89 Myer's bows to Schroeder, ties Hickenlooper, 91 Patterson tops Taylor. 92 Sirota sinks Utter; Utter, Belsky rip Rothenberg. 93 Couture fells Finken. 94 Fenner, Sosa fell Crowther; Ouellette clips Kline, 95 Dorsey defeats Kuhla, 96 Huffman tops (a) Hite; McNutt nips Sellner. 98 Ritter rips Hammett; Strahan bests Bump, Nye. 99 Proper tops Aguilera.

Sections 101-125: 101 Greenbank defeats Broughton: Smoron conks Kellner; Gildenberg withdrawn. 102 Lutter tops Tomlinson. 105 Henderson bests Glass, bows to Smalley. 106 Stoddard stops Huffman. 108 Berzzarin, Schiller beat Miller; Danon downs McPherson, 109 Soper bests Burry, 111 Ornstein halts Hill; McCloskey sinks Susskind. 113 Aston tops Mears, loses to Kaman; Aston, Germain halt Haynes. 114 Smith, Longstreet beat Green. 115 Grafa bows to Kline, Gibson, bests Clawson. 117 Ribowsky fells Fowler, loses to Karalaitis. 119 Tresider trips Bauman. 120 DeCracker tops (a) Antcliff. 121 Jacobsen, Ratermanis overcome Ostrum: Parrish jolts Gibe, Jacobsen. 122 Beaudry, Gilson, Franz, Moehrman halt Hanin. 123 Addelston ties Reeve, loses to MacMillan, 124 McClure bests Burt; Denham withdraws, loses (a) to Burt. 125 Nyman nips Newell.

nips Newell.

Sections 126-153: 129 Eckhardt defeats Wilson. 131 O'Neil nips Mauer, Gutberlet. 132 Define, Godbold best Miller. 133 Mitchell whips Wurl. 134 Hornstein stops Trant. 135 Schafer, Feinson fell Li Puma; Winitzki whips Quane; Bass loses to Bueters, ties Feinson. 138 Keesling tops Turnbull. 139 Celli withdrawn. 140 Wood downs Van Deene; Van Deene, Morris, Hurley, Hardin mob Watson. 141 Kooistra, Maguire conk Merkel. 143 Taig rips Rabinowitz. 144 Parish tops Schroeder. 145 Krueger conks Kuhla; Triassi trips Faber.

Notice to Postalites

Usually vacations in the Postal Chess department do not affect the publication of "Postal Mortems." But, this year, while the Postal Chess Editor was on vacation, his assistant also had to leave. So we had to break off scoring games reports by August 25th (ratings even earlier). We shall try to make up the difference by the next issue.

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by

JACK W. COLLINS

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication."

New Tricks with an Old Dog

Euwe, Keres and O'Kelly have been re-examining the Classical Defense to the Ruy Lopez recently. Postal player Liebman takes a leaf from their book and scores a point with the ancient defense.

RUY LOPEZ

PCO: page 395, col. 188; MCO: p. 229, col. 6
Dr. L. Rainwater W. H. Liebman
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3

3 B-N5 B-B4
This is the Classical Defense. It fea-

This is the Classical Defense. It features straight-forward development. Drawback? The King Bishop is not secure.

4 P-B3

White prepares 5 P-Q4 and prevents $4 \dots N-Q5$.



kn-K2

Unusual development, tried at least once by both Steinitz and Bogoljubov. The re-examination, mentioned above, has been concerned with 4 . . . N-B3, a move which seems to give Black a good game (or so it is believed at this writing): e.g., 4 . . . N-B3 5 P-Q4, PxP 6 P-K5, N-K5, 7 O-O, P-Q4 8 PxP e.p., O-O! 9 QPxP, QxP. Or 4 . . . N-B3 5 O-O, O-O 6 P-Q4, B-N3! 7 R-K1, P-Q3 8 P-KR3, Q-K2!

An interesting, speculative alternative is 4... P-B4!? But 4... Q-B3 P-Q4, PxP 6 P-K5! cedes White the edge right away.

5 NxP

White achieves only a skinny equality by this move. Correct is 5 P-Q4, leading to a slightly better position for White.

5 NxN

Or 5 . . . BxP† 6 KxB, NxN.

6 P-Q4 P-QB3

Black is working for . . . P-Q4 with gain of tempo.

7 B-R4 B-Q3 8 PxN BxP 9 O-O

If 9 P-KB4, B-B2 10 P-K5, P-Q3, and

Black is unbound.
9 O-O

10 N-Q2

Now White threatens 11 N-B4, B-B2 12 N-Q6, with a strong bind.

10 P-Q4!

11 P-KB4 B-B2 12 Q-K2

Preferable are 12 Q-B3 and 12 B-B2.

13 NxP B-B4 14 B-B2 N-Q4 15 N-N5 BxB

A profitable interpolation is $15\ .\ .\ .$ $R{-}K1$ first.

16 QxB

Threat: 17 QxP mate.

16 N-B3 17 B-K3 R-K1

18 B-Q4

White tries for 19 BxN, QxB 20 QxP7.

18 B-N3 19 QR-Q1

Simpler is 19 BxB, QxB† 20 Q-B2 which just about equalizes.

19 BxB†

20 RxB

20 PxB only isolates the Pawn.

20 Q-N3

21 P-KR3

White ought to break the pin on his Rook, by 21 Q-B2.

21 QR-Q1 22 KR-Q1

After 22 Q-B2, RxR 23 PxR, the isolated Queen Pawn is a serious disadvantage.

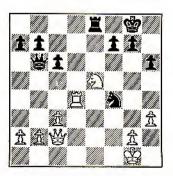
22 P-KR3

23 N-B3 RxR 24 RxR N-Q4

25 N-K5

Again, 25 Q-B2 is in order. The text move loses quickly.

25 NxKBP



The pin finally pays off. Black wins a Pawn and threatens both 26... RxN and 26... N-K3.

26 Q-B5

White threatens 27 QxP† in a bid for counter-play,

If 26 Q-K4, Black can win by 26 . . . N-N3 27 N-Q7, RxQ 28 NxQ, RxR, 29 PxR, PxN. On 26 N-Q7, he wins by 26 . . . N-K7† 27 QxN, QxR† 28 PxQ, RxQ.

- 26 . . . N-K7† 27 K-R2

If 27, K-B2, Black has 27 . . . P-B3 28 KxN, RxN†.

27 P-B3 Resigns

Now Black's KB2 is safe and he has too many threats in 28 . . . RxN and 28 . . . NxR. The try, 28 N-Q7, is met by 28 . . . Q-B2†; and 28 N-B4 loses to 28 . . . NxR; and, while 28 R-Q7 seems to threaten 29 RxP† (or 28 . . . RxN 29 Q-N6), it leads only to a quick 28 Q-N8 mate!

The Long Way 'Round

This irregular Dutch Defense leads quickly to a hammer-and-tongs middle-game in which Black attacks the Kingside directly while White goes after the enemy King via the Queen Bishop file.

DUTCH DEFENSE

PCO: page 299, col. 196; MCO: p. 24, col. 1
Rev. A. C. Suyker Dr. B. W. Paul
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-KB4

The Dutch Defense. Many prefer to prepare it with $1 \dots P-K3$.

2 P-QB4

Or 2 P-K4, the enterprising Staunton Gambit.

2 P-K3 3 P-KN3 N-KB3 4 B-N2 B-K2 5 N-QB3

5 N-KB3 and 6 O-O, along orthodox lines, is simplest. White's idea of developing the King Knight at K2 is somewhat dubious.

5 O-O 6 P-B3

White aims to control K4 and to secure the option of P-K4, a central Pawn break.

6 P-Q3 7 P-K3 QN-Q2 8 KN-K2 P-K4 9 O-O P-KN4

Black's last is one of the usual moves in the Dutch Defense attacking pattern.

10 P-Q5 R-B2

Black is considering . . . N-KB1 and . . . R-KN2. But 10 . . . Q-K1, followed by . . . Q-R4, . . . K-R1, and . . . R-KN1 is a more logical system of development.

11 Q-B2 N-B1 12 B-Q2 N-R4

Better is 12 . . . R-N2, . . . Q-K1, and . . . Q-R4.

13 P-B4 P-K5

The drawback to Black's text move is that it relinquishes control of his Q5 and KB5. Therefore, further "building," with 13... R-N2, is stronger.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

14 PxP N-N3

Black does wrong not to recapture with 14 . . . BxP while the chance is permitted him.

15 R-B2

. . . .

Why not 15 P-KR4?

15

N-K4

Why not 15 ... BxP?

16 N-B4!

1 00. page 452, c

Now, after once disdaining it, White retains his extra Pawn.

10	14-145
17 P-KR4	B-Q2
18 B-R3	NxP
19 NxP!	PxN

White's Queen Bishop is potentially very strong. Therefore Black ought to take it.

20 QxN

RxN!?

A little combination with a little flaw in it. $\,$

21 R×R 22 P-KN4 BxB

22 P-KN4

. . . .

And the door slams on the Black Queen Bishop.

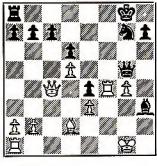
22 . . .

KBxP

If $22 \dots Q-Q2$, 23 QxKP and then 24 K-R2 wins the Queen Bishop.

23 PxB

QxP



24 QxBP!

White threatens 25 Q-B7†, K-R1 26 Q-B8†, RxQ 27 RxR mate.

24

N-B4!

So that, if 25 RxN? QxP† 26 K-B2. QxR† 27 K-K2. Q-B6† 28 K-K1, Q-B8 mate!

25 Q-Q7

Now the White pieces are coordinated for the final assault.

25 . . .

BxP

Black fights to the end. The try is 26 . . . B-B6† 27 K-B2, Q-N7† 28 K-K1, Q-N8 mate.

26 Q-K6†

K-81

If 26 . . . K-R1 27 B-B3†, N-N2 28 RxB. White wins.

27 QxP†

K-K1

Or 27 . . . K-N1 28 Q-K6†, K-B1 29 B-N4†, K-N2 30 B-B3†, K-B1 31 B-B6, and White wins.

28 RxP†

N-K2 Resigns

29 Q-B4 Resigns

If Black exchanges Queens, he loses the ending, if he does not, he loses his Bishop or Knight, after 30 QxB or 30 B-N4.

Chess plus Shakespeare

The winner of this game provides both a neat finish and some pertinent quotations from Shakespeare. If the latter prove anything, it is that the Bard had an apt remark for any situation, somewhere in his plays.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 432, col. 69; MCO: p. 288, col. 118

J. D. Define R. E. Hodurski

White

R. E. Hodurski Black

1 P-K4 P-Q84 2 N-K83 P-Q3 3 P-QN4

"'Tis certain, every man that dies ill, the ill upon his own head—the King is not to answer for it." (Act 4, Scene 1, King Henry V)

White starts bravely with the Wing Gambit Deferred, trading material for time and space.

3 4 P-Q4 5 B-Q3 PxP N-KB3

6 P-K5

P-Q4

Book, better and more in the spirit of the Wing is 6 QN-Q2.

6 7 P-QR3

N-K5

Not 7 QN-Q2?? N-B6 as Black wins the Queen.

7 8 O-O 9 PxP N-QB3 B-N5 N×NP

If 9 . . . NxQP? White comes out a piece up with 10 BxN, PxB 11 QxN, PxN 12 QxB-or even 10 NxN! BxQ 11 B-N5†.

10 B-N5† 11 BxB†

B-Q2 QxB

12 P-B3 N-QB3
"Go on, and fetch our horses back again." (Act 4, Scene 3, Taming of the

Shrew) 13 B-R3

P-KN3 B-N2

14 Q-B2

-

Better is 14 . . . B-R3.

15 QN-Q2

N×N

Black secures more play with 15... P-B4. Then, if 16 PxP e.p., he has 16... NxKBP, followed by 17... O-O with chances on the King-side. As played, White gets his King-side Pawns rolling too soon.

16 NXN 17 P-KB4

0-0 KR-B1

Black threatens 18 . . . NxQP; but the threat cannot be executed. So Biack does far better to open the King Bishop file with 17 . . . P-B3 and 18 . . . PxP.

18 N-N3

Q-B4

Now Black's last is a costly waste of time as White will not obligingly exchange Queens.

> 19 Q-K2 20 P-N4!

P-N3 Q-Q2

If 20 . . . Q-K5, White plays simply 21 Q-Q2, with threat of 22 QR-K1!

21 P-B5

N-R4

With his 15th, 17th and 18th moves, Black drifted into a losing position. Adequate replies are no longer available. 22 NxN PxN 23 P-B6

"No, thou proud dream, that play'st so subtly with a King's repose." (Act 4, Scene 1, King Henry V)

> 23 24 PxP

PxP B-R3

If 24... B-B1, White can hit out with 25 BxB, KxB 26 Q-K3, threatening 27 Q-R6†. 24... B-R1, of course, immures the Bishop.

25 Q-B3 26 QR-K1

R-B3 QR-QB1

"Hang out our banners on the outward walls, the cry is still 'They come': our castle's strength will laugh a slege to scorn." (Act 5, Scene 5, Macbeth)

The castle's strength would have been increased by 26 . . . R-K3.

27 Q-R3 28 R-K7

B-N4

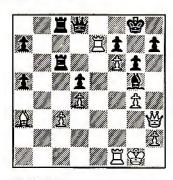
"Go tread the path that thou shalt ne'er return." (Act 1, Scene 1, Richard III)

28

Q-QI

"No news so bad abroad as this at home." (Act I, Scene 1, Richard III)

If 28... RxQBP. White wins with 29 QxR, RxQ 30 RxQ.



29 RxBP!

". . . and all your northern castles yielded up" (Act 3, Scene 2, Richard II) White threatens 30 QxP mate; for, if

white threatens 30 QXP mate; for, if 29 . . . KxR, there follows: 30 QxP†, K-K3 31 R-K1†, B-K6 (postponement) 32 RxB†, KxP 33 B-K7†, QxB 34 QxQ mate.

29

P~KR3

"Or if thou thinkest I am too quickly won" (Act 2, Scene 2, Romeo and Juliet)

30 H-N/1

"How hath your lordship brook'd imprisonment?" (Act 1, Scene 1, Richard III)

K-R1

"What noise is this? Not dead? Not yet quite dead? I that am cruel am yet merciful; I would not have thee linger in thy pain. So, so . . ." (Act 5, Scene 2, Othello)

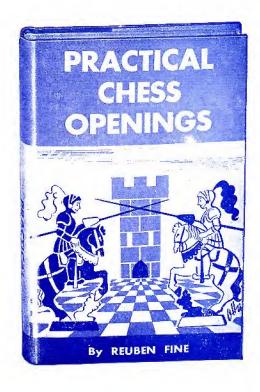
White menaces both 32 RxB and 32 RxP†, BxR 33 QxB†, K-N1 34 Q-N7 mate.

31 Resigns

"His Majesty, tendering my person's safety, hath appointed this conduct to convey me to the tower." (Act 1, Scene 1, Richard III)

Exeunt

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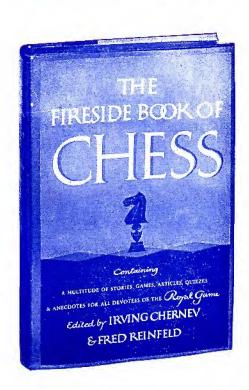
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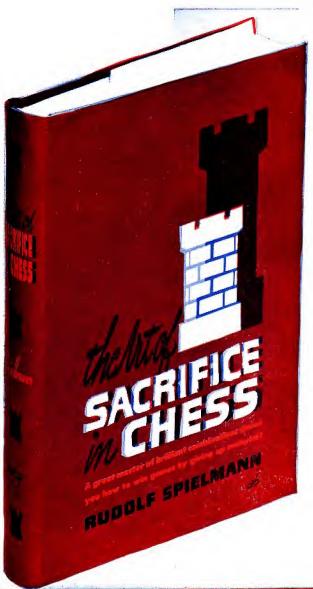
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CHESS

REVIEW the picture thess magazine

NOVEMBER

1953

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(See page 323)

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Tartakover and du Mont

"A gem of the first water (afterwards awarded first prize for sound brilliancy) and the final picture is a chef d'oeuvre of an old master." Cheshire

And, if Chernev may have a voice, 'The whole game is played in the grand manner, and the combination is of a magnificence worthy enough to place it among the most brilliant ever played."

Hastings, 1895 GIUCCO PIANO

Ste	initz			Bar	deleben
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	6	PxP	B-N5†
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	7	N-B3	P-Q4
3	B-B4	B-B4	8	PxP	KNxP
4	P-B3	N-B3	9	0-0	B-K3
5	P-Q4	PxP	10	B-KN5	B-K2



11 BxN

Beginning a series of exchanges the object of which is to prevent Black from eastling.

> B/3xB 11 12 NxB QxN

= check; \$ = dbl. check; \$ = dis. ch.

If 12 . . . BxB, 13 NxP7 wins a Pawn.

13 BxB NxB 14 R-K1 P-KB3

Black prepares for 15 . . . K-B2, 16 . . . KR-K1 and 17 . . . K-N1, castling by

15 Q-K2	Q-Q2
16 QR-B1	P-B3
17 P-Q5!	PxP
18 N-Q4	K-B2

Black's last is forced, in view of the threats of 19 N-B5 and 19 N-N5.

> 19 N-K6 KR-QB1

If 19 . . . QR-B1, White has 20 Q-N4, P-KN3 21 N-N57, K-K1 22 RxR†, QxR 23 QxQ mate.

20 Q-N4 P-KN3 21 N-N5† K-K1



22 RxN†!

If 22 . . . QxR, 23 RxR† wins at once. If 22 . . . KxR, White wins by 23 R-K17, K-Q3 (23 . . , K-Q1 24 N-K6†, K-K2 25 N-B5§ wins the Queen) 24 Q-N4†, K-B2 25 N-K6†, K-N1 26 Q-B4†, R-B2 27 NxR.

As it is, White is threatened with mate and all four of his pieces are en prise.

23 R-B7†!

If 23 . . . QxR, 24 RxR7 wins easily; and, if 23 . . . K-K1, 24 QxQ is mate.

24 R-N7†!

K-R1

Here, too, if 24 . . . QxR, 25 RxR† simplifies into a won ending, while 24 . . . KxR loses to 25 QxQ†. Finally, if 24 . . . K-B1, White finishes a Queen up with 25 NxP†, KxR (or 25 . . . K-K1 26 QxQ mate) 26 QxQ†.

25 RxP†!

Resigns



After 25 . . . K-N1, there is a remarkably brilliant mate in ten, or a win of Black's Queen (as Steinitz demonstrated at the time):

26 R-N7†

On 26 . . . K-B1, 27 N-R7† wins as in the note to the 24th move.

27 Q-R4†	KxR	31 Q-N8†	K-K2
28 Q-R7†	K-B1	32 Q-B7†	K-Q1
29 Q-R8†	K-K2	33 Q-B8†	Q-K1
30 Q-N7†	K-K1	34 N-B7†	K-Q2
		35 Q-K6 ma	ate

IT IS NOT ALWAYS their greatest masterpieces that the masters love best. Sometimes it is an airy trifle, a light conceit or improvisation that captures their fancy. Sometimes it is the public that insists on identifying a bagatelle with its creator to his everlasting annoyance. Paderewski regretted his Minue; in G as did Rachmaninoff his "confounded Prelude" which never ceased to haunt him. Reti is remembered as an end-game artist for a composition which he regarded as froth, and Morphy by an off-hand encounter played in an opera box. Heifetz must be as tired of Hora Staccato as Nelson Eddy is of Shortenin'

So it is that our hero Nimzovich played many wonderful games, but his favorite was this, which he called The Pride of the Family:

Riga, 1913 FRENCH DEFENSE

Ni	mzovich				Alapin
1	P-K4	P-K3	7	B-K3	PxP
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	8	NxP	P-QR3
3	N-QB3	N-KB3	9	B-K2	QXNP
4	PxP	NxP	10	B-B3	Q-N3
5	N-B3	P-QB4	11	Q-Q2	P-K4
6	NxN	QxN	12	0-0-0!	PxN
			13	BxQP	N-B3



"Travels by express," says Nimzovich.

14 QxB 15 KR-K1† B--K2

If 15 . . . B-K3, 16 Q-Q7 is mate.

16 BxN† Or 16 . . . PxB 17 Q-QN mate.

17 Q-Q8+1

BxQ

18 R-K8 mate!

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Others may talk of the Round Table with its fifty Knights, but I greatly prefer the Square Table with only four Knights.

CHESS

olume 21 November, 1953 EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

1. A. Horowitz

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CHESS PERSONALITIES

From the Challengers' Tournament of 1953

by George Koltanowsky, Haje Kramer and Fred M. Wren

CHESS REVIEW begins herewith a series by the above trio of observers on the scene of the World Championship Challengers' Tournament at Neuhausen and Zurich, Switzerland, 1953. We rush to press with the following, a personal sketch of the winner of the tournament.—En.

THE RED MENACE

The leading man in the drama now playing (20th round) at the Kongresshaus in Zurich, is a tall quiet, young man who seems to keep to himself, even more than some other members of that very exclusive club under whose auspices he is performing. Although, due to his red hair, he probably once answered to the Russian nickname equivalent to "Red" or "Bricktop," his serious mannerisms in tournament play cause the spectators to wonder if he ever was a boy. Between moves, he paces up and down the playing enclosure as if in a trance, his eyes fixed on something which no one else can see, his figure awkwardly erect (Kramer says, "As if he had swallowed a broomstick"), his large ham-like hands usually clasped behind his back. His squeaky new shoes, and his suit which fits just a bit too soon, combine to give him the appearance of a Maine farmer just come to Bangor for a hot weekend. But these are superficial external items. Who is the man, and what is he underneath?

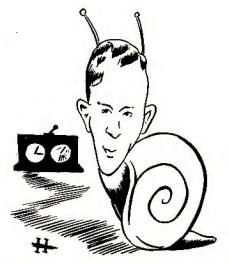
He is 33 year old Vassily Smyslov. Since he disappears from the playing hall as soon as his game is over and since he never joins the other players in their occasional off-day shopping tours and pleasure trips ,we might never have had a glimpse at the man underneath, had it not been for a lucky break which gave Kramer a chance to ask him a few questions, the replies to which are quoted herewith:

Smyslov: "I think that my games against Keres and Geller are the best that I have played in the tournament so far (16th round). I have found that it does not pay to try to play beautiful games; they pay off on points. In 1948, during the tournament for the world championship, I played better chess than Botvinnik, but Botvinnik ended with more points. I have, therefore, entered this tournament with the firm determination to concentrate on piling up points; and, for this purpose, psychological preparation and training is of more value than theoretical study.

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VASSILY SMYLOV may walk at a snail's pace which belies his age but at the chessboard he musters his youth and energy to move with nonchalant abandon.

-From CHESS REVIEW, 1948

"Dr. Euwe has played some very fine games in this tournament-at least two classes higher than his play in the championship tourney of 1948. It is my opinion that he over-emphasizes the value of exact knowledge of the openings and also that he tries too hard to make every game a work of art. I think that the styles of Capablanca and Flohr, when at their highest peaks, would be very desirable and successful in this tourna-

"Yes, I have other hobbies. I like to swim and ski. I like to listen to classical music-I play the piano and sing a little. Gorki and Tolstoi are my favorite authors."

Kramer's final question, "Whom do you consider your most dangerous opponent in this tournament?" brought a reply which shows how foolish it is to judge (and how easy to misjudge) a man by the cut of his clothes.

"My most dangerous opponent?-why, myself!"

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Solitaire Chess

SHARP TACTICS

VICTORY in this epic battle results from bold measures when critical decisions are in order. Defeat, curiously, is not for lack of courage. Black falters only once with the precautionary 21 . . . P.R3, and that is enough. Hungarian grandmaster Szabo (White) does the honors versus Soultainbeieff at Zandam, 1946. The game begins with 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B-R4, N-B3 5 O-O. The opening is a Ruy Lopez as any fool can plainly see; the winning method is something—well, for you to work out!

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's 5th move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue so to end of game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW, EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

3 3	Played 5 P-Q3 6 B-Q2 7 B-K2	for White's move	Score
3	6 B–Q2 7 B–K2		
3	6 B–Q2 7 B–K2		
3	7 B-K2		
	8 0-0		
3	9 P-QN4		
	- ' '		
	1		
	t .		
4	27 K-K2		
_ 4			
100	Your percentage		
	3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 5 7 7 9 7 4	3 10 N-K1 (a) 3 11	3 10 N-K1 (a) 3 11

SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair.

Notes to the Game

- (a) Maneuvering to maintain Black's K4.
- (b) To force a decision in the center.
- (c) To heighten the pressure on the adverse King Pawn.
- (d) An attempt to steal the initiative. It boomerangs.
- (e) If 25 . . . K-R2 26 Q-N5, PxB 27 Q-R5, Black is in a mating net.

*Position after 24 . . . NxB



A INTERNATIONAL

Chess Saga

The Russian "crown prince" of chess. Vassily Smyslov, threatens to become king. At any rate, the 32 year old grandmaster who finished second to Botvinnik in the 1948 title affair won the championship challengers' tournament in Switzerland with a score of 18-10. His next assignment will be to try to wrest the crown from the World Champion.

In accomplishing his final lead of 2 points, Smyslov lost only once (to his compatriot Kotov) in a grueling double round robin of 15 crack players—grandmasters all, the world's best.

During most of this stellar event, his chief rival for top honors was our own Sammy Reshevsky, champion of the West. Sammy fought his usual grim, tenacious attle, and several times gained a clear read. His first loss in 16 games was to David Bronstein, who defeated him in the final round also. In the 23rd round, Kotov unexpectedly scored when Reslievsky overreached himself; and by the 25th round, when Reshevsky faced Smyslov, the United States entry had lost so much ground that he was compelled to make a risky, all-out effort against the Russian leader. The attempt failed, and Reshevsky ultimately finished in a tie for second with the Russians Bronstein and Paul Keres, each of whom scored 16-12.

Although Americans naturally are disappointed that their standard-bearer could not gain first place, they should bear in mind the magnitude of his actual achievement, which can be assessed properly only by considering the terrific handicaps imposed upon him.

To begin with, he entered the tournament not at all certain that the 9 man Russian "syndicate" would be overly concerned with "bourgeois" standards of sportsmanship. At Saltsjoebaden there had been undeniable collusion by the Russians in a move to freeze out Western competitors. Might not the same tactics be repeated at some critical stage in the resent struggle if it became expedient to throw collective support to the Soviet candidate whose prospects had crystal-



Hungary's Laszlo Szabo studies intently: how to begin against Paul Keres of Russia, as the latter chats with an unidentified bystander, and David Bronstein looks on.

lized above those of his fellow Russians? Regarding this possibility, the Australian Chess World remarked in a pre-tournament issue that "we fear the Russians would put patriotism above the canons of sport, as at Saltsjoebaden, and make things a bit easier for the top Russian."

While CHESS REVIEW has no evidence that such collusion was either planned or practiced in Switzerland, the ever-present threat operated as a mental hazard that could not but adversely affect the play of the Western group. An indication of the peculiar Russian mentality on this point is seen in the intransigent attitude of Ragozin, official spokesman for the Russian delegation, during an interview with the American journalist and master, George Koltanowski. When George started to ask a question beginning, "If a non-Russian were to win this tournament-" Ragozin brusquely interrupted: "Nyet! Never! Impossible!" Why players of the calibre of Reshevsky, Najdorf, Gligorich and so forth should be ruled out summarily is difficult to see, even if we grant the undoubted capabilities of the Russian stars. Was Ragozin merely voicing a personal opinion as to the probable outcome? Or was he expounding an official, a priori dogma that no non-Communist will ever be allowed to win a challengers' tournament if the Russians, by hook or crook, can possibly prevent it?

Another ugly (and rather astonishing) blot on the tourney, according to information received from one of CHESS REVIEW's observers on the scene, was the unabashed consultation by the Russian contingent-"flagrant coaching from the sidelines ... and tips passed from one Russian player to another during games." This was bad enough, but worse, perhaps, from the standpoint of Sammy's practical chances, was his utter deprivation of the benefits from the collaborative set-up which seems to have become part and parcel of modern matches and tournaments. He was the only contestant without the services of one or more seconds to help him prepare for forthcoming games or analyze adjourned positions. Where other players could lean heavily upon hard-working, indefatigable assistants of grandmaster strength, Sammy had to labor unaided every moment of his waking hours. This struggle against insuperable odds cast him in the amalgamated role of Superman, Mandrake the Magician and Horatius at the Bridge. That Sammy, under such burdens and against such a field, finished in a tie for second—and for a long time threatened to gain first—merits something like a twenty-one gun salute to his great genius and fighting heart.

World Championship Program

According to the British Chess Magazine, the challengers' tournament of 1953 was and will remain the greatest such tournament. It will remain so because it cost the Swiss Chess Federation over 100,000 Swiss francs to stage it. And the FIDE, considering this expense, has voted for a limit of seven competitors for the next challengers' tournament.

Some other provisions for the next round of qualification tournaments for selecting a challenger for the world championship are:

1) Zonal tournaments are scheduled to take place in 1954 (for women, too) as follows:

Zone 1: England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Saarland, France, Portugal, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, West Germany, Switzerland and Austria—four qualifiers;

Zone 2: U.S.S.R.—four qualifiers;

Zone 3: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Poland, Roumania, Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, East Germany, Israel, Egypt, South Africa and Australia—four qualifiers;

Zone 4: United States—two qualifiers;

Zone 5: Canada—one qualifier;

Zone 6; Central America—one qualifier; Zone 7: South America—four qualifiers,

2) To these 20 qualifiers for the Interzonal Tournament, a possible two will be added: the next player from the 1953 Challengers' Tournament to that one who qualifies to the 1956 Challengers' Tournament; and one player from the Federation (country) staging the Interzonal Tournament providing that Federation is



Well matched at Neuhausen: Mark Taimanov tied Botvinnik in the last Russian Championship; David Bronstein, in 1951 World Championship Match.

not already represented and also that the player proposed rates at least as a FIDE international master.

- 3) In this Interzonal Tournament, to be held in 1955, six will qualify for the following Challengers' Tournament in 1956. To these will be added, the winner of the 1953 Challengers' Tournament (Smyslov) or, "if this player should win the World Championship, then the player coming second in the 1953 Challengers' Tournament.
- 4) The winner of the 1956 Challengers' Tournament will compete in a match of 24 games in 1957 against the World Champion.
- 5) It was also voted, for all FIDE tournaments in which one country has more than one representative, it should be arranged that these players should be paired against each other as early as possible.

(Curiously, there seems to be a serious omission in this schedule! It provides that the World Championship Challenger for next year, if he loses the championship match, will be seeded into the 1956 Challengers' Tournament. It provides that, if he wins the match, the next ranking player from the 1953 Challengers' Tournament will be so seeded. That seems to leave the current World Champion, Botvinnik, out in the cold if he should lose the championship match!)

Italian Setting

With a score of 10-3 each, Kottnauer and Robatsch tied for first in an international set-to at San Benedetto del Tronto, Italy. Karaklaic, 9½-3½, was runner-up, and Castaldi and Canal, each 9-4, divided third and fourth.

Outclassed

A double-round match between West Germany and Austria saw the latter on the short end of a severe drubbing by the score of 5-15. On first board, W. Unzicker of Germany tallied 1½-½ against Lokvenc.

World Championship Challengers' Tournament, Switzerland, 1953

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Totals
1	Vassily Smyslov (Soviet Union)	11	11	11	11	11	15	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	18 - 10
2	David Bronstein(Soviet Union)	_	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	01	13	11	11	16 -12
3	Paul Keres(Soviet Union)00	01		11	11	11	11	11	11	01	11	11	31	11	11	16 -12
4	Samuel Reshevsky (United States) 10	00	11		11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	15	16 -12
5	Tigran Petrosyan (Soviet Union)	11	10	11	_	11	01	11	00	11	11	11	11	11	11	15 -13
6	Yefim Geller(Soviet Union)00	11	10	11	11	_	11	10	01	11	01	11	11	01	11	141-131
7	Miguel Najdorf(Argentina)	11	11	11	11	00	_	11	11	10	11	11	22	0 !	11	141-131
8	Alexander Kotov(Soviet Union)			01	11	11	01	_	10	11	00	10	11	05	01	14 -14
9	Mark Talmanov(Soviet Union)	01	11	21	11	10	01	01	_	10	11	11	10	03	11	14 -14
10	Yuri Averbach(Soviet Union)	11	13	10	11	11	11	01	01	-	11	11	03	11	00	131-141
11	Isaac Boleslavsky (Soviet Union)	11	00	10	11	10	11	11	22	11		10	11	11	11	131-141
12	Laszlo Szabo(Hungary)	10	01	01	00	01	11	01	21	11	11	_	11	11	13	13 - 15
13	Svetozar Gligorich(Yugoslavia)0å	01	10	10	10	10	11	01	11	11	11	01	_	11	11	121-151
14	Dr. Max Euwe(Holland)00	11	11	00	01	10	12	11	11	00	20	11	10	_	13	111-161
15	Gideon Stahlberg	11	00	04	00	11	00	10	00	11	22	01	00	0 t		8 -20

UNITED STATES

Wired for Chess

Eight hours of play by telegraph between 20 members of the Albuquerque chess Club of New Mexico and an equal number representing the Encanto Chess Club of Phoenix, Arizona, resulted in a 12-5 victory for Albuquerque. Three games were left unfinished owing to wire lease limitation.

Winners for Albuquerque were Jack F. Shaw, J. R. Cole, Warren Miller, Fremont Kutnewsky, Ernest P. Wilson, W. A. Muff. Floyd Miller, H. Drake, Blair Marshall, Floyd Lewis and Sid Yarbrough. For Phoenix, G. Thompson, R. Alexander, G. Jones and J. Madala handed in full points.

Southwestern "Open"

In the Southwestern "Open," held at Houston, Texas, forty-six competed under the guidance of a playing tournament-director, Robert Brieger. Robert Steinmeyer of St. Louis, Missouri, won the title and \$100 first prize with 6 points (number of rounds not stated) ahead of Donald Thompson of El Paso, Texas, who also scored 6. The next eight places were filled by Texans, Joe Gilbert of Dallas, 5½, followed by 5-pointers, John Hudson of Houston (Ellington AFB), Leon Poliakoff of San Antonio, William A. Bills of Houston, Louis Dina of Fort Worth and Blake W. Stevens of San Antonio.

ILLINOIS

Titular state honors went to Povilas Tautvaisas, 6-1, in a powerful 60 player Swiss event held in Chicago.

Miroslav Turiansky and J. Tums followed with $5\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$ each, the nod for second going to the former on S.-B. points.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

In a 7 man state-wide round robin that did not involve the state title, Melvin Hope, champion of Delaware, took first with 4½.1½. He lost only to Chess Review correspondent Alex Sadowsky, who, with a score of 4.2, tied for second with Fred Eschrich. Jerry Sullivan of the Portsmouth Chess Club organized, directed and participated in the tournament.

OHIO

For the second straight year, Tony Archipoff of Toledo won highest state honors. The title was not decided, however, until the last round, when Archipoff, 5-1, was paired with Ferryman, and Charles Heising of Hamilton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, took on James Schroeder. Archipoff won his game to finish with 6-1, while Heising lost and dropped to second with $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Schroeder and Walter Mann, both of Colambus, also scored $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, but placed below Heising in third and fourth respectively on S.-B. totals.

Mrs. Willa White Owens of Avon Lake retained the women's state championship, and Philip Rothman of Middletown annexed the junior title.

PENNSYLVANIA

A 67 player Swiss at York for state supremacy was credited to Robert D. Sobel with a fine showing of 6-1. Attilio Di Camillo, Vladimir Bomanov, Saul Wachs and William Byland finished second to fifth in the order named on S.-B. points with equal 5½-1½ game scores. One of Sobel's victims was Di Camillo.

WASHINGTON

Easy victory in the 24 man State Open marked the play of Jim Schmitt of Portland, who heaped up 7 points in as many Swiss rounds. Second to fifth on S.-B. totals with 5-2 each were Don Turner of Portland, O. W. Manney of Seattle, Duane Meador of Portland and Dan Wade of Seattle, in that order.

LOCAL EVENTS

California. In recently concluded club tournaments, K. Reissman retained the championship of the Inglewood Chess Club with a score of 8-1, followed by N. Thomas and C. Kodil, each 6½-2½, while at the Hakoah Chess Club the successful contestant was H. Rosenbaum, 10-2, ahead of H. Loewy and V. Wolf, each 9-3.

District of Columbia. Playing host to the Jamaica Chess Club of New York, the Washington Chess Divan fielded a powerful team and chalked up a landslide victory by 91/2-21/2. Divan winners were G. F. Anderson, L. Coplin, M. Kurtz, D. H. Mugridge, M. C. Stark, M. Tilles, K. Vilniss and N. T. Whitaker. Only Arnold Dubow could score a point for Jamaica. Three games were drawn. The sort of double brainstorm that occasionally affects even the best players occurred in the encounter between Mugridge and Julius Partos. The latter resigned in a position in which he could have mated in two, a possibility to which Mugridge exposed himself by a wholly unnecessary move in a winning position! Both players are in excellent company, for exactly the same type of double oversight was made by Nimzovich and Rubinstein at San Sebastian in 1912 and again last month by Szabo and Reshevsky in the recent world championship challengers' tournament.

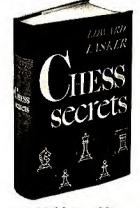
Massachusetts. An article by William J. Couture in The Colony, publication of the State Prison Colony at Norfolk, stresses the extraordinary value of chess to the morale of men in prison. Couture writes from the heart, for he knows by personal experience how chess can serve uniquely to lighten a heavy load.

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COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association, CL: Chess League.

Women's Championship: Dec. 5-20

USCF Women's Championship at Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs, New York City: SS Tmt if large entry list, otherwise RR Tmt: EF \$5 plus membership in USCF: open to all U. S. citizens: tournament directors: Mrs. Caroline Marshall, Hans Kmoch, A. S. Pinkus: send EF to A. S. Pinkus, 1700 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn 26, N. Y.

Illinois: Dec. 26-28

3rd Annual Illinois Open Tournament (or Christmas Tournament) in the "All Purpose Room" at the YMCA, 151 West Prairie Street, Decatur, Illinois: 6 rd. SS Tmt; EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members: \$\$ and trophies, 1st prize guaranteed \$75. Time limit: 50 moves in 2 hr. Entries close 7:45 pm, Dec. 26: 1st rd. at 8; 3 rd. Dec. 27 and 2 rd. Dec. 28. Write for room reservations (at \$2.50), attn. Mr. Paul Rivard at YMCA. For other information or advance registration, write to Mr. C. Turner Nearing, 1400 West Macon Street, Decatur, Illinois.



Another scene from the early rounds at Neuhausen of the Challengers' Tourney.

Nebraska. Only two days after winning the Swenson Memorial Tournament at the Omaha Chess Club, Alfred C. Ludwig, one of the most prominent chess enthusiasts of the Midwest, died suddenly from a cerebral hemorrhage. Ludwig was perennial Omaha and Nebraska champion, vice-president of the USCF and associate editor of the Nebraska Chess Bulletin. It is likely to be a long time before a replacement can be found for this able worker in the cause of chess.

Texas. A perfect 5-0 score was registered by Major Edmund Czapski in the Panhandle Open Championship at Borger. Bert Brice-Nash of Wichita placed second on S.-B. points with a score of 4-1. Third and fourth on S.-B. points with equal 4-1 game scores were Dr. Ralph S. Underwood of Lubbock and Frank Muegler respectively. Wisconsin. The newly popular 30-30 style of chess (30 moves in 30 minutes) has apparently spread from New York to various points of the compass. Its latest tryout took place in Milwaukee. Mark Surgies headed a 21 man entry list with a score of $6\frac{1}{2}\cdot1\frac{1}{2}$ and a better S.-B. showing than L. Gaigals and Averill Powers, who equaled Surgies' game score but wound up in second and third places respective on S.-B. totals.

A CANADA

The Canadian Championship

The struggle at Winnipeg for the national title was dominated by the "Big Three' of Canadian chess—D. A. Yanofsky of Winnipeg, Frank P. Anderson of Toronto and the defending champion, Povilas Vaitonis of Hamilton. Yanofsky won 6 games, drew 2; Anderson lost to Yanofsky, won all his other 7 games; Vaitonis lost to Anderson, won 5 games and drew 2. Thus Yanofsky and Anderson tied for first, with Vaitonis third. Other plus scores were made by G. Berner and G. Fielding, who wound up tied for fourth and fifth with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ each.

Statement required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 3, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) showing the ownership, management, and circulation of CHESS REVIEW, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1953.

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I. A. HOROWITZ, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23 day of September, 1953.

SADIE LEVICK, Commissioner of Deeds, New York City, N. Y. Co. Ciks No. 95, Reg. No. 3-L-40. Commission expires November 13, 1953.

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FOREIGN

Australia

A 10 man round robin for the championship of Western Australia was bagged by Martin Diamant with a score of 7-2. Vernon Stannard, 6½-2½, came in second, while V. Leonhardt and P. Timoshenko, 6-3 each, tied for third and fourth.

The championship of Adelaide went to Endzelins as a result of a 2-1 play-off victory over Berriman after both had tied for first place with a score of 7-1 in the regular tournament.

England

In the Premier Tournament of the Paignton Congress, R. G. Wade, 1952 British champion, was undefeated and topped an 8 man list with 5-2. Next were T. H. Tylor, 4½-2½, and P. S. Milner-Barry, 4-3. H. Golombek and F. E. A. Kitto shared fourth and fifth with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ each.

France

Regaining his form after a period of chess doldrums, Dr. S. Tartakover is again champion of France. C. Hugot equaled the veteran grandmaster's 7-2 score, but failed in the S.-B. count.

Holland

J. H. Donner won the annual Van Foreest Tournament with a score of 41/2-1/2. Van Vloten, 4-1, was second.

Iceland

The Scandinavian champion, Fridrik Olafsson, is also champion of this northern country. His winning score in the national title tourney was $6\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$.

Ireland

In the Irish title fracas, E. N. Mulcahy of Munster was successful as a result of achieving a better S.-B. tally than V. Maher of Leinster, who equaled the new titleholder's game score.

Scotland

A junior team tournament in Glasgow saw the English boys win overwhelmingly by 16-2, with the Scottish team, 10-8, a poor second. Wales, 6-12, and Ireland, 4-14, were quite out of the running.

Spain

Riding roughshod over his opposition, R. Toran won the Spanish title with 16½-2½, three points ahead of the runner-up, Rodrigo. A. Medina, who has often won the championship, did not play.

Soviet Union

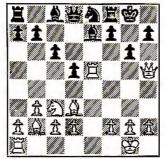
D. Bronstein won a play-off against Petrosyan for the speed championship of Moscow. Y. Auerbach and V. Smyslov tied for third and fourth, 3 points behind the leaders.



LONDON, 1899

Murder on the long diagonal.
RUY LOPEZ

н.	H. Cole	•		1	W. Ward
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	RxN†	B-K2
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	B-Q3	0-0
3	B-N5	N-B3	9	N-B3	N-KI
4	0-0	NxP	10	P-QN3	P-QB3
5	R-K1	N-Q3	11	B-N2	P-Q4
6	NxP	N×N	12	Q-R5	P-KN3?



13 NxP!

OVN

What a position! If 13 . . . PxQ, White has 14 NxB†, K-R1 15 RxP§, P-B3 16 RxP mate. Or 13 . . . PxN 14 QxRP†, KxQ 15 R-R5†, K-N1 16 R-R8 mate.

14 Q-R6

B-Q1

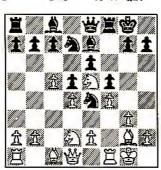
On 14 . . . B-B3, the same reply wins. 15 RxN! Resigns

ILFORD, 1953

How to punish a botched opening.

DUTCH DEFENSE

E. B. Chapman				B. Halliwell			
	WI	hite				Black	
	1	P-QB4	P-K3	6	P-Q4	P-Q4	
	2	N-KB3	P-KB4	7	P-B5?	N-K5	
	3	P-KN3	N-KB3	8	N-K5	N-Q2	
	4	B-N2	B-K2	9	P-B4	Q-K1	
	5	0-0	0-0	10	N-Q2?		



10 11 PxN

11 PxN BxP†
12 K-R1 NxP
Resigns

QNxP!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

If 13 PxN, Q-R47 leads to mate.

BRESLAU, 1860

White's fianchettoed Bishop is more dangerous than Black realizes.

EVANS GAMBIT

A.	Anderss	en		Amateur
W.	hite			Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	11 B-Q3	B-N5
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	12 N-B3	P-B3
3	B-B4	B-B4	13 N-K2	0-0
4	P-QN4	BXP	14 Q-Q2	N-Q2
5	P-B3	B-B4	15 Q-B4	B-R4
6	P-Q4	PxP	16 N-N3	B-N3
7	PxP	B-N3	17 QR-Q1	PxP
8	0-0	P-Q3	18 PxP	N-B4
9	P-Q5	N-R4	19 N-B5	NxB
10	B-N2	N-KB3	20 Q-R6!!	Resigns
1 3		-		



BELGRADE, 1953

White works up a murderous attack with a sprightly offshoot of this dull opening.

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

Lu	dajich				Bozich
W.	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	0-0	NxP
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	R-K1	N-B4?
3	N-B3	N-B3	9	RxB!	NxR
4	P-Q4	PxP	10	B-KN5	R-K1
5	N-Q51?	B-K2	11	N-K5	N-K3
6	B-QB4	0-0	12	NxKBP!	NxB
			13	Q-R5!	



If 13 . . . NxN, 14 N-B6†! PxN 15 QxN†, K-R1 16 QxBP mate.

13 . . . P-KN3 15 Q-R6† K×N 14 N-B6† K-N2 16 Q×N† K-N2 17 Q-K5† Resigns

It is mate next move.



Game of the Month

PROFOUND sacrificial combinations generally meet with the greatest response and appreciation from the chess loving public. Especially so in those cases which do not impose upon the defender a series of forced moves. For such cases are the most profound: they offer the defender the largest possible number of ways "out." So one must admire the attacker's daring and combinative vigor.

This attitude is justifiable in one way, in another, not. Let us begin with the "daring" part. It does, indeed, require courage to sacrifice a Rook, a piece or only a Pawn even, when the compensation is not clearly demon-



DR. MAX EUWE Ex-World Champion

strable. But such courage, in a good many cases, is apt to be born of necessity. The attacker has organized his game on a venturesome basis and must now accept the consequences, since any let down must irrevocably lead to his disadvantage. The familiar saw, "In for a penny, in for a pound," best expresses the plight in which the attacker finds himself placed and also gives a very good indication of the relative values of such a situation. The hazardous set-up is the "penny," the Rook sacrifice, the "pound."

SO MUCH for the attacker's "daring" or combinative valor. But it is to be noted that it is precisely the combination which imposes the minimum of compulsion that offers a number of possibilities mounting to astronomical heights. Therefore, in these, the human intellect can no longer encompass the implications, and so it is intuition, and not true calculation, which plays the main role. The commentator of the game, too, though less hampered by time limitations than the players, faces insolvable problems as a rule and is compelled to confine himself to such remarks as "Perhaps . . . offered a better chance for resistance," or "The consequences of . . . are not entirely clear." The players themselves select, must select only one line of play-and so it often comes about that the defender has it more difficult than the attacker.

The foregoing gives a fair illustration of the situation which prevailed in my first game against Miguel Najdorf in the Challengers' Tournament, Neuhausen, 1953. Najdorf's 6th move presented a novelty, and its diverse, possible transpositions into known variations had little in common with my own concepts

of the opening. "Use force then," I concluded, and my 7th and 9th moves demonstrate this conclusion. Prompted possibly by a subconscious fear of eventually losing my Queen's Pawn which was too far advanced for safety, I "laid it on a little thicker" with my 11th move—and then "the lid was off."

One of my Knights stayed en prise from the 14th to the 20th move, sacrifices of the Exchange were proffered and scorned, a Rook was captured. Once a full Rook behind, however, I gained the feeling that I had overcome the worst; for the position contained a number of possible traps for my opponent's Queen.

In the calm which followed the storm of these moves, Najdorf came to see that he would have to give back most of his material surplus and would yet stand badly after having done so. Analyses so far made of my position with a Pawn plus and the attack, as against an Exchange behind, have not established whether or not Najdorf had a lost game at that point. Only the fact remains that Najdorf lost the ensuing struggle without making any serious error which is demonstrable.

Challengers' Tournament Neuhausen, 1953

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE*

Dr. M. Euwe Miguel Najdorf Holland Argentina White Black 1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 B-N2 0-0 2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 N-QB3 P-B4 3 P-KN3 B-N2 6 P-Q5



5 . . . P–K4

A surprising move by which Black, through a minor transposition, eliminates an unfavorable line. It is well known that, after 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-KN3 3 P-KN3, B-N2 4 B-N2, O-O 5 N-QB3, P-Q3 6 N-B3, P-B4 7 P-Q5, P-K4 8 O-O, Black has a satisfactory position. But also it is known that White can "spoil the broth" with 8 PxP e.p. For example: 8 . . . PxP 9 O-O, P-Q4 10 PxP, PxP 11 N-KN5. Or 8 . . . BxP 9 N-KN5. This recourse for White has now been squelched; for 7 PxP e.p., QPxP creates a position in which Black has gained two tempi (... P-K3 and ... O-O). Hence, White loses his advantage of the first move by 7 PxP e.p.

7 B-N5

An attempt to bring about a totally different pattern with 8 Q-Q2, something which Black promptly foils.

7 . . . P–KR3 8 B×N Q×B

Now Black has the advantage of the two Bishops and can, by . . . P-Q3 and . . . Q-K2, followed eventually by . . . P-B4, establish a splendid position. This being so, the reader can readily understand that there is only one solution to this situation: to get in some vigorous strokes.

PCO: page 275, column 128: MCO: page 93 is as close as that book comes to the variation in this game.—Ed.

^{† =} check; ‡ = dbl. check; \$ = dis. ch.



9 P-Q6!

This Pawn can easily go lost some time. True indeed. But meanwhile White has sundry resources from the hampering of Black's development by White's stronghold deep in Black's position.

9		IA-D2
10 P-K3		
White prevents	10	N-Q5.
10		P-N3

11 B-Q5

White seems here to over-reach the mark. But 11 KN-K2 is not adequate as Black then continues with . . . B-N2 and . . . N-R4, gaining the Queen Pawn.



The first point of the text move is that the Queen Pawn is indirectly guarded (11...QxP?? 12 BxP†). The second is that 12 N-K4 now follows in any event, forcing the Black Queen's definite retreat (12...Q-B4?? 13 P-KN4). And the third is that, from K4, White's Knight can transfer to N5, collaborating with the Bishop in a King-side attack.

11 K-R1

Black is alert to the situation and removes his King from the White Bishop's diagonal, so as to follow up shortly with ... P-B4.

12 N-K4 Q-Q1 13 P-KR4

White prepares a spring board for his Knight at KN5.

13 P-B4 14 N-N5



14 . . . , B-N2!

In positions such as this, one must not be pre-occupied with dread of losing an Exchange. After 15 N-B7†, RxN 16 BxR, N-N5 17 R-R2, Q-B3 18 B-Q5, BxB 19 PxB, P-K5, Black has ample compensation.

15 P-KN4

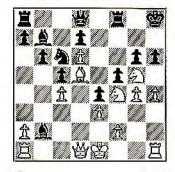
White must keep the attack going, one way or another. On 15 . . . Q-B3 now, there follows: 16 PxP, PxP 17 Q-R5.

15 P-I

Black's last is of dubious merit. He will now, indeed, develop great activity on the long diagonal of his King Bishop, but, in contrast, White gains control of KB4. Yet the text move was well considered; for, after Black's King Bishop moves, his King gains more freedom of movement which, in turn, menaces White's Knight.

16 KN-K2 BxP 17 N-B4

White considers of no consequence the loss of the Exchange on his QR1.



, . . .

Q-B3

But now an entire Rook is placed in jeopardy, while Black's Knight Pawn is guarded at the same time. Things seem to follow the course which Black wishes. Conversely, 17... PxN 18 PxP§, K-N2 19 R-R6! yields White substantial chances.

18 PXP

Bxl

Perhaps, Black is somewhat too greedy. Still, after 18... PxP 19 R-QN1, B-K4 20 N-R5, Q-N3 21 R-N1, PxN 22 RxKNP, Q-K1 23 N-N7! the sky has not cleared from storm either.

19 NxP† K-N2 20 NxP

A pleasant position for White inasmuch as $20 \dots QxBP$ fails against $21 QxB\dagger, KxN$ $22 R-N1\dagger, etc.$

20 B-B6†

But Black finds something to do about the position, after all,

21 K_B1

QxBP

Now Black's King Bishop is indirectly guarded because of the latent mate at White's KB2 square.

22 N-B4!

(See diagram, next column)

This remarkable position presents numberless stratagems for winning the Black Queen. First of all, however, it is, important to investigate whether Black's Bishop, now seriously threatened, can be saved:



1) 22 . . . B-K4 23 N-N3! Q-R2 (23 . . . Q-B3?? 24 N-R5†) 24 Q-N4†, K-R1 25 N-N6†, etc.

2) 22 . . . B-B3 23 N-N3, Q-K4 24 Q-N47, and White likewise wins.

3) 22 . . . Q-K4 23 Q-N4†, ditto.

22 K-R1

Black resigns himself to the loss of the piece and provides his King with a greater measure of safety.

23 NxB

QR-K1

Black prevents the return of White's Knight.

24 N/3-K2

On 24 R-N1, Black defends with 24 ... R-B3.

24 R-KN1

A bribe, which White rightly disregards.

25 P-R5 R-N4 26 N-N3 R×N

Black's sacrifice is forced, as $26 \dots Q-K4$ is answered by 27 N-N6 \dagger and 26 ... Q-B3, by 27 N-K4.

7 PxR

RxP

Seemingly, Black is gaining some counter-play; but what follows indicates differently, and promptly.

28 K-B2

R-K1

 $28\ .$. . . R-R6 29 R-K1, RxP7 30 R-K2 comes to about the same.

29 R-K1

RxR

On 29 . . . R-KB1, White wins most quickly with 30 K-N1.

30 QxR



30

K-N2

The seemingly sharp resource of 30 . . . N-K4 (31 BxB?? N-Q6†) fails against 31 QxN†!

31 Q-K8

The rest plays itself.

31 Q-B7† 34 N-N2 Q-B4 32 K-N1 Q-Q8† 35 Q-N8† K-B3 33 K-R2 Q-B7† 36 Q-R8† K-N4 37 Q-N7† Resigns

THEOMACHY

By HANS KMOCH

THIS GAME, though it ends only in a draw, is likely to stand out as a fantastic battle between giants, for a long time to come.

It is a battle rife with great ideas, sparkling combinations, hard fighting—and some errors, too. It is so overwhelmingly rich in fascinating complexities that this annotator can only hope not to have missed too many.

It is the first encounter between Keres and Reshevsky in the Challengers' Tournament (at Zurich, Switzerland) of 1953.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 256, col. 71;	MCO: p. 110, col. 48
Paul Keres	Samuel Reshevsky
Soviet Union	United States
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	3 N-QB3 B-N5
2 P-QB4 P-K3	4 P-K3 P-B4
	5 B-Q3

The Geller—Euwe game in round 2, in which Black achieved a quick and impressive victory, went on as follows: 5 P-QR3, BxN† 6 PxB, P-QN3 7 B-Q3, B-N2 8 P-B3. This reference is important for a better understanding of the ensuing part of the opening of this game.

5 . . . O-O 6 P-QR3 BxN† 7 PxB P-QN3

Apparently, Reshevsky thinks he can reach the Geller—Euwe line with a transposition of moves. But that is possible only if White co-operates.

7 . . . P-Q4 or 7 . . . N-B3 is safer.

8 P-K4!

Both 8 N-K2 and 8 P-B3 may lead to the Geller-Euwe line. The text is stronger.

> 8 B-N2 9 B-N5!

Here appears the difference between this game and that of Geller vs. Euwe. Thanks to Black's 5...O-O, White can protect his King Pawn more effectively than with 9 P-B3 (which leads to the Geller—Euwe line after 9...N-K1 10 N-K2, N-QB3 11 O-O, N-R4). With this pin established, White has the edge, though by no means a decisive one.

9 P-KR3

A routine move which turns out to be a serious mistake. Correct is 9 . . . P-Q3 after which White has hardly anything better than 10 P-B3.

. . . .

10 P-KR4!



Also a routine move, but a very strong one. Black lacks a satisfactory defense to the threat of 11 P-K5. He cannot prevent the demolition of his King-side.

10 P-Q:

Now Black gets the right idea, but it is too late.

The only alternative, also leading to a very bad game for Black, is 10... PxB 11 PxNP, P-N3: e.g.,

1) 12 P-K5 (fancy), N-R2! 13 RxN, KxR (13...QxP 14 R-R3!!) 14 Q-R5†, K-N1 (14...K-N2 15 Q-R6†, K-N1 16 O-O-O!) 15 BxP, and White has hardly more than a perpetual;

2) 12 PxN, QxP 13 P-K5, and now Black must guard against White's Q-Q2-R6 and yet 13 . . . Q-N2 is frightfully passive, while 13 . . . Q-N4 only loses time because of 14 R-R3!! followed by R-N3.

11 P-K5 PxKP

Not 11 . . . PxB?? 12 PxNP, N-K5 because of 13 Q-R5! etc.

12 PxKP B-K5

Black reveals a beautiful point; but, under the circumstances, it effects only a slight relief.

13 R-R3!

This move shows why Black should have played . . . P-Q3 one move earlier. White would have fallen into trouble had he decided on P-K5 before being ready for R-R3.

13 BxB, QxQ† 14 RxQ, NxB favors Black, and so does 13 PxN or 13 BxN because of 13...QxKB.

13 BxB 14 RxB Q-B2

Here Black uncovers another important and yet little effective point.

15 BxN

A strong continuation. It has one draw-back, however, in that White is now so committed that he must exercise considerable ingenuity to solve the problems ensuing.

Far simpler and yet decisive is 15 PxN, PxB 16 BPxP: e.g.,

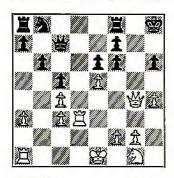
1) 16 . . . R-K1 17 Q-R5, Q-K4† 18 R-K3, QxNP 19 R-N3, Q-K4† 20 K-B1, and White must win;

2) 16 . . . Q-K4† 17 R-K3, QxNP 18 R-N3, P-B3 19 N-R3, threatening 20 NxP to which there is no satisfactory defense—or 18 . . . Q-K4† 19 K-B1, P-B3 20 N-R3, with the same effect;

3) 16... KxP 17 R-N3 with much the same consequences: White gets a very powerful attack and wins at least a Pawn without taking any chances.

15 PxB 16 Q-N4† K-R1

A fascinating position. Does White have a winning line? One should say so; yet the problem is very difficult to solve.



17 Q-B3!

The first step in the right direction. 17 R-N3 offers only a draw because, after 17 . . . QxP†, White must repeat the moves: 18 R-K3! Q-B2 19 R-N3. He cannot play 18 K-B1? or 18 N-K2? because of 18 . . . P-B4!

Far more difficult to meet is 17 N-B3 (suggested by A. Bisguier): e.g.,

1) 17 . . . PxP? 18 Q-R5, K-N2 19 NxP, R-N1 20 R-B3 and White wins—or 18 . . . K-R2 19 N-N5†, K-N2 20 Nx P†! PxN 21 R-N3†, K-B3 22 QxP†, K-K2 23 R-N7†, R-B2 24 RxR†, KxR 25 Q-R7†, and White wins;

2) 17 . . . N-B3? 18 Q-R5, K-R2 19 PxP and White wins as the threat of 20 N-N5† cannot be defended

3) 17... N-Q2! is Black's salvation but requires very careful play. After 18 RxN, QxR 19 PxP, R-KN1 20 Q-B4 (Bisguier's idea), Black's position can become hopeless, after 20... K-R2 21 Q-K4†, K-R1 22 N-K5; but it offers sufficient counter-play, if not the better game, after 20... Q-Q6! (suggested by J. Moskowitz.)

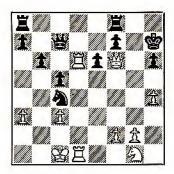
In this same line, 20 Q-K4, which prevents 20 . . . Q-Q6, works perfectly for example after 20 . . . QR-Q1 21 N-K5, Q-Q7† 22 K-B1, QR-KB1 23 R-K1, QxP/6 24 Q-B4, K-R2 25 P-N3 with no chance for Black to get out of the bind. But there is much better: 20 . . . P-K4!! 21 NxP, Q-K3 22 Q-B4, R-N3, and Black should win, except that White can force a repetition with 23 Q-K4, KR-N1 24 Q-B4, etc.

7 N-Q2

Not 17 . . . QxP† because of 18 R-K3, and White wins a Rook.

18 O-O-O NxP 19 QxP† K-R2 20 R-Q6 NxP

What now? The only reasonable continuation seems to be 21 R-Q7; but then 21 . . . Q-K4 22 RxP†, RxR 23 QxR†, Q-N2 24 Q-B3, P-N4! follows—and the issue is in the balance.



21 N-B3!!

White solves his problem with a brilliant combination. He now threatens not only 22 R-Q7 but also 22 N-N5†!! after which 22 . . . PxN loses to 23 PxP, followed by 24 R-R1(†) and mate.

21

 $N \times R$

The only defense.

22 N-N5†!!

K-N1

Black's move is forced.

23 QxRP P-B3

Again, his move is forced. For 23 . . . P-B4 loses to 24 QxP†. 23 . . . KR-Q1 (or to N1) loses the Queen to 24 Q-R7†, K-B1 25 NxP†. And 23 . . . KR-K1 (or to B1) loses to 24 RxN with the double threat of N-K4-B6 mate and N-R7-B6 mate or, if 24 . . . QxR, 25 Q-R7† and 26 QxP mate.

24 NxP

Q-K2

Still Black's move is forced. After 24 . . . Q-B2 25 NxR, N-B4 26 Q-N6† or after 24 . . . Q-R2 25 QxQ† White recovers a full Rook and wins easily.

. . . .

The ultimate point of White's combination. He emerges with only the Exchange minus and holds ample compensation for

He can draw by perpetual check in one of two ways: 25 Q-N6†, K-R1 26 Q-R6†, etc., or 25 NxR, RxN! 26 Q-N67.

With the text, he threatens for example 26 Q-N67 (not 26 NxR, QxR!), K-R1 27 NxR (27 . . . QxR?? 28 Q-R7 mate).

> 25 . . . R-B2 26 Q-Q2

There is no immediate decision in sight. For example, 26 Q-N6†, K-R1 27 R-Q5 is met by 27 . . . R-R2 (not 27 ... R-KN1 because of 28 R-R5†, R-R2 29 RxR†, QxR 30 QxP†).

White needs a few moves to consolidate his position and strengthen it by the advance of his King-side Pawn majority. His advantage ought to lead to victory.

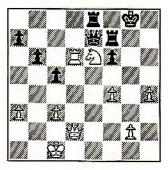
> 26 . . . R-K1 27 P-KB4

A serious error. White realizes that he must maintain his Rook and Knight in their strong positions or his game may collapse. So he hastens to protect his Knight (with 28 P-B5), overlooking Black's powerful answer.

To secure the steady advance of his King-side Pawns. White must start with 27 P-N4! e.g., 27 . . . R-R2 28 P-R5,

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

P-B4 29 P-N5, RxP 30 Q-Q5, with a winning advantage (30 . . . K-R1 31 Qx KBP!-30 . . . R-R8† 31 K-N2, Q-KB2 32 P-N6!).



27

P-B4!

Black prevents 28 P-B5 and simultaneously threatens to win, by 28 . . . R-B3. This move moreover disables White's King-side Pawn majority by making the Knight Pawn backward,

Black has suddenly obtained the edge, but only a slight one.

28 Q-Q5!

Fortunately for White, he can avert disaster by working with pins on Black's

> 28 K-R1

Of course not 28 . . . R-B3 because of 29 N-B7§.

A favorable, though hardly decisive, continuation is 28 . . . QxP: e.g.,
1) 29 N-N5? QxP† and Black wins;

2) 29 N-Q8? Q-K8† 30 K-N2, R-K7† 31 K-N3, Q-N8† and Black must win:

3) 29 R-Q8! RxR 30 NxR, QxP† 31 K-N2, Q-B2 32 NxR, QxN 33 Q-Q8†, with most likely a draw.

With the text. Black again threatens to win: 29 . . . R-B3 30 Q-K5, K-N1,

29 Q-K5†

. . . .

Not 29 . . . R-B3 because of 30 P-N4! 1) 30 . . . K-N1 31 PxP, Q-KB2 32 R-Q3;

2) 30 . . . PxP 31 Q-R5†, K-N1 32 QxP†, and White has at least a perpetual since 32 . . . K-R2? fails against 33 R-Q7!

30 K-B2

White protects his Queen Bishop Pawn so he can proceed with Q-Q5 if necessary.

> 30 P-B5

Black's Pawn restricts the mobility of White's King, which might become important in the middle game or in the end-game as well, after QxQ. The Pawn itself, however, becomes weak.

30 . . . QxQ 31 PxQ, R/2-K2 is ineffective because of 32 N-N5 or 32 N-B4, after which White retains his King Pawn.

31 K-Q2

A weak move after which White's game deteriorates. 31 P-N3, to protect the King Rook Pawn after 31 . . . K-N1 32 Q-Q5, is necessary.

31

Threat: 32 . . . QxQ 33 PxQ, R/2-K2 which then wins the King Pawn and most likely the game.

32 Q-Q5

A sad necessity. White must avoid the exchange of Queens and has to yield two Pawns on the King-side.

. . . .

32 **QxRP** 33 QxQBP

White aims to provide more mobility for his King-a measure that fails.

Instead, he must play 33 R-Q8! which, as far as I can see, still suffices for a draw. For Black is unable to force the exchange of Queens in a winning manner: e.g., 33 . . . RxR 34 NxR, QxP† 35 K-Q1! Q-KB8† 36 K-Q2! (36 K-B2? Q-Q6†!). Compare note to Black's 28th move, point 3.

33 Q-B7† 34 K-B1 Q-N8+ 35 K-B2 QxP† 36 K-N3 P-N4!

36 . . . Q-K5 37 N-Q4! Q-N8† (37 . . . QxP?? 38 R-N6†!) 38 K-R4, P-R3 (suggested by W. Shipman) leads to complications, after 39 QxP! the outcome of which is obscure.

> 37 Q = Q4

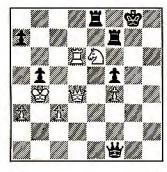
Of course not 37 QxP because of 37 ... R-QN2.

> 37 Q-B8

Black threatens 38 . . . Q-QN8 mate.

38 K-N4

The only reasonable defense.



38 Q-B5†

Here Reshevsky fails, too, in time pressure. He chooses a drawish liquidation when he has an almost certain win.

The right move, discovered by Max Kleiman, is 38 . . . R-B3!! e.g.,

1) 39 QxR?? Q-B5† 40 K-R5, Q-R5

mate; 2) 39 Q-Q5? Q-B5† 40 QxQ, PxQ 41 N-B7, R-N1† 42 K-B5, RxR 43 KxR, R-

N6 44 N-Q5, RxRP and Black must win; 3) 39 N-B5, RxR 40 QxR, Q-B5† 41

K-R5, QxP† 42 KxP, Q-N7† and Black ought to win, great technical difficulties notwithstanding.

There is a bit of tragedy in the fact that . . . R-B3 which has been looming ever since White faltered on his 27th turn, is overlooked by Reshevsky just when it becomes playable.

> 39 QxQ 40 KxP R-B1† 41 K-Q4 Drawn

The draw was agreed upon after adjournment. White's better position and extra Pawn fully compensate for the Exchange.

THE POWERFUL BISHOP

An Attempt at a New Classification of Opening Ideas

By DR. S. G. TARTAKOVER

AS an example of re-classifying openings by themes which carry in effect well into the critical stages of the game, the veteran grandmaster, Dr. S. G. Tartakover presents White's fianchetto of the King Bishop.

This installment completes his survey of openings, begun on page 171 of our June issue and continued on page 300 of the October issue, with present heed to the Indian, the English and other openings.

PART IV. In the Indian Complex

1. KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

In this field, our theme plays an outstanding part. From the great number of examples, we will therefore choose only a few.

1	P-Q4	N-KB3
2	P-QB4	P-KN3
3	N-QB3	

Or 3 P-KN3 at once, as in the 26th game of the Alekhine—Bogolubov match of 1934: 3... B-N2 4 B-N2, O-O 5 N-QB3, with good prospects. If here 5 P-K4, P-B4!

3 B-N2 4 P-K4 P-Q3 5 P-KN3

Or 5 N-B3 or 5 P-B4, the Indian Four Pawn Game.

5 . . . O-O 6 B-N2 QN-Q2



7 KN-K2

More elastic than 7 N-B3, P-K4 8 O-O, because by the latest researches neither 8 . . . PxP nor 8 . . . R-K1 is the move; but 8 . . . P-B3 offers the best defense.

7 P-K4
8 P-Q5
8 O-O, R-K1 9 R-K1, etc. is also good.
8 P-QR4
9 P-QR3 N-B4
10 O-O P-N3

Or 10 . . . N-K1 11 B-K3, P-KB4 12 PxP, PxP 13 P-B4! etc.

11 P-KR3 Q-K2 14 PxP RxR 12 B-K3 N-R4 15 QxR N-R3 13 P-QN4 PxP 16 P-N5 N-B4 17 Q-R7

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

White's advantage in space is apparent: Capablanca—Bogolubov, Karlsbad, 1929.

2. GRUENFELD DEFENSE

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3
3 N-QB3	P-Q4
4 PxP	NxP
5 P-KN3	
stead of 5 P-K4 or	5 Q-N3.

5 B-N2

6 B-N2 N-N3! 7 P-K3 O-O

Black reserves the Pawn thrusts: . . . P-QB4 and . . . P-K4.

8 KN-K2 P-

With an eye towards equalization: Capablanca—Flohr, Hastings, 1934-5.

3. OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	
2 N-KB3		
Or 2 P-QB4, P-Q3.		
0	D 02	

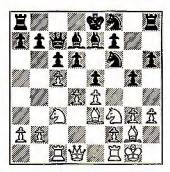
3 P-KN3

The most positional line.

3 QN-Q2	6 O-O	P-B3	
4 B-N2	P-K4	7 N-B3	Q-B2
5 P-B4	B-K2	8 P-K4	

The game resembles the Hanham variation of the Philidor.

8 N-B1 10 B-K3 P-KR3 9 P-KR3 B-Q2 11 R-B1 P-KN4 12 P-B5!!



White crashes through the center: Szabados—Grob, Venice, 1948.

4. QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-KB3	P~QN3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 P-KN3	B-N2
		5 B-N2	B-K2

The astute 5... B-N5† 6 B-Q2, B-K2 is advantageous for White: e.g., 7 N-QB3, N-K5 8 O-O, O-O 9 P-Q5! etc.

6 O-O O-O 7 N-QB3 N-K5

If, instead of this effort to free the game, 7... P-Q4. White gains the initiative by 8 N-K5. P-B3 9 P-K4, etc.



8 NxN

Or 8 Q-B2, NxN 9 QxN, and Black will strive to counter by 9 . . . P-KB4, followed by . . . B-B3.

8 BxN 9 N-K1

Or 9 B-B4, P-Q3 10 Q-Q2, etc.

9 BxB 10 NxB

Although the battle of the fianchettoed Bishops has ended in their destruction, White has a slight positional advantage.

5. BOGOLUBOV'S DEFENSE

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-KB3 B-N5†

4 B-Q2 BxB†

Or 4...Q-K2 5 P-KN3, O-O 6 B-N2 BxB† 7 QxB, P-Q3 8 N-B3, N-B3 9 O-O, P-K4 10 N-Q5 with advantage for White: Dr. Euwe-Henneberger, Bern, 1932.

5 QxB!

P-QN3

If 5... P-Q4 6 P-K3, P-B3 7 N-QB3, N-K5 8 Q-B2, P-KB4 9 P-KN4!! White breaks the Stonewall formation: Freymann—Bogatyrchuk, Moscow, 1927.

6 P-KN3

B--N2

On 6...B-R3 7 N-R3! O-O 8 B-N2, P-Q4 9 O-O, etc., with advantage for White: Gruenfeld—A. Steiner, Ujpest, 1934.

7 B-N2



7

Q-K2

Best, avoiding the following traps:
(a) The Monticelli trap which wins the exchange after 7... O-O 8 N-B3, N-K5 9 Q-B2, NxN 10 N-N5!!

(b) The Victor Kahn trap, which wins a Pawn at least. 7 . . . P-Q3 8 N-B3, N-K5 9 Q-B4!!

8 0-0

Now 8 N-B3, N-K5 9 Q-B4, NxN 10 QxQBP, P-Q4! 11 QxQ†, KxQ 12 PxN, PxP, etc., leads only to equality.

8	0-0
9 Q-B2!	B-K5
10 Q-N3	

White has a strong position.

6. CAPABLANCA'S DEFENSE

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 N-KB3	P-QN3
3 P-KN3	B-N2
4 B-N2	P-B4

The famous Marshall System, in which both Black center Pawns are unmoved as long as possible.

5 P-B3

Other good continuations are 5 PxP or 5 O-O or 5 P-B4.

5 P-N3

Black proceeds unconcernedly to build a second fianchetto.

6 PXP	PxP
7 0-0	B-N2
8 Q-N3!	B-Q4

Or perhaps 8 . . . Q-B1 9 N-K5! P-Q4 10 P-B4, with a plus for White.

9 P-B4 B-B3 10 N-B3

White has the better game: Tartakover—Zimmerman, Prague, 1931.

7. NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE Variation A

variation A

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 P-KN3	

This line as well as many others is fully playable.

4 BxN1

Instead of this dogmatic exchange, 4 . . . P-Q4 offers better drawing chances.

0-0 9 Q-Q3 Q-K2 5 PxB 6 B-KN2 P-Q3 10 N-Q2 P-K4 N-B3 11 R-N1 R-N1 7 N-B3 8 0-0 N-QR4 12 B-QR3

White stands better: Grau-Fine, Warsaw, 1935.

Variation B

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-QB3	B-N5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 Q-N3	

Dr. Euwe's predilection, which still has its adherents.

4	P-84	- 1	B-Q2	NXE
5 PxP	N-B3	8	NxN	BxP
6 N-KB3 N	N-K5	9	P-KN3!	

9 P-K3 is less colorful: e.g., 9 . . . P-QN3 10 O-O-O, B-N2, equalizing: Euwe-Nimzovich, Zurich, 1934.

9	P-KB4	11 0-0	P-QN3
10 B-N2	0-0	12 Q-R4	B-N2
		13 N-N3	

White enjoys the plus: Spielmann—Najdorf, Warsaw, 1935.

8. BUDAPEST DEFENSE

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K4
3 PxP	N-N5

Against the Leipzig variation, 3... N-K5, White can proceed positionally with 4 N-Q2, N-B4 5 KN-B3, N-B3 6 P-KN3, Q-K2 7 B-N2, etc.

4 B-B4

An old fashioned line.

4	N-QB3
5 N-KB3	B-N5†
6 QN-Q2	P-B3

6...Q-K2 is more solid.

7	PxP	QxP	11	N-N3	Q-B3
8	P-KN3	QxNP	12	N-N5	P-KR3
9	B-N2	P-Q3	13	N-K4	Q-B2
10	0-0	0-0	14	P-QR3	

White holds the advantage.

9. PROTO-INDIAN

(also called Pirc' Defense)

1 P-Q4	P-Q3
2 P-K4	N-KB3
3 N-QB3	P-KN3
4 P-KN3	

There are many other good moves, but this positional continuation is quite playable.

4	B-N2
5 B-N2	0-0
6 KN-K2	

White's development is elastic.

PART V. In Miscellaneous Openings

1. RETI-ZUKERTORT

P-04

1 N-KB3

This is a real Indian Defense. Black might reply in the Dutch manner, however: 1 . . . P-KB4 2 P-KN3! P-QN3 B-N2, B-N2 4 O-O, N-KB3 5 P-Q3,

3 B-N2, B-N2 4 O-O, N-KB3 5 P-Q3, P-K3 6 P-K4, PxP 7 N-N5, B-K2 8 N-QB3, O-O 9 QNxP, NxN 10 NxN, N-B3 11 B-Q2 with a plus for White.

Against 1 . . . N-KB3 or 1 . . . P-K3 or 1 . . . P-K3 or 1 . . . P-QB4, the modest 2 P-KN3 is highly efficient.

2 P-B4



. . . P-

2... P-QB3 3 P-KN3, N-KB3 4 B-N2, B-B4, etc., is less restricting and offers equal chances. After 2... PxP (the Reti Gambit Accepted), however, 3 N-R3, P-QB4 4 NxP, N-QB3 5 P-KN3! P-B3 6 B-N2, P-K4 7 P-Q3, B-K3 8 KN-Q2, KN-K2 9 O-O, etc., Black is constricted.

This is equally true after 2... P-Q5 (the Reti Gambit Declined): 3 P-K3, P-QB4 4 PxP, PxP 5 P-KN3! N-QB3 6 B-N2, P-KN3 7 P-Q3, B-N2 8 O-O, P-K4 9 R-K1, etc.

3 P-KN3	N-KB3
4 B-N2	B-Q3
5 P-QN3	

Now we have a real "Marianbad"—a double fianchetto—with White a move to the good.

5	0~0
6 O-O	QN-Q2
7 B-N2	P-B3
8 P-Q4	

Thereby preventing the counter, 8 . . . P-K4, at the right moment.

8 R–K1

8 . . . N-K5 at once would be better. If 9 QN-Q2, P-KB4 closes the center tightly.

9	QN-Q2	N-K5
10	NxN	PxN
11	N-K5	P-KB4
12	P-KB3	

And White demonstrates the superior dynamics of his position as in the famous game, Reti-Bogolubov, New York, 1924.

2. ENGLISH OPENING

1 P-QB4 P-K4

Against 1... N-KB3, White can proceed favorably with 2 N-KB3, P-B4 3 P-KN3 (Botvinnik—Capablanca, Moscow, 1936), P-QN3 4 N-B3, N-B3 5 B-N2, B-N2 6 O-O, P-K3 7 P-N3, B-K2 8 B-N2, O-O 9 P-Q4, etc., and White has the initiative.

2 N-QB3 N-KB3

Or 2... N-QB3 3 P-KN3, P-KN3 4 B-N2, B-N2 5 P-Q3, P-Q3 6 P-B4, KN-K2 7 N-KB3, B-N5 8 O-O, O-O 9 P-KR3, BxN 10 BxB, N-B4 11 K-R2, PxP 12 BxP, R-K1 13 Q-Q2 and White holds a growing initiative: 3rd Game, Flohr—Euwe match, 1932.

3 P-KN3

A purely positional continuation. White might play 3 P-K4, N-QB3 4 P-KB4, P-Q3 5 P-Q3, etc.

P-Q4
NxP
N-N3

The best.

6 N-KB	3 N-QB3
7 P-QR:	P-QR4
8 0-0	B-K2
9 P-Q3	0-0
10 B-K3	

White holds the initiative.

3. ENGLISH FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

1 P-QB4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 N-B3	N-B3
4 D O2	

A waiting line instead of the more spirited 4 P-Q4, PxP 5 NxP, B-N5 6 P-KN3, etc., or the enterprising 4 P-K4, B-N5 5 P-Q3, P-Q3 6 P-KN3, O-O 7 B-N2, etc. In this last line, if 4 . . . B-B4, 5 NxP, NxN 6 P-Q4.

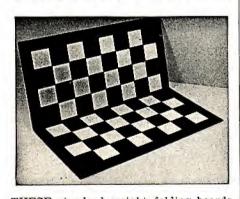
PLASTIC CHESSMEN



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P-04

Or 4 . . . B-N5 5 B-Q2, P-Q4 6 PxP, NxP 7 P-KN3, O-O 8 B-N2, N-N3 9 O-O, P-KR3 10 R-K1, etc., with advantage for White: Capablanca-Reshevsky, Semmering-Baden, 1937.

> 5 PXP NxP 6 P-KN3 **B-K3**

Or 6 . . . P-B3 7 B-N2, B-K3 8 P-QR3, N-N3 9 O-O, B-K2 10 B-K3, with advantage for White: Ragosin-Keres, Semmering-Baden, 1937.

7 B-N2 B-K2 10 B-Q2 QR-Q1 8 0-0 0-0 11 P-QN4 NYN B-B3 9 P-QR3 Q-Q2 12 BxN 13 Q-B2

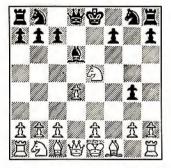
White initiates an attack on the Queen's wing: Ragosin-Petrov, Semmering-Baden, 1937.

4. FROM'S GAMBIT

1 P-KB4	P-K4
2 PxP	P-Q3
3 PxP	BxP
4 N-KB3	P-KN4
5 P-Q4	

5 P-KN3 would be doubtful here because of 5 . . . P-N5 6 N-R4, P-KB4! etc.

P-N5 6 N-K5



6 N-QB3

Liquidation is more usual.

6 . . . BxN 7 PxB, QxQ† 8 KxQ, N-QB3; but then, White gets the pull by 9 B-KN5!

7 NxN1	PxN
8 P-KN3	

The right move at the right time.

8		P-KR4
9	B-N2	P-R5
10	Q-Q31	

To be avoided is 10 BxBP+, B-Q2 11 BxR, QxB!

10	B-Q2
11 N-B3	R-QN1
12 0-0	

White has "the edge: Tartakover-Spielmann, match, 1913.

PART VI.

For our finale we have chosen several "phantasy" openings, and foremost we give the super opening of the future:

1. POWERFUL BISHOP OPENING

1 P-KN3

Which seems to be quite playable.

1	P-K4
2 B-N2	P-Q4
3 P-QB4!	

. . . .

2. THE KOLIBRI OPENING (also called "The Spike")

1 P-KN4 2 B-N2 BxP 3 P-QB4 P-QB3

If 3 . . . P-K3, 4 Q-R4†, followed by PxP, winning back the Pawn with advantage.

> 4 PYP N-KB3

If 4 . . . PxP. 5 Q-N3.

5 N-GB3	P-K4
6 PxPe.p.	BxP
7 P-Q4	QN-Q2
8 P-K4	B-K2
9 KN-K2	

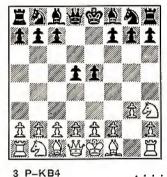
White rules the roost: Correspondence game, Keres-Nieman, 1934.

3. THE PARIS OPENING* P-Q4

1 N-KR3

Or 1 . . . P-Q3 2 P-KN3, B-Q2 3 P-Q4, Q-B1 4 N-B4, etc. Or 1 . . . P-K3 2 P-KN3, N-KB3 3 B-N2, P-Q4 4 P-Q4, B-K2 5 P-QB4, P-B3 6 O-O, PxP 7 Q-B2, etc.

> 2 P-KN3 P-K4



Instead of this gambit, the Paris Opening, 1 N-KR3, can be treated more quietly, and that by 3 B-N2: e.g., Tartakover-Morone, Paris, 1932, 3 . . . P-KB4 4 O-O, N-KB3 5 P-QB4, PxP 6 Q-R4† B-Q2 7 QxP, and White stands well.

White obtains good chances in the Paris Gambit Declined, 3 . . . P-K5 4 B-N2, B-KB4 5 P-Q3, etc.

> 4 BxB 5 0-0 PxP 6 PxP

White can even follow the Compromised Paris Gambit: 6 P-K4, PxP† 7 K-R1, etc.

> 6 B-Q3

Or 6 . . . Q-N4 7 R-B3! B-Q3 8 P-Q3, etc., with advantage for White.

> 7 P-K4! Q-N4

If 7 . . . BxNP? 8 Q-B3! and, if 7 . . . PxKP, 8 Q-N4.

8 Q-B3! QxP† 9 QxQ BxO 10 B-B81

And the King Bishop shows his stature by crumbling the Black game singlehanded.

^{*} This opening resembles "The Crazy Cat" as played regularly by Prof. E. B. Adams. Ho led off with 1 N-KR3 and, especially if 1 . . . P-Q4, 2 P-KN3, 3 P-KB3, 4 N-B2, 5 B-N2, 6 O-O-Ed.

ames from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP Challengers' Tournament Zurich, Switzerland Success of a New System

A new system of defense within the Nimzo-Indian sets troubles for White almost from the start. Black wins a Pawn on the Queen-side and subsequently repulses White's King-side attack with a brilliant combination.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO:	p. 254,	col.	65;	MCO:	p.	107,	col.	31
Yefim	Geller				Dr.	Max	k Eu	we
Soviet	Union	1				ŀ	łolla	nc
White							Bla	ck
	1 P-0	14			N-	-KB3	3	
	2 P_C	R4				P_K	2	

3 N-QB3 B-N5 4 P-K3 P-B4 5 P-QR3

As for the great difference between this continuation and 5 B-Q3, O-O 6 P-QR3, see Keres-Reshevsky, p. 330.

5	BxN†
6 PxB	P-QN3
7 B-Q3	B-N2

At long last, something new of outstanding importance. For a long time, this line has been treated by Black, by and large unsuccessfully, with . . . B-R3.

Euwe's new system is most remarkable.

8	P-B3	N-B3
9	N-K2	0-0
10	0-0	

White's last is a serious error. He fails to pay attention to Black's impending action on the Queen-side. To meet that action, he ought to continue with 10 P-K4 (threatening 11 B-N5), N-K1 11 B-K3, followed possibly by 12 N-N3 and further N-B1-Q2 or Q-K2 or R-QB1.

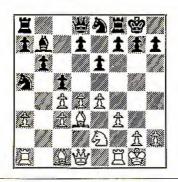
10		N-QR4
11	P_K4	N-K1

(See diagram, top of next column.)

12 N-N3

Now White loses a Pawn. The same result, however, follows from 12 B-K3, R-B1: e.g., (1) 13 Q-R4, PxP 14 PxP, B-R3 15 QR-B1, N-Q3 and (2) 13 P-Q5, N-Q3 14 Q-R4, B-R3 and (3) 13 PxP. PxP 14 P-K5, P-Q3 15 P-B4, Q-B2.

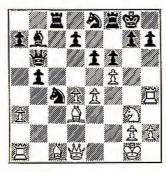
The possibility of . . . N-Q3 is one of the important points of Black's system.



12	PxP!
13 PxP	R-B1!
14 P-B4	

White must lose a Pawn: e.g., (1) 14 Q-K2, N-N6 15 R-N1, NxP; (2) 14 Q-R4, B-R3; and (3) 14 Q-B2, NxP 15 BxN, N-Q3. So White tries to get some compensation on the King-side-the only thing he can do.

14	NxP
15 P-B5	P-B3!
16 R-B4	P-QN4
17 R-R4	Q-N3



18 P-K5

This attack by White fails, but at least it offers counter-chances.

No such chances are offered by 18 N-K2: e.g., 18 . . . PxP 19 PxP, N/1-Q3 20 K-R1, KR-K1, and Black must win in the long run (not likely to be so very long!).

18	NxKP		
19 PxP	NxB		
20 OVN			

20 PxP offers no counter-chances because of 20 . . . Q-B3.

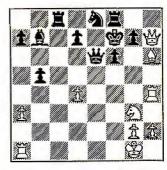
	-					~~	200.	
2	0			į.				QxKP!
2	1	O	×	P	+			K-B2

Now Black threatens to win with 22 . . RxB†. White's attack looks like something but really is nothing.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

22 B-R6

Now comes a brilliant refutation. Black comes out decisively better off, however, after 22 B-Q2, Q-Q4!-or 22 Q-Q3, Q-K8† 23 Q-B1, QxQ† 24 NxQ,



R-KR1!!

The beginning of a smashing counterattack. White must take the Rook or he loses his Bishop.

23 QxR

R-B7!

This penetration by Black's Rook is the point of his sacrifice. He now threatens mate in a few moves, starting with 24 . . . RxP† 25 K-B1, Q-B5†, And White has no move with which to protect his Knight Pawn.

24 R-QB1	RxPt
	A VIII I
25 K R1	O_N61

Black has no good checks, but this "quiet" move and his next do the job fully as well.

> 26 K-K1 Resigns

Q-KB6!

🧆 UNITED STATE

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1953

Not a Safety Pin Black sacrifices a Pawn in the opening

and, in trying to recover it, he ultimately has to rely on a pin. But White breaks out of the pin with a brilliant stroke.

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

PCO: p. 220, col. 179; MCO; p. 174, col. 1(c) W. Byland Dr. A. A. Mengarini Pittsburgh, Pa. New York, N. Y. White Black

1 P-Q4

P-Q4

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

2 P-QB4	P-K4
3 PxKP	P- Q 5
4 N-KB3	N-QB3
5 P-QR3	P-QR4

Or 5 . . . B-KN5 6 P-QN4, Q-K2, according to MCO.

6 QN-Q2

B-KN5

No good. Instead, 6 . . . B-K3 offers fair chances to recover the Pawn with impunity.

7	P-KR3	BxN
8	NxB	B⊷B4
9	P-KN3	KN-K2
10	B-N2	N-N3
11	P-KR4!	

White's last is an excellent move, much stronger than the conservative 11 O-O. He threatens 12 P-R5, getting Black's Queen Knight Pawn for one of his doubled King Pawns. Besides, he creates a possibility of B-R3, the great significance of which will soon show.

11 R-QN1

So as to be able to take the King Pawn without losing the Queen Knight Pawn.

12 B-N5! B-K2

Black's move is his only chance. For 12 . . . Q-B1 or 12 . . . Q-Q2 loses instantly to 13 B-R3! Very bad, too, is 12 . . . QN-K2 because of 13 P-R5, N-KB1 14 P-R6. Nor does 12 . . . KN-K2 13 P-R5, P-R3 14 B-B4 or 14 B-R4 offer any hope for Black.

13 BxB

OVB

Again the only chance for Black, who realizes that he is doomed if he fails to win the King Pawn, as is the case after 13... KNxB 14 P-R5.

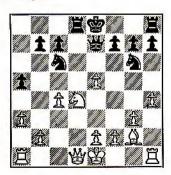
14 NxP!

Dangerous, it seems, because of the ensuing pin. But White has a shrewd rejoinder in mind.

14

R-Q1

Black's last loses instantly and yet it cannot exactly be called a blunder. Black seeks counter-play. He is not interested in just prolonging his resistance by means of taking the King Pawn with either Knight.



15 BxN†!

Not 15 NxN which allows 15 . . . RxQ with check.

15 . . . PxB 16 NxP!! Resigns

The point is that, despite the check, 16... RxQ†, Black cannot now save his Queen after 17 RxR with threat of 18

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

R-Q8 mate. Yet to save the Exchange and also avoid mate, he must play 16 . . . RxQ† 17 RxR, Q-Q2 after which White can win easily with 18 RxQ, KxR 19 NxP.

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1953 Spectacular Verve

The system which White plays in the following game may or may not be particularly strong. It becomes so, however, when Black wastes a tempo and weakens his King position with an unjustified defensive move. Then White presses home his attack with spectacular verve.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 278, col. 136; MCO: p. 91, col. 56

A. Bisguier Lee Magee

New York, N. Y. Omaha, Nebr.

White Black

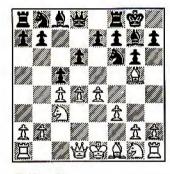
1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K4 P-Q3

2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 P-B3 0-0

6 B-N5

P-B4

B-N2



7 KN-K2

3 N-QB3

It is most natural to maintain the tension in the center at least for a move or two.

7 P-Q5, persistently adopted by H. Steiner in the 1953 Mar del Plata tournament offers these possibilities:

1) Black has strong counter-play after 7 . . . QN-Q2 8 Q-Q2, R-K1 9 KN-K2, P-QR3 10 B-R6, B-R1 11 P-KR4, N-K4 12 N-N3, P-K3 13 B-K2, P-QN4 14 PxNP, PxQP 15 PxQP, PxP (Steiner-Gligorich).

If in this line White tries 9 B-R6, he gets a fine game on 9 . . . B-R1 10 KN-K2, P-QR3 11 N-B4, N-K4 12 B-K2 (Steiner—Pilnik). But Black gets a fine game with 9 . . . BxB! 10 QxB, N-K4 11 Q-Q2, P-K3 12 B-K2, PxP 13 BPxP, P-QR3 14 P-KR4, P-QN4 (Steiner—Matanovich).

In any case, 9 N-R3, followed by 10 N-B2, seems stronger to me than 9 KN-K2.

2) 7... P-QR3 (Lilienthal—Boleslavsky, Budapest, 1950) offers the same possibilities as the preceding lines with 7... QN-Q2.

3) 7...P-K3! is most promising (see Steiner-Bolbochan, page 182, June, 1953, CHESS REVIEW).

7 N-B3

This daring move seems to be the only one offering reasonable counter-chances.

7...PxP 8 NxP, N-B3 9 N-N3 favors White, So does 7...QN-Q2 8 Q-Q2. And moving the King Pawn loses: 7 ... P-K3? 8 PxP, PxP 9 QxQ, RxQ 10 P-K5—or 7... P-K4? 8 PxP, PxP 9 QxQ, RxQ 10 BxN, BxB 11 N-Q5.

8- P-Q5

Naturally, 8 PxP as played by Stoltz against Gligorich is harmless.

8 N-K4

Gligorich and other analysts recommend this move. There are, however, no actual instances in master play to illustrate the point. 8 . . . N-QR4 also has its merits.

9 N-N3	P-QR3
10 Q-Q2	R-K1
11 P-KR4	P-KR4

This defensive move only weakens Black's King-side at the expense of a vital tempo. Instead, 11 . . . P-K3 is absolutely necessary—though whether it suffices, for example after 12 B-K2, P-QN4 13 PxNP, PxQP 14 NxP, remains to be seen. Less dangerous for Black is 12 P-B4, N/4-N5 13 B-K2, Q-R4.

12 P-B4! N/4-Q2

Or 12 . . . N/4-N5 13 B-K2, after which 13 . . . P-K3 fails aginst 14 KBxN, PxB 15 P-R5, while there is no time for quiet moves: e.g., 13 . . . B-Q2 14 O-O, R-N1 15 P-K5, PxP 16 P-B5, P-QN4 17 PxKNP, PxNP 18 Q-B2 with an attack hardly short of irresistible for White.

13 B-K2 N-R2 14 P-K5! P-B3

If $14 \dots$, PxP, then 15 P-B5 follows. But the text is worse.

10 P-K0:	PXB
16 RPxP!	N/Q2-B1
17 P-B5	B-K4

Black is a piece up; but, with the bulk of his army put out of action, his job is hopeless.



Time is all that counts in such a situation as this. White can afford to sacrifice another piece in order quickly to remove the rest of Black's Pawn wall on the King-side.

18 PxP

After 18 . . . PxN 19 BxP, Black has no defense to the threat of 20 B-B7†, K-N2 21 P-N6—or 20 . . . K-R1 21 P-N6, threatening 22 RxN†!

19 14-04		
Mainly to prevent 1	9	N-N3.
19		R-N1
20 B-R5		NXNP

10 N D4

21 0-0-0

White quietly lets another Pawn go in a sort of developing lull before his final storm.

B-R3 22 Q-Q3 P-N4 23 QxP PxP 24 R-R4!

Black has opened a file on White's King, but White now prepares for a brisk finish.

> 24 Q-R4 25 B-B7†! NxB 26 R-N4†! Resigns

White mates by force.

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1953 Gale Warning

Young Curt Brasket's victory in the following game, achieved in the early stage of the contest, must have struck the leading contenders as a gale warning. A man who defeats the famous Dake in such an impressive style must be capable of sweeping away anyone.

Holding back his King Knight, White in effect prevents the advance of the Black King Pawn. But Black fails to realize that fact and so falls into a very bad game in the very beginning.

ENGLISH OPENING

PCO: p. 45, col. 16(a); MCO; p. 33, col. 14

Curt Brasket	Arthur Dake		
Tracy, Minn.	Portland, Ore.		
White	Black		
1 P-QB4	P-K4		

2 N-QB3 N-QB3 3 P-KN3 P-R4

A rare, though playable, system.

4 B-N2 N-B3 5 P-K3 B-K2 6 P-Q4!

A remarkable finesse. In making this last move prior to the development of his King Knight, White virtually prevents the advance of Black's King Pawn which is usual in this line.

P-K5

Black falls into the positional trap. He ought to play 6... P-Q3.

7 P-B3! PxP

The trouble is that Black must take and thereby he spoils his center and develops his opponent's King Knight.

> 8 NXP

Now White has a great advantage. One of his assets is that he can open the game with P-K4 whenever he wishes. But note how wisely he waits until this advance is devastatng.

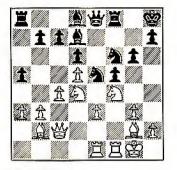
8

Black now gets a very cramped position. 8 . . . P-Q4, however, which provides more activity for Black's pieces, is no better, for it also enhances the activity of White's pieces. And Black has no satisfactory reply to 9 Q-N3.

9	0-0	0-0	14	QR-K1	Q-R4
10	P-QR3	P-QR4	15	N-Q5!	B-Q1
11	Q-B2	K-R1	16	N-B4	Q-K1
12	P-N3	B-Q2	17	P-Q5!	N-K4
13	B-N2	Q-K1	18	N-Q4	P-KN3

Black's last is a lamentable necessity. His King now stands in the open firing line of the opposing Bishop, while his

Queen is placed precariously opposite White's Rook, In addition, he suffers from that gaping hole on his K3. The end is near.



19 P-K4!

Having made perfect use of his opening advantage, White now pries open the position at the right moment, winning at least a Pawn.

> 19 PXP 20 BxP NxB 21 QxN B-B4

21 . . . B-KB3 loses to 22 N/B-K6, BxN 23 NxB, R-B2 24 NxP! (not 24 RxB, RxR 25 BxN, PxB 26 QxKP because of 26 . . . Q-K2 27 R-KB1, QR-KB1, White being hampered by the pin on his Knight).

22 NxB	P×N
23 BxN†	PxB
24 QxP†	QxQ
25 RxQ	

White has won only a Pawn, but what a tremendous position he still has. More booty is coming to him.

25		B-B3	31	RxR	R-K1
26	R-K2	P-R5	32	NXP	R-K8†
27	P-QN4	B-B6	33	K-N2	R-K7†
28	N-K6	R-B2	34	K-R3	K-N2
29	QR-KB2	K-N1	35	P-Q6	B-K4
30	RxP	RxR	36	RxB!	Resigns

After 36 . . . RxR 37 P-Q7, White's Pawn actually queens.

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1953 Premature Exchange

In the King's Indian Defense, Black usually gives up the center, playing . . . KPxQP. This exchange offers reasonable chances, however, only if White's King Pawn stands on K4. Making the exchange before White's King Pawn has moved is a useless concession as is demonstrated in the following game,

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 275, col. 128(o); MCO: p. 95, col. 73 N. Rossolimo N. T. Whitaker New York, N. Y. Shadyside, Md. White Black 1 N-KB3 N-KB3 5 0-0 P-Q3 2 P-KN3 P-KN3 6 P-Q4 QN-Q2 P-K4 3 B-N2 B-N2 7 N-B3 4 P-B4 0-0 PxP 8 Q-B2

Premature. If White holds back his King Pawn, Black ought to play to get in . . . P-K5: thus, 8 . . , R-K1, 9 . . . P-B3, followed possibly by . . . P-K5 and . . . P-Q4.

The text offers no chance for counterplay along the King file and so has only the disadvantages which usually go along with an unmotivated concession in the center.

9 NxP N-B4 13 N-N3 Q-B2 10 P-KR3 P-B3 14 B-K3 N-Q2 11 R-Q1 R-K1 15 QR-B1 P-KB4 12 P-QN4 N-K3 16 P-B4 N-N4

Black maneuvers quite handily; yet he cannot stem the steady deterioration of his game.

17 B-B2 N-B2 20 Q-Q3 P-KR4 18 R-K1 N-B3 21 N-Q4 B-Q2 19 K-R2 **B-K3** 22 P-K41

Late but with great effect. White advances his King Pawn. (A similiar situation as in the Brasket-Dake game.)

22 N-R3 23 PxP NxP 24 N-K4 P-R5

Black probably aims to bring about a desperate sacrifice: 23 P-N4, NxP†. As he is on the verge of disaster, any such try is permissible. White, however, gives him not the slightest chance.

25 NxN† BxN 26 P-N4 N-K2

26 . . . NxN 27 QxP†, B-N2 28 BxNor 26 . . . BxN 27 BxB, NxB 28 QxP⁺₁, K-B1 29 Q-B6† only shortens the story.

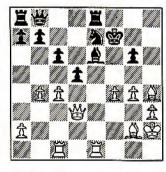
> 27 N-K6 Q-N1 28 B-Q4 K-B2 29 BxB BxN

Or 29 . . . KxB 30 Q-Q4†, K-B2 31 Q-N7 mate.

> 30 BxRP P-Q4

Black simultaneously attacks both Bishop Pawns, but with a boomerang effect to follow.

Of course, Black's game is hopeless, anyway.



31 Q-Q4!

Threatening a tremendous check on

31 N-N1

Abandoning the Queen Pawn. but there is no other good move.

32 PxP B-Q2

If 32 . . . PxP, then 33 RxB follows.

33 PxP **BxBP** 34 RxB PXR

Or 34 . . . RxR 35 R-B6t, and White wins a piece.

> 35 BxP RxR 36 QBxR Q-Q1

Black's last is a blunder; but it no longer matters.

37 Q-Q5†! Resigns

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1953 Admirable Elan

Tournament winner, Donald Byrne, displays his brilliant capability in the following game. He creates an attack with plenty of imagination and carries it out with admirable elan, his opponent's tough resistance notwithstanding.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 256	, col. 75;	MCO:	p. 112,	col. 56(a)
Donald By	R	udolph	Pitschak	
Brooklyn,		Clevela	nd, Ohio	
White				Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	6	P-B3	B-N2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	7	B-N5	P-Q3
3 N-QB3	B-N5	8	P-K4	QN-Q2
4 P-QR3	BxN†	9	B-Q3	P-K4
5 PxB	P-QN3	10	N-K2	N-B1

There is something to be said for Black's set-up. After 10 . . . P-KR3 11 B-R4, Q-K2, his position would be very hard to assail.

His maneuver, started with the last move, however, is too pretentious. Yet it takes great ingenuity on White's part to take advantage of it.

> 11 O-O N-K3 12 B×N!!

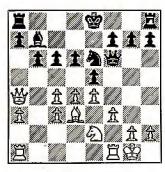
Obviously, Black did not expect this exchange. White starts an attack which he carries out superbly.

12 QxB

After 12 . . . PxB 13 P-B4! White has a great advantage.

13 Q-R4† P-

Or should Black move his King? That means acquiescing to trouble without a fight.



14 P-B5!

A well known Pawn sacrifice which, for one tactical reason or another, frequently works in positions with this type of Pawn formation. Its effect in this case is partly based upon the unprotected state of Black's Queen Pawn.

14 QPxP

14 . . . NPxP fails against 15 QR-N1: e.g., 15 . . . N-Q1 16 RxB!—or 15 . . . Q-K2 16 B-R6. Nor is 14 . . . P-QN4 playable because of 15 BxP!

A peculiar rule regarding drawing a game by perpetual check is given in Murray's History of Chess. The rule is that games in which perpetual check occurs are called drawn but that check must be given 70 times!!

-from Cherney's Curious Chess Facts

The only reasonable alternative is 14 ... Q-K2, followed possibly by ... P-B3, though it flatly concedes White the edge.

15 P-KB4!!

The main point of the preceding sacrifice. White invests another Pawn in order to eliminate Black's stronghold in the center and to make his own center mobile.

15	KPxQP
16 P-K5!	Q-Q1
17 P-B5	N-B2
18 PxP!	

Not 18 B-K4 because of 18 . . . P-Q6! 19 BxP† (19 QR-Q1, P-QN4!), BxB 20 QxB†, Q-Q2 21 QxQ†, KxQ 22 QR-Q1 (or N-B4), P-B5, and Black has the advantage.

> 18 PxP 19 B-K4

Now the Bishop move is all right; for, if Black proceeds as just outlined, he finally loses his Queen Pawn, thus emerging with an inferior game.

19 N-N⁴ 20 P-B6 . . .

A difficult decision. White has a powerful attack; but, with two Pawns down and no clear win in sight, he still has problems.

To 20 QR-Q1, which looks most natural, Black has the somewhat disturbing reply of 20 . . . Q-R5, attacking the Bishop and threatening 21 . . . O-O-O. Hence the text which, however, does not create any definite solution.

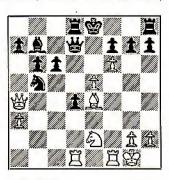
20 Q-Q2

Black's last loses, as does 20 . . . P-N3 against which 21 QR-Q1, followed possibly by P-K6, is too strong.

Black ought to play 20 . . . PxP: e.g., 21 PxP, Q-Q3—or 21 RxP, Q-K2, in both instances with considerable counterchances.

21 QR-Q1 R-Q1

Or else White obtains a winning advantage with 22 NxP (except for 21 . . . O-O-O after which 22 B-B5 wins).



22 Q-B2!

Very well played. White threatens 23 P-QR4, followed by 24 NxP, as well as 23 PxP, R-KN1 24 N-B4, RxP 25 N-R5. At the same time, he prevents both 22 . . . P-B4 (because of 23 BxB, QxB 24 PxP, R-KN1 25 QxRP) and 22 . . . NxP (which loses to 23 Q-B1, N-N4 24 PxP, R-KN1 25 Q-R6).

22 P-N3 23 P-QR4 N-B2 24 NxP N-Q4 It looks now as though Black has strengthened his position somewhat. But the appearance is illusory.

25 P-K6!!

Starting a beautiful combination which wins by force.

25 PxP 26 NxKP!!

A killing surprise move.

26	QxN
27 BxN	RxB
28 QR-K1	R-K4
29 Q-B3!	

The point. White wins either one of the Black Rooks or the Queen: e.g., 29 . . . R-K5 30 RxR, QxR 31 P-B7† (even stronger than 31 R-K1), followed by 32 QxR. Black can resign.

29 O-O 30 R×R Q-B1 31 R-K7

Besides the Exchange, White has a crushing position.

31	R-B2
32 Q-N3	Q-B1
33 KR-K1	Resigns

White's main threat is 34 RxR, QxR 35 R-K8 mate.

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1953 Brisk Liquidation

White plays what this writer likes to call the British System—a relative of the Stonewall. It flourished in England under the guidance of Staunton.

White's prospects, however, do not become exactly pleasant and then he loses a Pawn on an oversight and, in the ensuing complications, the Exchange. But Black's winning procedure is remarkable inasmuch as he surrenders the Exchange rather than give up the initiative. As a result of his brisk liquidation, he wins a piece by force in the end-game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 437, col. 78; MCO: p. 292, col. 139(n)

E. W. Marchand Larry Evans

Rochester, N. Y. New York City

White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 N-K2 P-QB3

Heading for the Pawn formation which characterizes the British System: Pawns at QB4, Q3, K4 and KB4.

3 P-QB4

The two main roads leading to this system are the English Opening and the Sicilian Defense. The system is playable, however, against practically any system of defense not based on ... P-Q4.

	500 I-4 OL	dololloo			
3		N-Q5!	8	0-0	N-K2
4	NxN	PxN	9	N-R3	0-0
5	P-Q3	P-KN3	10	N-B2	P-Q3
6	P-B4	B-N2	11	P-QN4	P-QR3
7	B-K2	P-K3	12	P-QR4	B-Q2
			4.0	D DO	

White seems to be preparing for the maneuver, N-R1-N3. Instead of this rather clumsy jockeying, 13 P-N5, followed by B-R3, offers better chances.

A well-calculated preliminary for a strong action on the King-side!

> 14 BPxP PXP 15 P-R5

White's passed Pawn is an asset, no doubt. To use it, however, is a far cry. For Black has fine chances in the meantime to make his majority of Pawns tell on the other side of the board.

15		P-K4!
16	PxP	PxP
17	N-R1	BK3

It is important to prevent White's Knight from reaching QB5.

18 R-QB2 Q-Q3 19 B-Q2 P-B4

Threat: 20 . . . PxP 21 PxP, P-Q6.

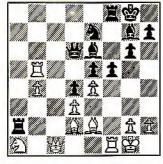
White parries the threat by resort to a blunder. His position is uncomfortable because of the holes on QB3 and K3. Still, after 20 B-KB3 or 20 R-B1, the issue is in the balance.

> 20 **BxPI**

The power of this move consists not so much in the win of a Pawn but in the elimination of White's one asset, the protected, passed Pawn.

> 21 Q-B1 R-R7 22 RxNP

White seems to regain his Pawn; but, in fact, Black's is indirectly protected. It could have been won only by 22 PxP, PxP 23 RxNP-but that, was hopeless because of 23 . . . P-K5!



22

Q-R3!

A very powerful move with a number

The attacked Rook must move since 23 Q-B5 fails against 23 . . . RxN. But the movement of the Rook leads to discovered pin of White's Queen Pawn: 23 R-R5, RxR 24 PxR, PxP, and Black must then win. Finally, on 23 R-B5, PxP, if White tries to unpin his Queen Pawn by 24 P-N5, his effort is frustrated by 24 . . . Q-N3! for 25 PxP loses a piece to 25 . . . RxN!

White gives up the Exchange, realizing that losing his King Pawn is even worse.

> 23 QxR 24 PxB Q-B3 25 RxR† BxR 26 Q-Q1

White's Knight at last takes another step toward QB5.

> 26 **QxKP** 27 N-N3 N-Q4

28 Q-N1

A nice trap. White evidently hopes his opponent will make the following attempt to maintain his Rook on the seventh rank.

> 28 N-B6!

But Black sees that he can afford to enter the trap. A retreat of the Rook, say, 28 . . . R-R2, is all right enough. But the text is more aggressive.

> 29 BxN 30 N-B1

White's point: the Rook is trapped (30 . . . R-K6 31 B-Q2).

> 30 **RxPt** 31 KxR PxB

And now Black's point appears: he has a powerful extra Pawn and threatens to take White's King under fire (32 . . . Q-N5† or 32 . . . Q-Q4† or 32 . . . Q-B3†).

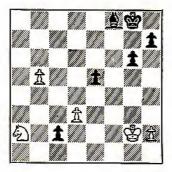
32 Q-R2

White's only, faint chance is to switch to the end-game.

> 32 QxQ 33 NxQ P-B7

Threats: 34 . . . BxP and 34 . . . B-R3. 34 P-N5

White plans to answer 34 . . . B-R3 or 34 . . . B-R6 with 35 P-N6, after which 35 . . . P-B8(Q) fails against 36 NxQ, BxN? 37 P-N7.



. . . .

A problem move which secures the win. The main point is, of course, the clearance of the diagonal, KB5-QN1 for Black. For thus White can win the Knight on QBS and follow up in time with . . . B-B5, holding White's passed Pawn.

35 PxP

There is nothing better: e.g. 35 K-B2, PxP 36 K-K3, B-R3†-or 35 P-N6, PxP 36 P-N7, B-Q3 37 K-B2, P-Q7.

> 35 B-R3 36 P-N6 P-B8(Q) 37 NxQ BxN

And Black can hold the passed Pawns.

38 K-B3 B-R6 39 P-K5 B-B4 40 P-N7 B-R2

The rest is easy. Black must take care to retain his Knight Pawn, as the Rook Pawn only draws.

41	K-N4	P-R3	47	K-R1	K-B6
42	K-B4	K-B2	48	K-N1	P-R4
43	K~K4	K-K3	49	K-R1	B-R2
44	K-B4	B-N1	50	P-R4	K-N6
45	K-B3	KxP	51	P-N8(Q) †	BxQ
46	K-N2	K-B5		Resigns	

PENNSYLVANIA, 1953 National Challengers' Tournament Icarus Flight

White seems to believe he needs only a piece or two to surround Black's entire army. His Icarus flight ends appropriately in disaster.

Even so, the performance of tournament winner Bisguier is highly impres-

SLAV DEFENSE

PCO: p. 218, col. 172; MCO: p. 197, col. 26(a) H. Berliner A. B. Bisguier Washington, D. C. New York, N. Y. White Black 1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 P-QB3 3 N-QB3 N~KB3 4 PXP PxP 5 P-B3

White tries a new idea which proves to be too pretentious. 5 N-B3 or Q-N3 leads to the normal lines of the Slav Exchange Variation.

. . . .

5	N-B3
6 P-K4	PxP
7 P-Q5	N-K4
8 PxP	P-K3
9 Q-Q4	

9 B-N5†, B-Q2 10 PxP, PxP 11 BxB† is comparatively better than White's last, though it leads to a good game for Black.

> 9 10 B-KB4

10 B-N5†, B-Q2 11 PxP, BxB 12 PxP†, NxBP 13 NxB, Q-R4† 14 N-QB3 also favors Black (who can easily recover the Pawn with 14 . . . B-K4 if he wishes).

N-B3! 10

A clever rejoinder.

11 Q-Q2

The end-game after 11 PxN, BxB 12 QxQ†, KxQ 13 PxP, QBxP 14 B-Q3, K-K2 15 KN-K2, B-K4 is hardly tenable for White.

> PxP 11 12 BxB QxB 13 PXP N-K4 14 N-N5

White has a poorly developed game, but instead of making some attempt to remedy it, he seems to believe he can win by force, acting with only the two pieces which he has available. "Whom the gods would destroy-"

He ought to try 14 B-N57: e.g., 14 . . . B-Q2 15 BxB†, KNxB 16 O-O-O.

> 14 Q-N3 15 Q-B3

Threatening both 16 QxN† and 16 N-B7†.

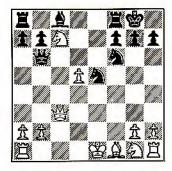
> 15 0-0

Parrying both threats.

16 N-B7

White's point: after 16 . . . R-N1 and since 17 . . . R-K1 is prevented, he can safely play 17 QxN.

While this combination is faulty or because it is, it doesn't matter what 16th move White plays, he has a lost game in any event.



16

1-K5!

The beginning of a smashing counterattack which speaks for itself. If now 17 QxN, Black mates in two.

> 17 Q-B2 18 K-K2

Q-N5†! B-B4!

It ought to be noted, however, that Black's pieces develop as they attack. Hence they come out with multiple threats. Besides the threat of discovery on White's Queen (say, 19 . . . N-N6†) and so on, 19 . . . QR-B1 is a powerful threat in itself.

19 P-QR3	Q-N3!
20 K-K1	QR-B1
21 R-B1	RxN!
Resigns	

Here is demonstrated why . . . QR-B1 was a threat. If 22 QxR, Black mates in two.

NEBRASKA, 1953 Midwest "Open" at Lincoln Fatal Plunge

White plunges into a variation which offers Black a strong attack, according to the books. The plunge proves to be fatal.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE PCO: p. 450, col. 19(n); MCO: p. 301, col. 15

E. Edmundson	Lee Magee	
Kansas	Nebraska	
White	Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	
3 B-B4	N-B3	

4 N-N5 P-Q4
5 PxP P-N4

Ulvestad's line, which is inadequate

because of 6 B-B1! as analyzed by A. S.

6 BxP

Pinkus.

Probably playable but at any rate much weaker than 6 B-B1!

. . . .

6 QxP 7 BxN†

7 N-QB3 and 7 B-K2 can lead to approximate equality.

7	QxB
8 0-0	B-N2
9 Q-B3	P-K5
10 Q-QN3	0-0-01

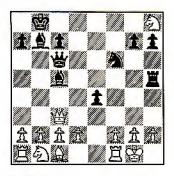
Black need not fear 11 NxBP? P-K6! 12 P-KB3, P-K7 13 R-K1, B-B4† 14 K-R1, QR-K1 15 NxR, B-B7.

> 11 Q-KR3† K-N1 12 NxBP

The plunge which proves fatal. Instead, 12 N-QB3 leads to equality according to PCO and to a slight plus for Black according to MCO.

12	R-Q4
13 NxR	R-KR4
14 Q-QB3	B-B4!

PCO gives an example with 14 . . . Q-Q3. The text move is stronger. Black threatens, of course, to win with 15 . . . P-K6.



15 K-R1

Now White loses by force, but what else has he? He loses also after (1) 15 P-Q4, PxP e.p., (2) 15 P-QN4, P-K6 16 P-B3, Q-Q3, (3) 15 Q-B4, BxP† and (4) 15 Q-KN3, B-Q3 16 QxP, BxP† 17 K-R1, Q-Q3.

15 P-K6 16 P-B3 N-N5! 17 P-Q4

Or 17 P-KR3, P-K7 18 R-K1, RxP7 19 PxR, QxP† 20 QxQ, BxQ mate.

17 RxP†
18 K-N1 R-R8†!
Resigns

NEBRASKA, 1953 Midwest "Open" at Lincoln Problems Aplenty

The opening line in this game is rather new and offers plenty of problems for both sides. One thing is sure, though: it requires energetic handling. And, in that respect, White fails.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 278, col. 136; MCO: p. 91, col. 56

I Hurech

Lee mayee	Lee mayee J mui		THUI OCT	
Omaha, Ne	eb.	Denver, Co		er, Col.
White				Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	4	P-K4	P-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	5	P-B3	0-0
3 N-QB3	B-N2	6	B-N5	P-B4
		7	P-Q5	

For 7 KN-K2 and further comments on the text move also, see Bisguier—Magee on page 336.

7.... QN-Q2

7 . . . P-K3! is more effective (see Steiner—Bolbochan, page 182, June, 1953. CHESS REVIEW).

8	Q-Q2	R-K1
9	KN-K2	N-K4
10	N-N3	P-QR3
11	P-B4	N/4-Q2
12	B⊸K2	

At K2, the Bishop interferes with the important possibility, P-K5.

12 B-Q3 is stronger. At least then Black cannot proceed as in the game (12 . . . Q-R4 13 O-O, R-N1 14 QR-K1, P-N4) because of 15 P-K5! Also, if Black plays . . . P-K3 (or . . . P-K4) sooner or later, White obtains a fine game with QPxKP (or PxP e.p.).

12 Q-R4 13 O-O R-N1 14 B-B3

White's last is playable; but there are more active moves: e.g., 14 P-QR4 which prevents 14 . . . P-N4, or 14 P-K5 which offers a promising attack at the cost of a Pawn: 14 . . . PxP 15 PxP, Nx KP 16 P-Q6 (and 16 . . . R-Q1 17 Q-B4! or 16 . . . Q-Q1 17 QR-Q1!).

14 P-N4 15 PxP PxP

Black's counter-play is becoming dangerous.

16 KR-K1

As White's chances depend on a Kingside attack, to be started with P-K5, 16 QR-K1 is much more natural.

16 . . . N-N3 17 Q-QB2

17 P-K5 may lead to difficult complications. Yet it is more consistent than and preferable to the text move.

17 N-N5

Threatening 18 . . . B-Q5†.

18 KN-K2

This continued cunctation leads to disaster. Instead, 18 BxN, BxB 19 P-B5 offers fair chances.



18 N-K6!

Conclusive. Black brings his King Knight into action, winning one tempo after another. In this way, his attack on the Queen-side becomes irresistible.

19 Q-Q3	N/6-B5
20 P-QN3	N-R6
21 QR-B1	P-N5

Each Black move carries a threat!

22 N-Q1	B-QR3			
23 Q-Q2	P-B5!			
24 N-K3	4			

Sadly enough, White cannot play 24 PxP because, after 24 . . . N/3xBP, his Queen has no escape.

24	P-B6
25 Q-Q1	Q-B4
26 K-B2	P-B71
27 Q-Q2	B-B6
Resigns	

Here indeed is a trapped Queen: 28 NxB, PxN offers no relief.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch,

SECOND BOOK OF CHESS: The Nine Bad Moves

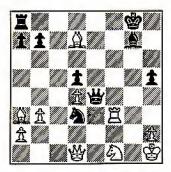
By Fred Reinfeld, copyright 1953 by Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.

AS A BOOK REVIEW BY EXCERPT, we give the following chapter, fully illustrative of Reinfeld's pedagogical thoroughness in preparing a second-stage book for aspiring students of chess. The first three examples are fairly simple; the rest, progressively harder; the whole makes a fine refresher course for any student.-ED.

GETTING PINNED

The best advice about getting pinned is: Don't!

Pins occur more frequently on the chessboard than any other type of attack. Yet, strangely enough, pins are rarely defined or explained. A pin is an attack on a piece which screens another piece from attack. A piece that is pinned is tied down.



In the above diagram, Black's Queen pins White's Rook. The Queen attacks the Rook, which in turn screens the White King from attack. The Rook is pinned (tied down to its present square) because a move of the Rook would expose the White King to attack by the Black Queen. (As you know, the laws of chess forbid your making any move that exposes your King to attack by a hostile piece.)

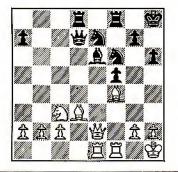
To emphasize the helplessness of White's pinned Rook, let us suppose that it is Black's move, and that he plays . . . N-B7ch forking White's King and Queen. One's first thought is to reply RxN, in order to save the menaced Queen. But the pinned Rook is helpless; it cannot move. White, in check must move his King, losing his Queen by . . . NxQ.

The pathetic helplessness of White's Rook in the previous diagram is typical of pins where the screened piece is the

Where the screened piece is any other piece but the King, the player subject to the pin has greater freedom of action. If the screened piece is a Queen, Rook, Bishop, or Knight, the pinned piece can legally move. But though such a move is legal, it is not necessarily advisable. The move of a pinned piece will generally involve a serious loss of material. This is brought out in the following position:

(See diagram, top of next column)

White's Queen, supported by a White Rook, pins Black's Bishop, which is protected only once and cannot be protected additionally. If the Bishop remains on K3, it is lost; if the Bishop moves, the



Knight at K2 is lost. Black can try 1 . . . N-K5, blocking the pin, But after 2 NxN, PxN; 3 QxP the pin is renewed and White also threatens 4 Q-R7 mate.

The most bearable pins, as far as the defender is concerned, are those where the pinned piece is guarded by a Pawn. In such cases, protection is automaticand cheap. Where the pinned piece has to be guarded by another piece, you can expect trouble. The pinned piece is tied down, and the protecting piece is tied to the defense of the pinned piece. Thus two units are deprived of much of their mobility and therefore of their power.

Another point to remember about the pin is its psychological value. The restraining effect of the pin has a depressing effect on the defender. Pinning and restraining are attacking functions and assure a player the initiative. He has a positive goal-to weaken the pinned piece, to pile up pressure on it, to take advantage of its immobility. The player whose piece is pinned is at a disadvantage. He is at his opponent's mercy, and must often look on helplessly while his pinned piece is being undermined.

It follows, therefore, that you should avoid the pinning of your pieces. Once you are pinned, your freedom of action is restricted, and you are exposed to threats that may cost you the game. Just as it is important not to neglect your development in the opening stage, it is equally vital not to allow your pieces to be pinned later on.



When the King Bishop Pawn is advanced after castling, it often happens that a serious weakness is created on the diagonal leading to the King. In this case, it is White who has weakened his position, so that his Knight on this diagonal is in danger. How is Black to exploit this?

Black has a powerful move in:

1

This pins White's Knight on Q4. The Knight, which screens White's King from attack, is of course unable to move out of the line of attack.

In addition, since the Knight is attacked twice and only defended once, it needs additional protection, But how? If 2 N/B3-K2, P-K4 cruelly exploits the exposed position of the attacked Knight. As it cannot leave its post at Q4, it is lost in return for a mere Pawn.

So White tries a different way:

True, this masks the diagonal, but Black can still win a piece.

P-K4

It is White's misfortune that he cannot retreat the attacked Knight to a square from which it will defend the Bishop at K3. And if 3 NxN, Black first plays 3 . . . QxBch and then 4 . . . PxN.

3 N-R4

By keeping his Queen on the diagonal, Black maintains his pin on the Knight at Q4. White resigns, as he can no longer stave off the loss of a piece.



White's course is readily suggested by the uncomfortable position of Black's Bishop and Knight on the King file. Neither piece can protect the other; neither is protected by a Pawn; both are vulnerable to an attack along the King file. This is an ideal set-up for a pinning attack.

With Black's Knight and Bishop established as the vulnerable targets, your only problem is: should White continue with 1 R-K1 or 1 Q-K3?

As the White Rook is needed at Q1 to guard White's Knight, the Queen move remains the only feasible one:

1 Q-K3

Now Black's Knight must not move, for then the Bishop is lost.

Nor will 1 . . . Q-Q3 do, for then 2 N-B6ch wins the Black Queen.

As for 1 . . . BxN, this exposes Black to a new pin: 2 RxB, N-Q2 (forced); 3 Q-Q4 and the pinned Knight is lost.

The Rook (no longer needed at Q1) intensifies the pin. Black's next two moves are forced.

Getting out of the pin but running into a worse one.

> 3 BxBch 4 R-KB1

N-B2 Resigns

The pinned Knight is lost.



White menaces the Black King with his Rook at KN3 and his Bishop at QN3. This creates pins on Black's King Knight Pawn and King Bishop Pawn. However, White's Knight is attacked, and so is his Rook at KN3; his Bishop can be removed by . . . RxB. White's timing must be hair-sharp.

White's first move makes use of both pins and prepares to set up a new pin:

1 Q-N6!

Threatens 2 QxNP mate. The Queen is immune from capture, of course, as Black's King Bishop Pawn is pinned.

1

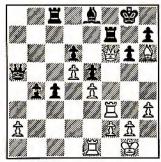
The obvious reply.

Blocking the King Knight file with 1 . . . B-N4 does not help: 2 RxB, PxR; 3 P-B6! (a new pin!) and Black cannot prevent 4 QxNP mate.

2 P-B6!

Resigns

Both Black's King Bishop Pawn and King Knight Pawn are pinned. Black cannot stop 3 QxNP mate.



White to Move

White's Queen, Rook at KB3, and Bishop make up a powerful attacking unit. Balked by the protective Black Rook at its KB2 square, White-almost!

-threatens Q-N7 mate or Q-B8 mate. But this Black Rook is under too much pressure, and, worse yet, it gets no help from the Black Queen.

Black has weakened his King-side by advancing the King Knight Pawn. It is this loosening move that has enabled White's Queen and Bishop to take up their invasion posts at the KB6 and KR6

Momentarily Black's Rook at KB2 valiantly holds the fort. But Black's Queen is far off to one side. This leaves Black helpless against the brilliant pinning attack that follows.

1 Q-K7!!

Beautiful. If 1 . . . RxQ; 2 R-B8 mate. If 1 . . . RxR; 2 Q-N7 mate. Thus the crucial Black Rook is pinned two ways.

Too late. But Black dare not move his Bishop (to stop the following mate), for then the vital Rook at KB2 falls, with mate the following move.

2 Q-B8ch!

RxQ

3 RxR mate

Black lost because (a) he weakened his castled position; (b) he gave one Rook too heavy a defensive burden; (c) he thus exposed himself to a deadly pin.



Black to Move

Material is fairly even-Black has two minor pieces for Rook and two Pawns. But what really counts is the fact that Black's Bishop on the white squares exerts enormous power on the long diagonal. Black unmasks this power with deadly results.

1 N-N6ch!

A terrible surprise for White. The unexpected check opens up the long diagonal, and brings Black's Queen into action. The effectiveness of Black's attack depends on two pins.

As the Knight check forks King and Queen, White has no choice: he must capture.

> Q-R6ch 2

White's Pawn at KN2, pinned by Black's Bishop on the long diagonal, cannot capture the Black Queen, It is this pin which assures the success of Black's attack.

3 K-N1 Resigns

BxBch

If 4 QxB, QxP(N7) mate. And if 4 R-B2 or 4 Q-B2, QxP(N7) mate as well. (The pinned piece has no protective

Choice of a move may be strategical or tactical. Here it is a bit of both.



Black to Move

What determines the choice of Black's next move? It is the fact that he controls the open Queen Bishop file. White is on the point of playing B-Q4, which will menace the King-side and also prevent any inroad by a Black Rook at QB6. An immediate Rook invasion is therefore indicated. How?

1 R/B1-B6!

By playing this move at once Black creates a powerful pin. White's Bishop on Q3, attacked twice, cannot move because that would lose the screened Bishop at K3.

Had Black postponed the Rook invasion by one move, he would have given White time for B-Q4, consolidating White's position against the Rook in-

2 Q-K2

Forced; but now Black steps up the pinning pressure. 2

B-N4!

Adding to White's troubles-if 3 BxB?, RxB wins a piece for Black.

3 R/B1-Q1

Another forced move.

3

Q-B2!

Based on a plan that is revealed by his next move. White desperately tries to break the pin, but it is too late.

4 B-Q4

Q-B5!

Creating a different kind of pin.

5 RxR Resigns

White has no defense against the coming 6 . . . RxR which leaves Black a clear piece ahead.



Sometimes the utilization of a pin can be extremely subtle. Here we see at a glance that White's pin on the King Bishop Pawn is extremely threatening.

But how is it to be exploited? The decisive method selected by White is remarkably imaginative, though dependent on technical factors.

White's generally more aggressive position justifies his seeking an immediate decision. We have already concluded that the pin on Black's King Bishop Pawn will be the winning factor.

1 BxN!

First he removes the valuable defensive Knight.

1

BxR

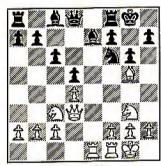
After 1 . . . PxB the break-up of Black's castled Pawn position would lose for him in a number of ways. The most obvious is 2 Q-N4ch, K-R1; 3 NxPch etc.

2 QxPch!!!

The surprise sacrifice that will take advantage of the pin on Black's King Bishop Pawn.

> **KxQ** 2 3 R-R5ch K-N1 Resigns 4 N-N6!

He has no way of parrying the coming R-R8 mate. (The King Bishop Pawn is pinned, so that . . . PxN is impossible.)



White to Move

Black's position seems quite secureuntil you observe that he has badly weakened his King-side with . . . P-KN3. White's problem is-how is he to take advantage of this weakness? He solves the problem by means of a brilliant combination that involves a destructive pin. To this there is no good defense.

Now Black's Knight is pinned-in a particularly dangerous way, too. For this Knight is not protected by a Pawn-thanks to the earlier . . . P-KN3. Therefore the pinned Knight must be guarded by pieces-always a dangerous and costly procedure.

2 Q-B3

K-N2

The only other way to protect the pinned Knight is 2 . . . B-B4. But then, after 3 NxB, PxN; 4 Q-N3!!, K-N2; 5 BxN dbl ch, KxB; 6 Q-R4ch!, K-K3; 7 R-K1ch, Black can resign.

3 N/B3-K4!!

Beautiful play. By sacrificing another piece White crushes Black's resistance to the pin.

> 3 4 NxP

PxN Q-K3

If 4 . . . QxN; 5 QxNch, K-N1; 6 B-R6 forcing checkmate. Again the weakening of Black's King-side tells against him.

5 BxNch 6 Q-B4

K-N1 Resigns

There is no defense to the threatened Q-R6. White's pin was the weapon that smashed Black's weakened King-side.



White to Move

Black seems to have a solid defense against the pin on his King Knight Pawn. But this pin is only the beginning of his difficulties; he has placed all his pieces very awkwardly for defensive purposes. Soon the first pin leads to others even more troublesome.

White has worked out a brilliant plan to exploit the pinning possibilties of the position.

1 N-N4!!

PxN

2 QxN!!

. . . .

If now 2 . . . PxQ; 3 R-K8ch, R-B1; 4 RxPch, K-R1; 5 RxR mate.

2

The only way to meet the threat of R-K8ch.

3 Q-Q511!

Beautiful play. He pins Black's Rook at KB2 in order to threaten RxPch.

If 3 . . . QxQ; 4 R-K8ch forces mate.

He must get out of the pin. If 3 . . . P-KN3; 4 R/N3-K3! is the winning move.

4 RxP!!

Another superb move. If now 4 . . . RxR; 5 QxQ and the pinned Rook cannot capture White's Queen!

5 R-N8 dbl ch!!

QxQ **KxR**

6 R-K8ch 7 RxR mate R-B1



White to Move

Black's position seems solid as the Rock of Gilbraltar, Especially powerful is his far-advanced Knight at the Q6 square, well guarded by his passed Queen Bishop Pawn. Yet this position is quite deceptive. Relying on pinning technique. White can smash the set-up of Black's forces.

How White can act incisively is not clear, especially since his Queen is attacked. Nor is there a single White piece, with the possible exception of the Knight, which even has the appearance of harboring any aggressive notions.

1 RxN!!

This move looks mysterious; yet it will soon expose Black to a winning attack that is based on a pin.

> 1 PxR 2 N-K6ch!!!

· The point of the previous sacrifice. Black cannot play 1 . . . QxN because his Queen is pinned.

2

Any move of the Black King would lose the Black Queen.

3 R-B7ch Resigns

Now everything becomes clear. Black's Queen, being pinned, cannot interpose 3 . . Q-B2. Consequently he must move his King, allowing 4 QxQ followed by a quick mate.



White to Move

Here we have one of the rare cases of a pin that does not work. White's Queen is attacked by a pinning Bishop at Black's QR3 square. When the Queen retreats, White will lose the exchange by . . . BxR etc. This seems a good example of the power of the pin, but there is much more to the position!

1 QxN!!

An amazing-move, predicated on the weakness of Black's King-side. If now 1 ... BxR; 2 RxB and White has won two pieces for the Rook (a material advantage for him), Of course, Black could still go ahead and win the Queen, getting mated as in the actual play.

1

Black is skeptical. Mate is now forced.

2 BxPch K-R1 3 N-N6ch

K-R2 4 NxR dbl ch K-R1

K-R2

One forced move after another.

6 N-K5 dis ch!

7 N-B7 mate!

5 N-N6ch

Throughout, Black's Queen remained a passive onlooker. Again and again, we find that this is the key to a startling combination. As far as the success of White's combination was concerned, Black's Queen might just as well have been off the board.



by I. A. HOROWITZ

How to win in the Middle Game

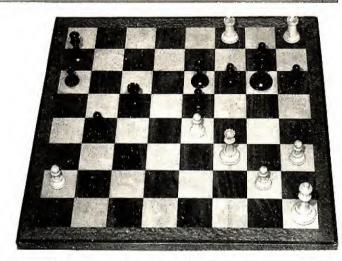
SURPRISE MATING ATTACKS

Chess is a form of logic expressed in terms of movement. Since logic is the science of pure reasoning, its conclusions are self-evident objectively, devoid of the element of surprise.

Chess is also, however, a game played by human beings. And, because of the human equation which enters into the reckoning of every game of chess, other factors, such as incompetence, diffidence or dissidence, in respect to pure reason, make for many unexpected or surprise turns.

Most often, when these surprise attacks occur, the King is involved, either directly or remotely. Since the King is the principal target of the game and all sorts of actions are leveled at him—some planned, some rash and some even desperate—more often he is directly involved.

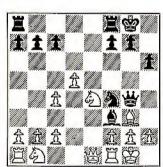
When such actions are all out, they are apt to be surprise mating attacks.



A typical Surprise Mating Attack: The material is virtually even in the above position: White has the advantage of the Exchange; Black, two extra Pawns, But White, on the move, has the opportunity for a decisive mating attack, initiated by a surprise sacrifice: 1 RxRP†, PxR 2 QxP†, K-R4 3 P-N4†, BxP 4 PxB†, KxP 5 R-N8†, and mate soon follows.

Point of View

Undoubtedly, what occurs in the following position is a surprise—for White, not for Black. As Black is a piece and two Pawns behind, he might as well have headed for the showers unless he had an inkling of what is about to happen.



Black to Play and Win

Black's design is diabolic.

1 Resigns

Q-110

There is nought to be done about 2 . . . QxNP mate; for, if 2 PxQ, NxP mate. Pert!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

Double Surprise

Both White and Black were surprised by the "surprise mating attack" in the following position. In fact, neither player saw it until after the game.



White to Play and Win

The first move is routine.

1 RxP†

K-B1

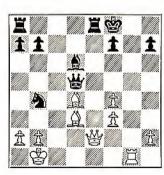
If 1 . . . K-R1, White mates by 2 RxP \ddagger , K-N1 3 R-R8,

2 R-N8†

An unusual tactical motif involving a line and square clearance. For reasons which will become apparent, it is essential for White to clear the King Knight file and also the square, KN7. 2 . . . KxR 3 R-N1†

While the ultimate objective is not yet clear, the immediate, short-term goal is to utilize the Rook on the open King Knight file.

3 K-B1



4 B-N7+

Now a reason why the Rook was jettisoned from KN7 is manifest. White's Bishop pre-empts that square.

> 4 K-N1 5 B-B6§ K-B1

The stage is set for a new and climactic motif.

6 R-N8†

To force the Black King into the open so White's Queen can draw a bead on it with check.

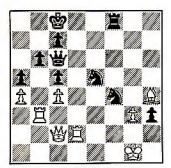
> 6 . . . **KxR** 7 Q-N2† K-B1

8 Q-N7 mate

Curiously enough, Black won the ctual game in which this surprise nating attack was overlooked.

The Surprise as a Climax

Often the surprise mating attack is truly the climax of a profound and well calculated "Combined Operation" (see next chapter). It is then the far seen stinger on the tail of a combination or series of combinations. In the following position, Black has manifestly sacrificed



Black to Play and Win

White is doing everything within his power to repel the enemy invasion. But it is too late. His King's stronghold has already been breached. It is now only a question of how Black is to proceed.

1

N-K7†!

Involving several tactical motifs-for one, the Knight sacrifice is a line clearance; for another, it is an interference.

2 RxN

Else the interference works and 2... Q-N7 is mate. But now the Rook at K2 serves as a block in what is to follow -another tactical motif out of the line clearance.

2

R-B8†!!

As in our previous example, the first sacrifice clears the path for a second.

3 KxR

Otherwise, mate at R1.

3

Q-R8†

4 K-B2 N-N5 mate

A pretty picture. Note how White's Rook at K2 blocks its King from exiting on that square.

The Logic of the Illogical

Surprise mating attacks are not necessarily born of desperation. They may well be the natural procession of moves, appearing desperate and surprising because they involve the sacrifice of material. As we said originally, "Checkmate of the enemy King is the principal goal of the game of chess." When it is possible, everything else is subordinate. And, many times, when a surprise mating attack is possible, it is the only way to win. In a move or two, the chance may pass, never to return.

The following position is somewhat typical. Indeed, White may well win in the long run, anyway. But the process will be arduous, to say the least; whereas the surprise mating attack is immediately decisive.



White to Play and Win

Black's pieces are cramped. His vital peril, as will be seen, is the blocked and blocking position of his Bishop. In a few moves, that might be remedied. But White is on the move!

1 N-B5†!

Penetrating the bastion of the Black Monarch.

If 1 . . . K-B2, 2 RxP† is a decisive blow; and, on 1 . . . K-R1, Black is mated soon after 2 RxP†, KxR 3 Q-R1†.

These sacrifices had better be correct or White will be in for a surprise.

2

Not 2 . . . K-N3 3 Q-R5 mate.

3 Q-R5†

N-R3

Not 3 . . . K-N2 4 P-N6 as then there is no defense to the check at R7.

4 QxN†

K-N1 K-R1

5 Q-N6†

6 B-K3

Resigns

Mate cannot be averted.

COMBINED OPERATIONS

The elements of combination play, the check, the capture and the threat, and the various motifs, such as the pin, the fork and the double attack, are the structure of the mechanism for executing

On occasion, when the plan is a simple one, a singularly independent tactical operation may suffice. More often than not, however, the administration of the plan involves tactics in concert, in effect, a compounding of the motifs. Such is the nature of what we call combined operations.

Combining to an End

Innumerable tactical ideas govern the play in the following setting. Yet a cursory appraisal leaves the impression that it is nothing more than a Knight fork.

How many motifs are employed? At least six are obvious. They are (1) the threat of mate, (2) the mating net, (3) interference, (4) the overworked piece, (5) the sacrifice and (6) the Knight fork. And many of these recur.



White to Play and Win

The ultimate objective is hardly apparent at the outset.

1 B-R6

First, a simple move, threatening mate (1) by means of a common mating net (2).

Black can defend in various ways, If 1 . . . N-K3, the Knight interferes (3) with the defense of the Bishop by its Rook, and White continues with 2 NxB.

If Black attempts a counter-attack by 1 . . . BxP†, it fails after 2 KxB, RxB† 3 K-B3; for, if 3 . . . Q-K4 (defending against the mate at N2, the Queen has relinquished the protection of the Knight (4), and White wins with 4 RxN⁺.

If Black plays 1 . . . Q-K4 at once, 2 NxB wins; for the Queen cannot recapture (4) and still guard N2.

Hence-

B-K4

The Bishop guards against the mate threat by a counter-attack on White's Queen; but it shuts off the defense of the other Black Bishop (3).

Since White's Queen is attacked, it does not appear to matter that Black's Queen Bishop is en prise. Yet that is just the difficulty.

2 NxB!!

Material sacrifice (5), a prelude to the end, the Knight fork (6).

2

More or less forced, as otherwise Black is out a piece.

3 NxBt

K-R1

4 B-N7†

BxQ

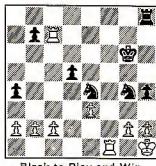
Another sacrifice (5) to draw the Black King into the culminating Knight fork (6).

4 5 NxR†

KxB Resigns

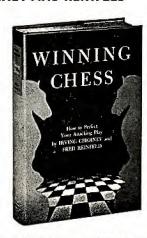
For, after White picks off the Queen. he has achieved his end, a vast material superiority.

Combining to Promotion

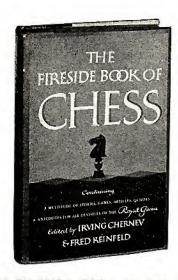


Black to Play and Win

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CHESS REVIEW

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Material is approximately even in the preceding position. But Black's Pawns could become easy targets. So it is up to Black to do something to alleviate that prospect.

Curiously, at least four different tactics are employed in this comparatively simple position.

N-N6†!

Material sacrifice to bring about a preconceived setting.

2 PxN

Practically forced as, after 2 . . . NxR. Black is a piece to the good.

> 2 3 K-N1

PxP§ N-B7

Black sets up a mating net.

4 RxN

Forced. 4

R-R8†!!

To draw the King away from its present square.

> 5 KxR Resigns

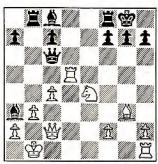
PxR

For the Pawn queens by force.

Thus, we have seen a Knight sacrifice, a discovered check, a Rook sacrifice, a mating net and a Pawn promotion.

Operation Mate

For beauty, the following combination has few peers, and, in the combined operations, there are interference, a triple sacrifice and a mating net to bring about the denouement.



White to Play and Win

The first move must predict the rest.

Interference, even at the expense of a piece. Black's Queen is blocked out of a vital sector.

PxB

Black must take or lose material, and 1 . . . BxB is no better. Mate still results in the ultimate sequel.

2 N-B6†!!

PxN

Another sacrifice, to breach the King position.

> 3 R-N1† 4 QxP†

K-R1

And here White renews his process of expenditure with a third sacrifice, to establish a mating net.

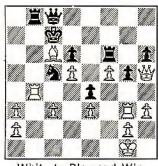
4

KxQ

5 R-R5 mate

The End-all

There are combined operations which seem more like "swindles" so complete is the magic of the combinations. Such is the one which evolves from the following position, the end of a game between the American master Mason and Winawer in the Vienna Tournament o 1882. Mason was no slouch if the pyrotechnics employed here is any evidence.



White to Play and Win

"Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair."

1 RxNP!

A Rook sacrifice, merely to clear the path for the entry of White's Queen to the seventh rank.

1

Otherwise, the Rook enters itself, with fatal effects.

> 2 Q-R7† N-Q2

Not 2 . . . K-Q1 3 Q-R8† after which White wins quickly.

3 BxN

With critical threats of discovered check.

Q-N1

Not 3 . . . QxB 4, QxQt, KxQ 5 RxR after which White's material superiority is established and decides.

Now, indeed, Black can reply to any discovered check with 4 . . . QxQ. It seems that White has miscalculated.

4 R-N7†!!!

One of the cleverest sacrifices to grace the game of chess.

KxR

Not 5 . . . RxR 6 QxQ, a case of the overworked piece. Nor 5 . . . K-Q1 6 QxQ†, an example of interference.

But now the Black King is in position for what is to follow.

> 5 B-B8± Resigns

Double, discovered check, with interference. Because of the double check, Black's King must move and because of the interference, Black's Queen must go. To boot, White picks off another Rook shortly.

Chessic Dynamics

Not a single action of the chessboard, no matter how minute or ineffectual, is self contained. Its re-actions reverberate to the farthest ends of the playing field. Hence, it is always well to remember that there are sixty-four squares on the board.



POSTAL SCRIPTS

"REPEAT" MOVES

From time to time, we have mentioned "repeat" moves, editorially. We do not mention them in the Rules, except as in Rule 13 (c) where our purpose is to ensure getting the last two actual moves and a full story of dates involved.

We do not mention "repeats" in the Rules because they do not belong there. A player has 72 hours in which to reply to a move. If the Rules were so to encourage him, by authorizing "repeats" as expressly legal, he would become lax as to replying on time. In doubt as to having sent a reply, he would shrug the matter off, counting on his opponent's having to send him a "repeat." Thus, the 72 hour time-limit would become meaningless.

Now the 72 hour limit is important for good postal play. A game which lags for more than that time loses a certain zip and interest for the players. And the next development is a withdrawal by one or both. And, of course, any such delays are unfair to the player who honestly tries to move on time.

The 72 hours is ample time for moves. It provides a two day margin in case a flock of games come in together or in case a business or social engagement interferes. For more serious emergencies, a player can resort to the four weeks "time out" provision in Rule 12.

So we expect players to make their moves within the 72 hours, and their opponents have every right to expect that, too. A move not made by then is a violation of Rule 12 and should be reported per Rule 13 or Rule 14.

If a player considers that his opponent's record has been good and that likely an apparent delay is just a slip of some sort, we don't object to his trying a "repeat." But such a "repeat" must be sent early—soon after the delay is apparent—say, a week or ten days at the very most. And, if it fails, a report must be filed promptly.

There is no harm in such a practice. But there is in counting on a "repeat" when your opponent may be doing the very same thing! Remember, if you think a repeat is proper, then it is proper for you to send it.

(See RULE 15, 3rd column)

TOURNAMENT NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

2d Annual Championship-1946

Al Sandrin, winning 1½ points from R. E. Martin, has won the play-off for 7th place in the 1946 Golden Knights. Martin takes 8th place, as C. F. Rehberg withdrew earlier.

3d Annual Championship-1947-8

Finals section, 47-Nf 29, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:*

C. Hohlbein 43.5; Dr. J. F. Lane 38.5; G. Monet 28.5; R. Mencarini 27.9; F. G. Flauding 27.4; and E. Pelton and E. M. Westbrook withdrew.

Adding in those with 30 points or more to our previous list (p. 283, September), we have now as our prospective cash prize winners (probably those well above 30 points) the following:

PRESENT LEADERS*

PRESENT!	LEADERS*
L Stolzenberg. 46.2 Dr S Lewis45.7 R Oren45.1 B Frank44.7 R H Olin44.7 A D Gibbs43.95	M R Paul36.1 M H Wicksman 35.3 R E Hodurski 35.2: L A Weiss35.2: J C Williams .35.1: E E Underwood 34.9:
K Kraeger .43.95 C Wehde .43.95 C Hohlbein .43.5 B Owens .42.85 F Yerhoff .42.85 C N Fuglie .42.35 A H DuVall .42.0	M U Gureff
Dr H L Freitag 41.95 J F Heckman .41.75 J F Heckman .41.75 G E Hartleb .41.35 A Ambrogio .40.7 M Antunovich .40.7 Dr L Sarett .40.65	R D Bruce 34.0 H B Daly 33.9 P Johnson 33.9 J W Harvey 33.5 J A Faucher 32.4 Col L J Fuller 33.0 C Gillespie 33.0
F M Branner .40.25 H M Stevenson 40.2 H M Steffer39.6 N H Hornstein 39.5 B Albert40.1 E A Capillon. 38.85 O Shack38.6	T Peisach 32.8 G L Kashin 32.7 R E Pohle 32.7 R Deacon 32.4 P M Lozano 32.4 I Rivise 32.4 B Brice-Nash 32.2
Dr J F Lane	R Morris
Dr S Greenberg 36.2	W B Long30.6

Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 point per win in the prelims: 2.2 in semi-finals: and 4.5 in finals.
 Draws count half these values.

4th Annual Championship-1949

There are no Finals sections completing play in the 1949 Golden Knights on game reports submitted for this month. So the list of prospective prize winners remains the same for now as given on p. 316. October.

5th Annual Championship-1950

Finals section, 50-Nf 6, has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:*

H. B. Daly 37.2; E. L. Ley 36.25; R. L. Froemke 27.8; E. Coss 18.75; and F. Pilawski and J. Veguilla withdrew; and W. Hook, who will be high scorer in this section, still has an unfinished game in the Semi-finals.

No new qualifiers to the Finals have come through on games reported for Postal Mortems this month.

6th Annual Championship-1951

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Finals: P. Eash, Dr. M. A. Rauch and J. A. Ilyin.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: W. G. Schroeder, W. Bakosi, F. S. Dietrich, H. Harrison, H. Wallgren, B. Reisenbach, W. Egbert, F. H. Weaver, F. J. Weibel, W. Harris, A. E. Starick, C. T. Smith, E. A. Smith, Dr. E. N. Kirrman, E. A. Suppinger, R. B. Blizard, R. McLellan, W. E. Stevens, P. M. Lozano, O. W. Strahan, Mary B. Lutter, C. Curtis (3), J. B. Wright (2), Dr. V. S. Hayward, C. M. Harris, G. Monet, D. Burdick, F. L. Morningstar, W. Weil, B. B. Wisegarver, V. Smith, H. Maclean, G. M. Wood, A. S. Gillow, A. Miskin, R. E. Faber, R. F. Eckhardt, K. Skema, E. D. Wallace, D. ReVeal, F. Yerhoff, C. Kugelmass, M. D. Haines, D. H. Hollander, W. Couture, L. E. Olsen, R. Alexander and R. L. Williams.

RULE 15

Too many postalites let delays pile up till contact with an opponent is altogether lost. Or till they become wroth and then demand an outright forfeit. The proper time to report is as soon as a delay is apparent. Certainly within a week of when a move was due. Rule 14 has been provided to make such reports possible with no great effort.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received August 26 to September 30

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full name of both players and the outcome of the game-but, for Class and Prize Tourneys in 4 man sections, state also if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

53-C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st) 53-P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2) 53-Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0. In these, the year (53), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).
Game reports sent in time for receipt by

dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 53-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1953) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication: df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit round-closing adjudication reports.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tourneys now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published. Give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report-if in any doubt

If your games began in December, 1951, you may still (in November) ask for an extension of play, on mutual agreement with your opponent.

Otherwise and for all other unfinished games, report game scores, together with diagram of position reached and statement of how you propose to win or draw, for adjudication. Such reports must be in the mail by or before December 31.

If you cannot hope to win or to draw on adjudication, kindly notify your opponent that you resign,

Tourneys 1-173: 87 Black, Efremov tie; Bateman bests Efremov. 89 Smith tops (a) Perry. 119 Smith tops (a) Newman, 139 Spear whips Walton, 143 Linnell licks Wyller, 155 Loose tops Larsen. 158 Williams halts Hoersch, 161 Miller masters Larson.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: Check your tourney results to see if they've been published; for most games ought to have been finished and reported after a year and more in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to moves; report if they are not prompt.

Tourneys 1-200: 47 Gunther withdrawn, 53 Stevens withdrawn, 93 Warren, Weare tie. 99 Sears withdrawn, 93 warren, weare 11e.
99 Sears withdrawn, 110 Caldwell defeats
Wyller, Suter, 134 Keith, Feeley overcome
Cooley; Feeley fells Keith, 141 Ellis downs
Dishaw, 148 Cunningham withdraws, 152
Larson Licks Gibson, 159 Billman, Kohne
tie, 161 Benz bests Latnik, 182 Chace chops Cross. 184 Rajczak rips Nearing. 186 Cooley conks Wisnom, 188 Herndon defeats Muecke, ties Quane. 189 Hoffman halts Eby. 197 Hickenlooper withdraws.

Tourneys 201-285: 201 Thordsen, Baumgardner split two, 206 Monroe withdraws, 208 Monroe withdraws, 213 Aguilera bests Benge; Ghetzler beats Brodersen. 215 Hussey tops (2f) Johnson, 217 Braveman whips Wil-kerson, 218 McIntosh rips Roizen, 222 Stevens withdraws, 223 Wingard withdraws, 239 Elkrem tops Faber (2), Germain, 240 Buchanan tops Carmean twice, 241 Smith smites Schwerner. 251 Nelson tops Stevenson, ties Wood, 257 Bloomfield nips Nearing, 260 Timmer (2), LeClerc top Taubenhaus, 262 Smith smites Broughton, 264 Bass bests Taliaferro, 267 Uberti beats Wallace, 269 Weaks ties, then tops Gilliland. 271 Chapin, Doekes tie. 272 Smith smites Coggeshall. 274 Dye downs Graham, 278 Heinrich halts Gifford, 279 Zufelt tops Hammerman twice, 281 Lilling licks Keniston; Stevens withdraws. 284 Rea, Dietrich each top Drobynski twice; Dietrich downs Rea twice.

Tourneys 286-345: 286 Estrada tops Newton, (a) Gaylor. 287 Wood tops Horner twice. 289 Hampton halts Price. 293 Tudor tops Williams, 294 Watson whips Indrieri, 296 Wilcox tops McInturff; Reid rips Ogilvie. 298 Smith tops (21) Christy. 299 Downs de-feats Anderson. 301 Stuppler stops Gelfand. 302 Burgess whips Williams, 305 Powell ties Schulze, Cramer. 306 Coupal, Cravenor tie. 309 Freeman, Fry tie. 311 Cunningham tops (2a) Bigonesse. 319 Coubrough, Fuchs tie, each top Baxter twice. 321 Stern stops Vicinus, 324 Schneider conks Cover, 328 Liebman rips Rainwater, 331 Kidwell conks Smalley, 333 Hammett tops, then ties Heard, 335 Turrill tops Basham twice. 336 Walch conks Cunningham. 339 Doherty downs Har-tigan. 343 Shera bests Hill, bows to Dot-lerer, 345 Tresidder downs Danziger (2), Willis: Danziger tops Mills twice.

Tourneys 346-362: 347 Fontan fells Bonini. 348 Dykes downs Jones. 352 Feldman tops, then ties Penhale, 353 Howen halts Keith, 356 Montgomery, Schwerner lick Lee, 358 Gifford hests Engel, 359 Smith smites Gibe, Paber ties Szold, tops Dulicai, 362 Kasparek bests Bleakley.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tourneys 1-40: 3 Kirschner ties Heit, tops Kuhla twice, 4 Magee bests Groesbeck twice. 11 Kingston tops Sweeney (a), Letts, 14 Lightstone fells Finan twice. 17 Ludwig licks Suykers, Lucas. 18 Lounsberry fells Phillips, 19 Chapman stops Stradley, 21 Blade fells Falardeau, Mayer; May withdraws, 22 Muccke masters LeWorthy, 23 Goldinger, Hill tie, 26 Wolf tops Lee twice, 27 Willis, Petriceks defeat Dishaw, 29 Weissman loses two to Feldenkreis, beats Drozynski: Biron withdrawn, 31 Lambert tops Taylor, 33 Healey balts Fattell, 34 Schroeder trips Triplett; correction: Montgomery, Schroeder drew, 35 Rueter, Baildon best Stewart; Fribourg rips Rueter. 36 Sherman sinks Sosa; MacDonald withdrawn, 37 Houston tops (2f) Henderson. 38 Paananen conks Kovich twice. 39 Rabin bests Bancroft (2), ties Allen, then loses to Allen.

Tourneys 41-75: 42 Miller masters Lapsley. (2) Matzke. 43 Bohn tops Anorhes. Gregory, Pradt: Gregory downs Pradt. 44 Kumpf licks Little. 45 Wyller whips Wayne. 47 Thomas tops (21) Haar, 49 Henderson bests Stettbacher twice; Holmes halts Hurt. 54 Rabin (2), Laird best Hikade; Hikade beats (2a) Cummings, 56 Miller tops Linnabury twice, 59 Culpepper halts Hanshaw; Hall, Hanshaw split two, 60 Harms defeats Hoglund (2), Duncombe, 61 Keeny loses to Wittmann, jolts Jacobsen. 62 Douglas defeats Murray, Gleason; Trotti trips Gleason twice, loses to Murray, 63 Gillow tops (21) Hall. 64 Brown withdraws. 71 Petti-grew tops Lee twice, ties Douglas; Douglas downs Lee. 73 Mallory, Miller, Marjon each win two from Karch. 75 Roberson tops (1a) Brodsky.

Tourneys 76-212: 76 Roberson wins (2a) from Brodsky, 78 DeCleer tops (2a) Krawitz, 82 Hubbard halts Lawrence. 83 Silveira withdraws, 84 Alexander bows to Pelikan, bests McAninch. 85 Miller defeats Rea, Keith, loses to Smoron. 86 Wenzel loses two to Rippel, Hurd, Anderson. 87 Laurie tops Nardine twice. 93 Rubin, (2) Goodman whip Willis, 95 Freundlich tops George, Fleming; George flips Fleming, 97 Pope rips Robinson, 98 Finnegan whips Wax twice, 100 Bass halts Holmes. 106 Garrison beats Bates, bows to Bass. 109 Turpin tops Wittmann. 111 Pfisterer withdraws. 116 Healey halts Glusman, 119 Graham fells Fattel. 131 Cooley halts Hurlbut.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: Most game reports should be in Notice: Most game reports should be in on these tournaments now. Check your results, report any you may have forgotten or that have not been published. Give a full list of wins, draws and losses as a final report—if in any doubt.

If your games began in December, 1951, you may still (in November) ask for an

extension of play, on mutual agreement with

your opponent.

Otherwise and for all other unfinished games, report game scores, together with diagram of position reached and statement how you propose to win or draw, for adjudication. Such reports must be in the

mail by or before December 31,
If you cannot hope to win or draw on adjudication, kindly notify your opponent that you resign.

Tourneys 1-49: 90 Johnson withdraws, 146 Jungwirth whips Garver, 147 Suyker tops Weaver twice.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: Check your tourney results to see if they've been published; for most games ought to have been finished and reported after a year and more in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to moves, report if they are not prompt.

Tourneys 1-150: 37 Meador, Pierce split two; Booher bests Pierce, 63 Kreisler downs Denham, 65 Rauch rips Di Martino, 92 Dwyer, Bochm best Harrah, 100 Kornhauser conks Campbell, 101 Doub downs Morrow, 104 Ogard bests Bachhuber, 109 Robinson rips Van Patten, 111 Bleakley whips Wil-marth, 116 Maslow masters Woods, 122 Wilmarth. 116 Massow masters Woods, 122 Wil-cox wallops Gray, 123 Huffman tops Cross twice, 132 Raimi, Williams tie, 133 Merkis tops (1a) Willis; Norin withdraws, 139 Grosz routs Rasche, 143 Druet tops (1a) Sommer, 144 Dwyer downs Stix, ties Raymond, 145 Agnello, Priebe split two, 148 Mac-Donough halts Hannold, 149 Jolly jolts Roberts.

Tourneys 151-207: 152 Timmann bows to Rich, bests Brown, 157 Beuscher withdraws. 160 Straedy stops Sanders, Matzke, 161 Eickholt bests Sanders, bows to Straedy, 163 Bass beats Ohmes, 165 Billman tops Miller Kaplan split two. 177 Thomas loses to Smith, tops Corcoran (2), Batcheller; Batcheller tops (1f) Corcoran. 129 Prindle bests Lyon, bows to Naas, 182 Zindell conks Kumro; Myers ties Kumro, tops Thomas, 184 Wilkoff whips Secord. 188 Kumro bests Estrada, bows to Olson; Olson conks Kumro. 190 Humphrey halts Hart. 193 Borowiak beats Mehling, 195 Klar, Faber fell Matz. 196 Lane, Rice lick Landon; Landon, Timmann tie. 198 Marsh withdrawn, 201 Mayer halts Holbrook, 202 Baylor bests Draughon twice. 203 Harris tops (1f & 1a) Stauffer; Coghill tops, then ties Harris, 205 Lane clips Cleve-land, 206 Miskin rips Rennie, 207 Chase, Wildt tie.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tourneys 1.-25: 1 Lankhorst tops Offenberg, ties Lane, 3 Doelling jolts Joseph. 4 Rider, Karalaitis best Offenberg; Rider rips Putsche. 6 Potschuch tops Phillips, ties Weiner. 7 Harris halts Keefe; Garland smites Small. 8 Musulin tops (2f) Miles. 9 Lee loses to Millman, ties Capillon. 10 Kolody, Olin tie. 11 Wilkin tops, then ties Savage: Peterson, Wilkin split two. 14 Lan-Savage: Feterson, Wikin split two, 14 Landon licks Wall, Lee: Wall clips Clark, 16 Allen, Hyde split two. 17 Sherman whips Werner. 18 Galluccio bests Bullockus, 20 Williams whips Chapman. 21 Day downs Martinez, Graff; correction: Day won from Silver. 22 Fowler beats Lekowski, bows to Goldgell. 23 Muir (2), Preo (2) and Christian-sen win from Mencarini. 25 Dudley downs Poulin, Zindell, splits two with Farrington.

Tourneys 26-50: 26 Graeff ties Tomeufeik. tops Fauver. 28 Diebling bests Bottino. 29 tops Fauver. 28 Diebling bests Bottino, 29 King (2), Albert bests Breitman; Breitman, Ellenberg withdrawn, 30 Bailhe beats Seabrook, 32 Zalys whips Werner. 33 Silver bests Graf, bows to Coggeshall. 34 Rubin loses two to both Timmann and McLoughlin. 35 Freeman, (2) Gibbons whip Winter, 36 Warner rips Roberson, 39 Estrada overcomes Draughon, 40 Bailey downs Doan, 41 Lanam clips Clark, 43 Schoerner bows to Rosenblum bests Lakin, 45 Leigh (2) Strob-Rosenblum, bests Lakin, 45 Leigh (2), Strohschein (2f) top Arbogast.

Tourneys 51-119: 53 Priebe defeats Golf, loses to Wolfe. 57 Covington, (2) Allen best Brandler. 58 Arnow chops Chase, 60 Rose, Hanin each top Andrews twice: Draughon halts Hanin twice. 64 Feeley fells Laine. 65 Goedel licks Lawrence twice, 71 Taubenhaus halts Martinez. 119 Beer bests Lee.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

2d Annual Championship-1946

7-9th PLACE PLAYOFF

Sandrin tops, then ties Martin.

3rd Annual Championship—1947-8 FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 29 Flauding defeats Monet. 32 Garner sinks Sigler; Henson halts Semb; Henin tops Potter.

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 14 Magerkurth overcomes Werner. 16 Hyde halts Zander; Holmes tops (a) Sweet, loses to Zander.

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 40 Wood trips Trull, 42 Rozman nips Nye, Riehle.

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-15: 2 Klugman stops Staffer. 6 Froemke, Ley tie; Hook downs Daly, Ley, 9 Harrison, Hansen halt Luprecht, 12 New-man withdrawn; Farber fells O'Shaugh-nessy, 13 Huss halts Harper, 14 Define defeats Wood.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 4 Hyin tops Veguilla, 6 Dayton, Lynch tie. 8 Eash whips Wisegarver. 18 Weiss masters Michalski. 19 Skema jolts Jungermann, 24 Rauch downs Daly; Han-sen halts Yascolt. 27 Orenshaw cracks Meifert, 28 Loring bows to Wyman, bests Veguilla. 29 Murrhee fells Fowler, 31 Keating conks Zoudlik.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-8: 1 Dayton, Hartleb tie. 2 Wallgren bows to Klugman, bests Aguilera; Gault beats Zimmerman. 3 Wholey loses to Staffer, tops Thomas; Bryan rips Ruys, 4 Katz fells Fullum, Mills, 5 Lynch licks Thompson. 6 Norin withdraws.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-29: 3 Van de Grift overcomes Yascolt. 4 Andrews tops (I) Lefko. 5 Yopp downs Gayden. 6 Hoeffin, Van de Grift tie. 7 Wallace bests Bevier. 8 Wright rips Neel; Hammond halts Waring. 9 Fullum fells Baron; correction: Benedicto, Greenberg tied, 10 Faber, Skema whip Westing, 12 Sollcorrection: Benedicto, frey tops Kunitz; Stuppler stops Fullum, 13 Trucis trips Kahn. 14 Paber, Richter tie. 15 Schachter bests Graf. 16 Werth beats Conway, bows to Page, 17 Alden downs Yopp. 18 Hayward, Huffman halt Murphy. 19 Henriksen bests Braveman, 20 Howell beats Southard, bows to Wisegarver, 24 Jolly, Roberts tie; Nunnally nips Williams, 26

Curtis conks Koffman. 27 Weil halts M. Harris 28 Gillow loses to Reisenbach, wins from Trull. 29 Bump bests Williams, Talla, bows to Thomas; Talla tops Thomas. Sections 30-50: 31 Greenbank bests Daniel-

son, 33 Banner beats Hestenes, 34 McLaughlin nips Nast, 35 Stonkus stops Liebman, lin nips Nast, 35 Stonkus stops Liebman, Wilkinson; O'Reilly, Liebman rip Silver, 36 C. M. Harris bests Belz, Bass, 37 Wright rips Oeder. 38 Van Brunt tops Potter, 40 Arnow whips Williams, 41 Curtis, Noonan tie, 42 Egbert halts Hannold, 43 Varnedoe downs Gayden, 44 Burdick bests Turpin, Rosman, 45 Harris halts Willett, Johnson, Parsons, Keith but bows to Blizard, 46 Morningstar bows to Craig, bests Filter, 47 Sanders, Cleveland conk Kolesar: Sanders. Sanders, Cleveland conk Kolesar; Sanders, Cleveland clip Clutter; Jakstas nips Northam. 48 Rankel rips Weaver. 49 Corson bows to Hardin, bests Feldman; McCaughey fells Feldman. 50 Peddicord defeats Distefano, loses to Smith.

Sections 51-70: 51 Smead, Fonner fell Ranney, 52 Womack whips Graham, 54 Garner conks Kahn, Welker: Sigler bests Rucker, Benz; Kahn rips Rucker. 55 Lekowski loses to Doelling, licks Graf, 56 Reveal halts loses to Doelling, licks Graf, 56 Reveal halts Hagedorn, Dutch. 58 Kontautus conks Brodeur. 59 Christman whips Wilson, Conrard; Hulbirt, Wilson halt Yopp. 60 Lee bests Buchanan, 61 McLellan licks Gerstein, Krie. 62 Blasius bests Beck, bows to Starick, 63 Gibbs conks Connor; Harrish loses to Gibbs, ties Connor; Ross rips Rabinowitz, 64 Wilson ties Coleman, tops Yopp; Namson downs Donnelly, 66 Hollander, loses to Dietrich Donnelly, 66 Hollander loses to Dietrich, licks Bump, 67 Schroeder bests Billman, 68 Ephross withdrawn. 69 Roth rips Gelfand.

papeross withdrawn, by Roth rips Gelfand.
70 McLellan, Stevens stop Jensen.
Sections 71-80: 71 Rogers rips King,
Mowry; Fullum fells Oliphant, Mowry; Parke
conks King. 72 Stark tops Graf, France,
ties Lubin; Lubin, Curtis conk Graf. 73
Lubin licks France; Schmitt clips Clark; Winterberg bests Schmitt, Robert. 74 Sherwin tops Spencer, (a) Bonesteel; Wisegarver whips Sperling. 75 Williams whips Van deGrift; Bonnell, Pusecker tie; Miskin masters Pusecker, Fridrich. 76 Cramer sinks Semb. 77 Hall halts Schroeder, 78 Freeman loses to Alexander, Wilson, Archipoff, but

loses to Alexander, Wilson, Archipoff, but beats Sheller. 79 Stark stops Whitman. 80 Henson licks Graves, loses to Rosenzweig. Sections 81-99: 81 Ostergaard, Lestarge top Taylor: Lestarge bests Sill, bows to Lozano. 82 Weibel tops LeClerc, ties Ekstrom; Werner smites Smith, Ekstrom; correction: Smith won from Fox. 83 Paul bests Shoreman (f) Gross. 84 Morris mas-ters Gant. 85 Lambert licks Parrish. 86 Walicki whips Williams: Beithel rips Ulter Walicki whips Williams; Reithel rips Utter. 87 Utter loses to Kunitz, licks Koffman, 88 Maclean bests Berent. 89 Hickenlooper withdrawn. 90 Foley halts Hurley. 91 Lapham licks Zollars. 92 Kline, Yanis sink Sirota; licks Zollars. 92 Kline, Yanis sink sirota; Yanis, Sirota, Kline rout Rothenberg. 93 Couture loses to Raymond, licks Hardin; Hardin halts White. 94 Raduazzo, Fenner clip Kline; Ouellette tops (f) Crowther. 95 Mager, Zoudlik master McGrail; Zoudlik conks Kuhla, 96 McNutt halts Huffman. 98 Strahan rips Ritter; Hammett, Ritter best Bump, 99 Aguilera downs Deitz.

Bump. 99 Aguilera downs Deitz.

Sections 100-119: 100 Yerhoff wins from Kalleberg, Lynch, Vollmer; Vollmer nips Knight. 101 Smoron masters Manny. 102 Weininger wins from Cook, who withdraws, 103 Oeder, Weikel tie. 104 Curtis loses to Mester, licks Graf. 105 Simirenko tops Royer, Glass, loses to Henderson. 106 Heising halts Sherbno. 107 Runkel defeats Prendergast; Owen, Rofe rip Winter; Owen halts Van Hise. 108 Wittemann, Birsten, Schiller, Berzzarin mob McPherson. 109 Bloomer bests Gibby. 110 Krieger beats Baker, bows to Parham; Van Brunt defeats Bloomer bests Gibby. 110 Krieger beats Baker, bows to Parham; Van Brunt defeats Fleming. 111 Werner whips Susskind. 112 Selby withdraws. 113 Mears, Aston top Voigt; Mears bests Haynes, bows to Kaman. 114 Longstreet nips Knoll. 115 Gibson stops Stewart. 116 Willard whips Lee; Strauss tops Paris. 117 Kibowsky halts Snyder. Hoke; Condon, Karalaitis tie. 118 Olsen tops Ingraham, Harris, Ruehl; Harris halts Ingraham; Cunningham withdraws, 119 Tresidder trips Jackson.

Sections 120-130: 120 Panaanen downs Antcliff, DeCracker, Middleton, 121 Ratermanis rips Roberts. 122 Gilson bests Beaudry, Fish: Fish masters Meador,

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Moehrman; Franz bows to Moehrman, beats Beaudry, 123 Addelston nips Nearing, 124 Bowen bests Burl; McClure rips Ringler. 125 Nyman nips Luprecht; Newell, Luprecht, Meyers whip Wenzel. 126 Kugelmass, Levitt conk Kubu; Kugelmass licks Levitt. 127 Olmsted halts Herndon. 128 Burns, Clark, Offinited fatts Hernaon. 128 Burns, Clark, Hoge, Frilling, (f) Gustin top Brown: Gustin bests Clark, bows to Burns; Frilling clips Clark, 129 Eckhart whips Wurl, Taylor, Appelman, Hill; Taylor tops Hill, 130 Mitchell, Mills whip Whitman: Mills bows to Police Forter Fatter. Baker, bests Faber.

Sections 131-153: 132 Ellington bests Godbold; Thurman withdrawn, 133 Kasparek bows to Wurl, beats Mitchell; Kellner conks Vandemark, Duncombe. 134 Bowen loses to Hornstein, licks Churchill, Trant; Fuller fells Lyle; Trant trips Churchill. 135 Schafer, Bueters, LiPuma quell Quane; Bass bests LiPuma, 136 Davison downs Hurley, Stump. 137 Rothe rips Distefano, 139 Gonzalez bests Martin, MacAlister, 140 Van Deene downs Morris: Wood defeats Hurley, Watson, Morris. 141 Kooistra, Barry best Rodkin. 142 Clareus, Gries clip Parke. 143 Rabinowitz rips Lawrence. 144 Rodkin routs Newton; Schroeder, Barry best Swanson, 145 Krueger tops Erdman, (f) Triassi; Lieberman conks Kuhla, 147 Wall whips Mason; Gibbs bests Burdell, 148 Pearce smites Smith; Franken-stein stops Freeman. 151 Van Osdol bests Boonstra, 152 Danielson downs Van Durmen.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 52-Ns)

Sections 1-11: 1 Benedicto defeats Daly; Homer halts Goodman, 4 Kellner replaces

NEW POSTALITES

The following new players started Postal Chess play during September, with initial

ratings as assigned per each class:
Class A at 1300: F. J. Brinley, M. Gelbard, M. H. Gottesman, E. LaFave, I. Rubin, P. R. Scott, P. Selvaggi, B. Shaeffer and K. N. Vines;

and K. A. Vines;
Class B at 1200; L. Binderwald, J. L.
Boren, W. G. Burchett, J. Curdo, M. W.
Green, H. S. Kneip, C. McFadden, H. W.
Melvin, J. R. Perkins, E. Pflumm, H. Sum-

Melvin, J. R. Perkins, E. Pflumm, H. Summerill, C. J. Vallalvazo, R. L. Wheeler, P. T. Wild and H. S. Williamson:
Class C at 900: J. Babich, A. S. Bardwick, W. H. Bogle, T. Daly, A/2c D. A. Danm, H. F. Dreiske, P. Freeman, R. W. Gallon, R. E. Kisch, J. A. La Salle, Dr. J. W. MacQueen, A. Marsh, H. Meyerhoff, W. H. Pentony, A. Lo Presti, R. R. Reynolds T. Rhodes, H. Rinehart, G. Simkin, P. L. Taylor and E. L. Wills: lor and E, L, Wills;

Class D at 600: E. Bilton, W. Brody, S/Sgt. K. L. Crotchett, D. Foster, L. Freese, Sysgi, K. B. Glotchett, D. Poster, L. Freese, B. Heath, H. N. Hook, Louise R. Keeney, P. Kercsey, W. G. Mathers, A. S. McDonald, C. E. Mueller, G. Pavlik, Joan P. Ragan, F. Schoerner, G. Spero, B. Talbot, R. C. Viar, R. E. Ward, D. Williams and R. Young,

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in September with ratings at which they had left: S. M. Andrews 804, E. R. Everitt 972, R. Flodquist 672, J. V. Ragan 1368 and J. F. Stickley 900.

ADDRESSES

Addresses are so vital in postal play that it is nonsensical to take chances with them. Give your return address with every move (and every communication to the Postal Chess Editor). Give it fully and clearly. Call attention to any change of address. An address stamp is fine but only if it is full and clear. Too many stamps are illegible. Type or print your return address, if you have no stamp. Give full data and don't abbreviate. (An Md. often goes to Maine or Missouri!)

A minute on this may save a week!

POSTALMIGHTIES! Prize Winners

The following Postalites have won prizes in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
51-P 101	Dr C Powell	1st	5 -1
146	O Jungwirth	lst	51- A
52-P 56	W E Draughon	1st	5 -1
100	M L Kornhause	r1st	4 - 2
101	A A Doub	1st	5 -1
104	W D Ogard	1st	5 -1
127	H Macormac	1 - 2	5 -1
	P Secord	1-2	5 -1
132	A Williams	1st	5 - I
133	K Merkis	1st	6 -0
143	M A Druet	1-2	5 -1
	H R Holbrook .	1-2	ā -1
149	R F John	1st	5 -1
157	A Williams	1st	5 -1
159	K B Thomas	lst	6 -0
176	F Athey	1-2	5 -1
	A L Kaplan	1-2	5 -1
177	G A Smith	1st	6 -0
53-P 28	G Diebling		6 -0

Certificate Winners

The following postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems,

Tourn	eу	Players	Place	Score
51-C	55	D W Loose	1st	6 -0
	89	Jay Smith	2nd	5 -1
1	40	J S Britton	lst	41-11
		O W Dishaw	2-4	4 -2
		H E Gregory		4 -2
		J W Selby	2-4	4 -2
1	58	J M Williams	1st	6 -0
1	60	L Hanson	1st	4 -2
52-C 1	S-4	W J Rajczak	1-2	4 - 2
		A Trucis	1 - 2	4 -2
1	88	H Hernden		43-13
1	98	A S Tomeufeik	1st	5 -1
_	01	D S Gifford		5 -1
2	06	C Wingard		6 -0
2	08	C Wingard	1st	54- 1
2	40			6 -0
_	41	V Smith		$5\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$
_	62			6 -0
2	72	R D Coggeshall		5 -1
		F H Smith		5 -1
_	89			6 -0
3	01			31-21
		Dr E Reich		31-21
		M G Osborn		5 -1
		L M Schneider		6 -0
3	36	R Luxner		5 -1
		R H Walch		5 -1
	52			5 -1
53-C	-	D Heit		51- 1
	26	J Wolf		41-15
		M Sosa		41-11
	42	T Miller	lst	6 - 0

GAME REPORTS

As the theoretical end for 51 Class and 51 Prize Tournaments (two years of play) approaches, it seems almost as if more games are unreported than reported. Certainly not because the games are unfinished!

We ask you to report as soon as a game result is confirmed by your opponent. If you don't you're apt to forget and never report-yet think you did!

We ask you to check to see if your reports are published in Postal Mortems. If they aren't, it means that either your report miscarried or you did not send it.

We ask you to report if you don't hear from an opponent (Rule 13 or Rule 14). Or the game goes unreported and leaves the whole Tourney hanging.

We ask you to list all your results when you finish your last game in a tournament. That clears the record.

POSTAL GAMES from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by JACK W. COLLINS

Foreword and New Variation

Readers may find just the right foreword for this game, with its new variation, in "A Twofold Tale" by Bruce Hayden (p. 139, May, 1953, CHESS RE-VIEW).

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

PCO: p. 447, col, 11; MCO: p. 300, col. 10(o)

V. Paananen

. . . .

White				Black
	1	P-K4	P-K4	
	2	N-KB3	N-QB3	
	3	B-B4	N-B3	
	4	N-N5	P-Q4	
	5	PxP	N-QR4	

In 1948, 5 . . . NxP was given an exclamation point. Now it is given a question mark. Times and books change.

R. De Cracker

6 P-Q3, P-KR3 7 N-KB3, P-K5 8 Q-K2, NxB 9 PxN, B-K2 10 KN-Q2, O-O 11 P-KR3 may be better.

6	P-B3			
7 PxP	PxP			
8 Q-B3!?				

Bird's old move, later revived by Bogoljubov, Most often seen is 8 B-K2.



8 R-QN1!

The Russians say that 8 . . . PxB! 9 QxR, Q-Q2! (threatening to envelop the White Queen with 10 . . . N-B3) refutes 8 Q-B3. But, after the hasty retreat, 10 Q-B3, the situation is still unclear and full of risks for both sides.

A promising line, and less of a gamble, is 8 . . . Q-B2 (once described as "by far the best") 9 B-Q3, B-KN5!

The text characterizes the Colman Variation, which has been most analyzed in England and Denmark, Black obtains an advantage in development, two active Bishops, a Queen Rook which can operate effectively along the third rank and Queen Knight file, the chance to hit at the center later with . . . P-KB4 and generally good attacking chances for his two gambited Pawns.

9 BxPf

Or 9 B-Q3, P-KR3! 10 N-K4, N-Q4 11 N-N3, P-N3 12 O-O, B-KN2 13 B-K4, O-O 14 BxN, PxB 15 P-Q3, P-B4 with

a distinct advantage for Black (Strauss -Colman, postal game in England, 1952).

> NxB 9 10 QxN† N-Q2!

Black threatens 11 . . . QxN and prepares to go after White's Queen with 11 . . . R-N3, too. Bad for Black is 11 ... B-Q2 12 Q-B4.

11 N-K4

On 11 P-Q4, B-K2 12 N-K4, R-N3 13 Q-R4, O-O 14 O-O, P-B4 15 N/4-B3, B-N2, Black has a fine attack (Kalgren -Axelsson, Orebro, 1949).

Or 11 P-Q3, B-K2 12 N-K4, R-N3 13 Q-B4, B-R3 14 Q-R4, P-B4 15 N/4-B3, B-N2, and Black has the better game (Uppsla-Orebro, postal game, 1948-9).

The text, which threatens 12 N-Q6+, BxN 13 QxKB with an easier game for White, also works out to Black's advantage, as follows:

> 11 R-N3 12 Q-B4

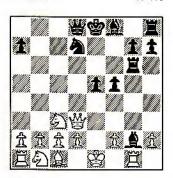
For the Queen lacks a satisfactory flight square.

> 12 . . . B-R3 13 Q-Q5 P-B4

Black is in the happy state of being able to make attacking and developing moves with a gain of time.

> 14 N/4-B3 B-N2 15 Q-Q3 BXP

And Black begins to recover material. 16 R-N1 R-N3



17 Q-K3

If 17 QxP? B-R6 18 QxB, RxR†, Black will win. Anything White does will be held against him.

> 17 B-B4 Resigns

After 18 Q-K2, Q-R5 19 P-Q4, BxP 20 B-K3, B-B6, Black wins the Exchange (21 QxB, RxR†) or a piece (21 Q-B1, BxB).

The Colman Variation looks good!

"Daring" in Postal Chess

What Dr. Euwe has to say on combinative valor* may be true enough for overthe-board play. But how does it stand for postal?

Here White offers speculative sacrifices, and certainly not out of necessity. His valor is unquestionable.

Is his play based, however, on intuition rather than true calculation? That is the question! And a hard one to

* Compare with Euwe's introduction to "Game of the Month," page 328,—Ed.

answer. The players do have considerable time for analysis, and one may paraphrase Dr. Euwe: the commentator of the game . . . more hampered by time limitations than the players, faces insolvable problems. And none so insolvable as that of intuition vs. calculation here.

Although Dr. Euwe is characteristically too modest in referring to his own brilliancy, we have no hesitancy in calling the following game a daring and brilliant effort by White.

EVANS GAMBIT

PCO: p. 51, col. 4; MCO: p. 75, col. 1(b) W. L. Prosser Joe Warner White Black 1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3

B-84

4 P-QN4 There are only a few master exponents of this old branch of the older Giuoco Piano (Evans Gambit)-Alexander, Ragosin and Sokolsky in Europe, and Seidman in this country.

3 B-B4

BxP 5 P-B3 B-R4 6 P-Q4 PxP

6 . . . P-Q3 7 Q-N3, Q-K2!? 8 P-Q5, N-Q5 9 NxN, PxN 10 Q-R4†, K-B1 11 O-O! favors White; but 7 . . . Q-Q2! 8 PxP, B-N3! 9 B-QN5, KN-K2 10 PxP PxP 11 B-R3, Q-N5 12 O-O, N-N3 gives Black a little the better of it.

> 7 0-0 B-N3 8 PxP P-Q3

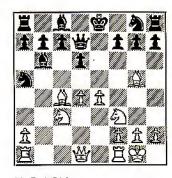
This is known as the Normal Position.

9 N-B3 Black aims to swap off White's dan-

gerous King Bishop. An alternative is . . . B-N5.

10 B-KN5 Q-Q2!

Black avoids the weakening 10 . . .



11 B-N5!?

Theory has it that the book retreat, 11 B-Q3, leads to a slightly better game for Black. Therefore, White tries a bold new move, entailing the sacrifice of a piece. It assures him a strong attack, and it is successful here; but whether it is intrinsically correct is another question.

> P-QB3 11

Black loses a piece, of course, on 11 . . . N-QB3? 12 P-Q5, P-QR3 13 PxN, with a kick on Black's Queen.

12 P-K5!?

Part and parcel with White's last move. The safer course is still 12 B-Q3.

12

Steinitz would have accepted the sacrifice with 12 . . . PxB! and suffered along under 13 PxP, P-B3 14 R-K1;, K-B2.

13 P-K6!

. . . . A vacating (K5) sacrifice.

> 13 PYP 14 N-K5 Q-QB2 15 NxQP

In one way or another, White insists on opening the King file. And in sacrificing a piece.

> 15 16 R-K1

KPxN

Threats: 17 NxP§ and 17 N-N6§. 16 B-K3

Not 16 . . . N-K2 as 17 N-B3 or 17 BxN wins.

17 Q-R5†

K-B1

White can at least draw against 17 . . P-N3 with 18 NxNP, Q-B2 19 RxB†, QxR 20 N-B4§, Q-B2 21 R-K1†, K-B1 22 N-K6†, K-K1 23 N-B7‡, K-B1 24 N-K6†. And 23 N-Q8§ wins!

18 R-K3

N-B3

A line deserving consideration is 18 BxP 19 R-B3†, N-B3 20 BxN, PxB 21 RxP⁺, K-K2.

> 19 BxN 20 N-N6†

PxB K-N2

Black loses his Queen on 20 . . . PxN 21 QxR†, B-N1 22 QxP†, Q-B2 23 Q-Q6†, K-N2 24 R-K7. Yet, on 21 . . . K-B2, White may have to go in for a draw with 22 Q-R7†. For 22 QxR, PxB seems to favor Black who has three pieces and a Pawn for two Rooks. This game abounds with such possibilities for unbalanced forces and lines which virtually defy analysis.



Not 21 R-KN3? QxR! 22 RPxQ, PxN, as Black then ought to win.

Also bad is 21 . . . B-B2 22 R-N3†, For, on 22 . . . K-B1, White obtains a winning attack with 23 Q-R6†, K-K2 24 R-K1†; and, on 22 . . . B-N3 23 RxB†! PxR 24 QxP†, K-B1 25 N-K6†, White wins the Queen for a net plus in material.

22 RxB

Threat: 23 R-K7†, K-B1 24 Q-B7 mate. QR-K1

If 22 . . . B-Q1 (22 . . . Q-B2 23 QR-K1, and White wins), 23 QR-K1, Q-B2

24 B-Q3 White has a winning position. though a piece and a Pawn down.

> 23 RxR 24 QxR 25 R-K1

White calls on his other Rook to begin another mating attack. Threat: 26 R-K71.

> 25 N-B3 26 Q-Q7† Resigns

White mates or wins Black's Queen: e.g., 26 . . . K-N3 27 R-K3, N-K4 (the best try) 28 R-N37, K-R4 29 QxP7, Q-R3 30 R-R3†, etc.

Strong Medicine

Here the winning mixture, prescribed by Eugene Szold, M. D., New York practicing physician, postal player and chess notation expert, is an orthodox opening strategical maneuvering for a King-side attack and a surprising thirtieth move.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PCO: page 170, col. 26; MCO: p. 157, col. 17 Dr. E. Szold E. Dykes White Black 1 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 B-N5 B-K2 2 P-QB4 P-K3 5 P-K3 QN-Q2 3 N-QB3 N-KB3 6 N-B3 0-0 7 B-Q3

Most orthodox in this most orthodox variation, and a shade or two better, is 7 R-B1.

> 8 BxP P-QN3

Also sufficient to equalize is 8 . P-B4 9 O-O, P-QR3 10 P-QR4, P-R3 11 B-R4, PxP 12 PxP, N-N3 13 B-N3, B-Q2 14 N-K5, B-B3.

> 9 0-0 B-N2 10 Q-K2 N-Q4

10 . . . N-K5 is also good.

11 BxN

Dr. Euwe has played both the text move and 11 B-B4. Also deserving of consideration are 11 BxB and 11 NxN. It is doubtful, however, if White can do more than retain equality with any move.

> PxB 11 . . 12 B-B4 B-KB3

Black's last move just loses time. More logical are 12 . . . N-B3 and 12 . . . P-QB4.

> 13 QR-Q1 R-B1 14 Q-B2 P-B3

And now Black is too passive. It is better to strike out with 14 . . . P-B4.

> 15 P-K4 PYP 16 NxP

Here we see Black's 12th turning to loss of time. Yet better that than to forfeit the advantage of the two Bishops.

> 17 KR-K1 N-B3 18 N-N3 N-Q4 19 B-B1 B-B3

Recidivism! Preferable is 19 . . . R-K1 or, again, 19 . . . P-QB4.

> 20 N-R5 Q-Q221 NxB†

Dr. Szold believes that 21 N-K5 is the most precise.

NxN 21 . . . 22 N-K5 Q-Q4 P-B4 23 B-N5

Now Black springs this Pawn advance with a sly threat: 23 . . . QxP mate.

24 P-B3 PXP 25 Q-R4

The Pawn deficit is very temporary 26 QxRP, 26 RxP and 26 BxN are impending.

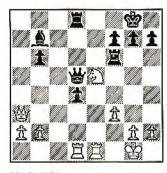
25 QR-Q1 26 QxRP R-Q3

Black protects his Queen Knight Pawn. anticipates 27 BxN, RxB, prepares to develop his King Rook and poses another sly threat.

27 Q-R3

The threat was 27 . . . R-R1!

27 KR-Q1 28 BxN RxB



29 Q-K7!

It is now White's turn for a sly try. R/3-Q3

A bad move, whereas Black can still give a good account of himself with 29 . . . P-R3, providing "air" for his King.

Cute and problem-like. The threat is

31 QxR mate, or 31 Q-K8†, RxQ 32 RxR mate. The winner calculates that Black has 39 legal moves and White forces mate on 37 of them! Check for yourself! 30

Despair. There is no defense. For example, 30 . . . R/3xN 31 Q-K8†, RxQ 32 RxR mate. Or 30 . . . P-B4 31 QxR†, K-B2 32 Q-K8 mate. So the Rook must be abandoned.

> 31 QxR† K-R2 32 N-B8† K-N1 33 Q-K7!

33 Q-K8? loses the Knight to 33 . . . R-Q1.

> 33 . . . R-Q1 34 R-K5

White forces the exchange of Queens, leaving him a clearly won ending.

Q-Q3 34 35 QxQ RxQ

36 R-K8 **B-B3** Of course, Black might safely resign.

37 R-N8 P-Q6

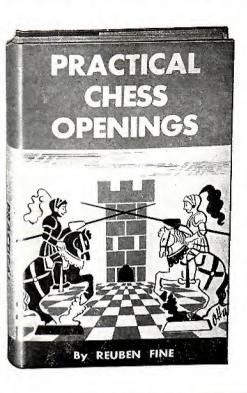
38 N-Q7§

For White's Knight easily escapes and White is a full Rook ahead.

> 38 K-R2 39 NxP B-N4 40 P-QR4 Resigns

Better late than never.

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D for Dutch; E, English; G, German; H, Hungarian; R, Russian; Se, Serbo-Croat; Sp, Spanish; Sw, Swedish.

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REVIEW the picture these magazine

A Chessy Christmas to All!



Chess Corner

THE GREAT FIFTIETH BATTLE in the series of matches between Labourdonnais and MacDonnell is the first of chess history's immortal games.

Summing up critical opinion of the time, Franklin Young says, "Connoisseurs hold that the annals of chess produce no higher flight of genius than the play of MacDonnell in this game."

If this praise seems fulsome to us it is because we compare the game with the dazzling inspirations of Alekhine or Keres or Spielman or Marshall. But their brilliancies had not yet enchanted the world, nor, to go further back, had those of Morphy and Steinitz and Blackburne and Tarrasch. Their golden masterpieces that are so familiar to us had not yet seen the light of day, nor for that matter had their creators! Yes, there was one great player alive then, the legendary wizard of combination play, Anderssen. But his name meant nothing when this immortal game was being played, as he was still going to sehool!

London, 1834 QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Labourdonnais				Mac	Donneli
W)	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	5	N-QB3	N-KBS
2	P-QB4	PXP	6	BXP	B-B4
3	P-K4	P-K4	7	N-B3	Q-Ka
4	P-Q5	P-KB4	8	B-KN5	

A surprising mistake for such a tartician as Labourdonnais.

8		BxP†		
	9 K-B1			
On	9 KxB, Q-B4†	regains the piece		
	9	BN3		
	10 Q-K2	P-85		

11 R-Q1
"Preparing to lose," says Fine humorously.

11	B-N5
12 P-Q6	PxP
13 N-Q5	



13 NXN! 14 BXQ N-K6† 15 K-K1 KXB Black has only Knight and Bishop for his Queen, but his pieces come into play quickly, while White is still getting himself organized.

16 Q-Q3

R-Q1

Better than 16... NxR 17 Q-Q5, N-B3 18 Q-B7†, K-Q1 19 QxKNP as White will need a lot of subduing.

17	R-Q2	N-B3	20	R-N1	P-QN4
18	P-QN3	B-QR4	21	BXP	BXN
19	P-QR3	QR-BI	22	PxB	

If 22 BxN, RxB 23 PxB, R-B8† 24 K-B2, BxR 25 QxB, R-B7, White can turn down his King.

22		N-Q5	26	R-87†	K-N3
	B-B4	NxBP†	27	R-QN7	N/7xB
24	K-B2	NxR/7	28	PXN	RXP
25	RxP†	K-83	29	Q-N1	B-N3

Squelching any ambitions White might have of checking at N1, as the retort 30...N-N5 double check would be more than he could stand.

30 K-B3	R-B6
31 Q-R2	N-B5§
32 K-N4	R-KN1
33 RxB	

Desperation, but otherwise White gets mated by 33 . . . P-R4† 34 K-R4, B-Q1† 35 R-K7. BxR mate.

33	PXF	
34 K-R4		

White could resign, but while there's a check, there's hope.

34		K-B3
	Q-K2	R-N3
36	Q-R5	N-K6
	Resigns	

White cannot prevent the check at N7, which wins the Queen or mates.

ANOTHER of MacDonnell's immortal games was this, which the critics said was the most brilliant Evans Gambit ever played at the odds of the Queen Knight.

London, 1830 EVANS GAMBIT

(Remove White's Queen Knight)

	(memo	se somees	2 15116	en avingi	111
MacDonnell				A	mateur
W	hite				Black
1	P-K4	P-K4	9	P-Q4	P-Q4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	10	PXQP	KNXP
3	B-84	B-B4	11	PXP	NXBP
4	P-QN4	BXP	12	QR-Q1!	NxR
5	P-B3	B-R4	13	RXN	B-Q2
6	0-0	N-B3	14	BXP†	KxB
7	Q-82	0-0	15	RxB†	QxR
8	B-R3	R-K1	16	N-N5	K-N1
		17	QxP ma	te	

† = check; ‡ = dbl, check; § = dis. ch.

VERY FEW MASTERS in Steinitz's time were familiar with the games of their contemporaries. But Steinitz kept well informed on the achievements of his rivals, studied and analyzed their play and improved on their discoveries. His pronouncements always deserved consideration as they were based on profound if sometimes egregious thought. He could be severe in his censure, but he never withheld praise when it was deserved.

Of the following game he said, "The design of Mr. Blackburne's attack, especially from the 21st move, in combination with the brilliant finish, belongs to the finest efforts of chess genius displayed in match play."

Berlin, 1881 FRENCH DEFENSE

1	RENOTE D			
Blackburne				Schwarz
White				Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	8	N-K2	B-KN5
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	9	N-N3	Q-B2
3 N-QB3	N-KB3	10	B-K3	QN-Q2
4 PxP	PxP	11	Q-Q2	KR-K1
5 N-B3	B-Q3	12	QR-K1	N-K5
6 B-Q3	P-83	13	Q-81	B/5xN
7 0-0	0-0	14	PxB	NxN
~				

Such is the perversity of human nature that Blackburne refused an offer of a draw at this point, although that would have assured him of first prize in the tournament.

15	RPXN	BxP
16	K-N2	

Naturally, 16 PxB lets Black get a draw by perpetual check.

16		B-Q3	21	P-QB4	PXP
17	R-R1	N-B1	22	BxP/4	P-KR4
18	R-R3	P-KN3	23	R-R4	P-N4
19	QR-R1	QR-Q1	24	B-N3	N-K3
20	B-KN5	R-Q2	25	B-B6	N-857

Upon which Herr Schwarz gets the shock of his young life.



26	QxN!	BxQ
27	RxP	PxR
28	RXP	Resigns

In unmistakable clarity, there appears on the board a design for checkmate.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

It is hopeless to try to make a machine to play perfect chess.

Norbert Wiener

CHESS REVIEW

HE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

folume 21 Number 12 December, 1953 EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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A Fair Play-off

The interests of American chess have been bolstered in unexpected fashion by the out come of the recent FIDE Challengers' Tournament. Though Samuel Reshevsky failed to win and, indeed, fell back into a tie with David Bronstein and Paul Keres, he attains an objective denied him hitherto. For FIDE rules require a playoff, to "seed" one of these three for the 1956 Challengers' Tournament or for the 1955 Interzonal, depending (see page 324, November) on how Smyslov fares in 1954 against Botvinnik.

Reshevsky has long sought a direct match with World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik, As Dr. Reuben Fine pointed out some years ago, there is no good reason against the champion thus meeting a logical challenger. Though the FIDE three year program brings up an official challenger and stages an event each year, there is ample time for such an interim match. It can occur in the other half-year than the current FIDE event, thus avoiding any distraction of interest, and midway between the regular third year championship matches, when both parties have sufficient time for rest and preparation from the previous event and for the next one. And no FIDE regulation so much as suggests that such an interim match would be improper. (The FIDE can authorize the match only if the challenger pre-subscribes to defend his prospective title per FIDE regulations.)

Indeed, as many such interim and direct matches as possible should be encouraged. As Dr. Euwe points out (page 364, November issue), a player better equipped temperamentally for match play is *ipso jacto* not so well off in a challengers' tournament. And so the whole FIDE program is anomalous for selecting a match contender.

So long, also, as one country dominates by sheer weight of numbers both the Interzonal Tournament and the Challengers', as Russia does and must for some time under present circumstances, there must be real doubt as to the fairness of the FIDE program for selecting a challenger. Supposing the best intentions of all, the competition still is not equal—if only because, as Dr. Euwe remarks (see p. 364 again), fellow countrymen are more familiar with each others' play than is an outsider. And, as at Saltsjoebaden last year, when all five Russians draw with each other—in a total of ten very short draws—one must suppose at least that the will to win is sadly lacking.

Though Reshevsky did seek such a direct match with Botvinnik, he was rebuffed.

He then tried in vain, to effect a match with any leading Russian player, as in his negotiations with Paul Keres about the time of the International Team Tournament at Helsinki, 1952. It is Reshevsky's contention that he can do better in match play than in the FIDE type of challengers' tournament. Such a contention must of course remain subject to demonstration. But such a match would give him a fair chance to prove his contention.

And now, indeed, he has two such opportunities in the coming play-off with Paul Keres and David Bronstein.

Still all that has been mentioned is a "triple play-off." If this is to be truly a series of matches, well and good. If it is to take the form of a three man tournament, however, we run headlong into all the old objections, with the odds 2 to 1 against Reshevsky.

Let there then be three matches each separate and complete so both players in each match have equal chances.

Let that be a precedent, too, in the event that Botvinnik, Smyslov and the new challenger must stage a three-way championship affair in 1957.

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Book of the Month

In giving the following excerpt from The Complete Chessplayer, we aim at imparting some sense both of the scope of the book and of the comprehensive treatment of each topic in it.

For the latter, the main excerpt can speak for itself. But it may help to know that it is one part of the chapter on Tactics, which includes Threats, Attacking Techniques, Combinations on the Last Rank, Defensive Play (as here), Direct Attack against the King and Summary.

For the scope of the book, we suggest that you consider the Table of

Contents (below) in relation to this excerpt.—ED.

THE COMPLETE CHESSPLAYER by Fred Reinfield, 292 pages, 300 diagrams, published by Prentice Hall Inc., 1953 at \$5.00.

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DEFENSIVE PLAY

You cannot always attack; either the combinations are not available, or your position is simply not geared to attack. In that case, you must choose one of two courses. If your position is basically passive, you must meet threats as best you can, concentrating on exchanging as much as possible. For every time you exchange one of your passive pieces for an active piece of your opponent's, you lighten your defensive task and take some of the sting out of the attack.

It often happens, however, that a hard-pressed player will find that his position has tactical resources. These resources may not be enough to seize the attack, but they are often ample to divert its force or to establish equal prospects.

Counterattack, As has just been explained, counterattack is your best weapon whenever your position has the proper tactical possibilities for it. This is particularly true when your opponent has undertaken an attack with insufficient means. In such cases, where the counterattack is adequately grounded, it will have a crushing effect on the original attacker.

Thus, in Diagram 131, White seems to have his opponent on the ropes, threatening 1 QxP mate and also 1 QxB. Apparently Black is quite lost, yet he forces the game with 1 . . . QxR ch!!, breaking the pin; after 2 KxQ, PxQ; White is a Rook down, and his immediate resignation is in order.

The situation in Diagram 132 is equally critical, but the defender's counterplay has to be calculated to a hair. The pin on Black's Knight is extremely troublesome, and seems to condemn him to lasting passivity after 1 . . . R-Q3. Instead. Black finds an extraordinary finesse:

RxB!!

Getting rid of the obnoxious pin.

2 RxR

Q-QN2!

Setting up his own pin!

3 Q-KN2

The only defense. It gives Black the seductive opportunity of going horribly wrong with the Knight fork 3 . . . N-B5??; which allows the brutal discovered attack 4 R-Q8ch winning Black's Queen!

Q-N8ch! 3 4 Q-N1 Q-K5ch!

Double attack!

5 Q-N2 QxQch N-B5ch 6 KxQ

Now the Knight fork wins the Rook, so that Black comes out a clear piece ahead. A lovely combination!

The conflict is not quite so sharp in Diagram 133, yet the clash of ideas is refreshing. White attacks Black's Rook and threatens to capture it. Instead of moving the menaced Rook, Black parries with:

Q-K3ch

Double attack. He gives check and attacks White's attacking Bishop.

White has to think twice about how to answer this counterattack. The reply 2 B-K5 looks plausible, but then the pinned Bishop goes lost after 2 . . . P-KB3.

But how else can the Bishop be saved?

2 Q-K2!

Pinning Black's Queen, so that . . QxB is impossible. Thus the threat of BxR is renewed.

As for Diagram 134, Black finds himself purely on the defensive, being mer aced with the loss of his Bishop in addition to a two-move mate beginning with 1 QxBPch. Apparently Black is quite lost; yet even a desperate position like this one is not devoid of hope. Black slips out with:

> Q-KN3! 1

This parries the mating threat, and meanwhile the Bishop is immune from capture, because Black threatens a backrank mate! While White takes steps against the threat of . . . Q-N8ch, Black gets the necessary time for saving his

We see here a highly instructive example of the way in which even desperate positions offer scope for the application of standard attacking motifs. Without a knowledge of these motifs, many a position goes lost which could have been saved by resourceful play.

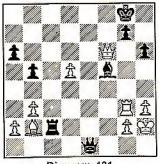


Diagram 131



Diagram 132



Diagram 133



Diagram 134

Vol. 21, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1953

The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

World Championship Program—2

Now, according to the British magazine, Chess, we see that provision was made for the incumbent World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik in the event that he should lose to the new challenger, Vassily Smyslov. (See page 324, November issue.)

In such event, Botvinnik "is not entitled (sic) to compete" in the next Challengers' Tournament. Instead, he has the privilege of playing for the championship in a three-cornered match with his conqueror and the next official challenger in 1957. There will then be, in place of the regular 24 game match, 48 games: each contestant will have to play 16 games with each of the others. (It is not stated yet, however, what happens thereafter:

very serious question. For example, Botvinnik or Smyslov most likely must lose out; so does the other then move on to the 1961 championship "match"? And, if Botvinnik loses out, what becomes of him—and what of the 1957 challenger? If both Botvinnik and Smyslov lose out, does the new champion have to take them both on, together with the 1961 challenger? It certainly looks, logically, as though the "match" is destined to become a tournament. It looks also as though the FIDE has not thought out the consequences.)

We note another item in this account by Chess. "Great Britain retains two players in the zonal tournament of zone 1, in addition to one player each from Scotland and Ireland," it observes with evident satisfaction at the "general tidyingup and tightening-up of loose ends." It is hardly fairly to compare these zonal distributions (see p. 324 again). But we note that the Soviet Union as a zone (2) gets four sure qualifiers to the Interzonal Tournament of 1955; the United States (as zone 4) gets two sure qualifiers; and Great Britain (in zone 1) gets four possible qualifiers. This weighting may be fair enough; but it does seem as though the United States ought really to be represented for once in the FIDE meeting.

The World Team Championship is also mentioned among other FIDE matters.

Another FIDE report in Chess is to the



Repeat Performance: Ackerman (left, fore) met Lee Magee (facing him) in the 1950 Nebraska Open, shown here. And Carl Weberg (seated just beyond Magee) did likewise. Then, as now in the Wichita Open, Magee and Weberg came 1 & 2.

effect that the International Team Championship which is to be held in Argentina in 1954 has been postponed a bit.

Instead of the date originally proposed, April, 1954, the Argentine Chess Federation now proposes September, 1954.

Title Changes Hands

Elizabeth Bykova, winner of the 1952 Women's Championship Challengers' Tournament, is the new holder of the women's world title by virtue of an 8-6 victory over the former champion, Ludmilla Rudenko. Both are Soviet citizens.

Upset

Esbjerg was the scene of a Scandinavian title meet, in which 18 year old Fridrik Olafsson, champion of Iceland, made short work of the favorites and took first prize with a decisive 9-2. K. Skold of Sweden was runner-up with 7½-3½, followed by A. Nielsen of Denmark and O. Sterner of Sweden, each 7-4.

UNITED STATES

U. S. Women's Championship

The entry list, reported by A. S. Pinkus, for the Women's Championship to be played at the Manhattan and the Marshal Chess Clubs, December 5 to 20, contains ten names. It is headed by former champions Mrs. Gisela K. Gresser and Miss Mona M. Karff; but the incumbent champion, Mrs. Mary Bain, unfortunately, will not play. The other entrants are Mrs. M. Babykin, Miss Kate Henschel and Miss Wally Henschel, Miss A. S. Raettig, Mrs. Henrietta Rogers, Mrs. Rosalie de Serrano, Mrs. Kathryn Slater and Mrs. M. Story.

REGIONAL

Wichita Open

In winning the fourth annual "Wichita Open" at the Wichita (Kansas) YMCA. Lee T. Magee of Omaha, Nebraska, made

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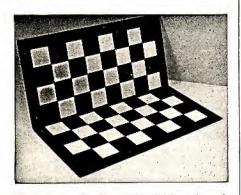


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it three straight, or a clean sweep since Carl Weberg of Salina, Kansas, won the first. Magee is a 23 year old law student. He scored $5\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}$ (drawing with Weberg) to carry off the special trophy made by Mark Tower, Vice-president of the Union National Bank of Wichita which donated the trophy.

Winners of the nine other trophies presented are: Carl Weberg, 5-1 (he drew also with Roy Meister of Hutchinson, Kansas); David Ackerman of Omaha, Bert Brice-Nash and Jim W. Callis of Wichita, all 4½-1½; and, at 4-2, Jack I. Northam of Manhattan, Kansas, W. D. McLaughlin and J. M. Stull of Wichita, Jack Spence and Richard McLellan of Omaha.

Other plus scores in the field of 35 were made by Oscar M. Maring of Louisville, Kentucky, Gordon Springbett of Hutchinson, A. R. Self of Newton, Kansas, and N. Abroms of Wichita (all 3½-2½). 25 Kansans entered, 5 Nebraskans together with 3 from Oklahoma and one each from Kentucky and Texas.

The tournament was a regular 6 round Swiss, at 40 moves in 2 hours, 20 per hour thereafter, with ties broken by the Sonnenborn-Berger system, under the capable guidance of tournament director K. R. MacDonald of Wichita.

Interstate Rivalry

The YMCA in Youngstown, Ohio, was the scene of the Eighth Annual Tri-State Congress. Chessplayers from Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia vied for top honors in four tournaments designated as the Tri-State Championship, the Tri-State Junior Championship and Sections 1 and 2 of the Tri-State Open.

Walter Mann of Columbus, former Ohio Champion, was successful in the Tri-State Championship with a score of 4-1. Two West Virginians, A. Duvall of Charleston and state titleholder Dr. S. Werthammer of Huntington, tied for second and third with 3-2 each, while Paul Roth of Pittsburgh placed fourth with 2½-2½. This event, like the Tri-State Junior Championship, was restricted to a field of six entries, with each of the three states represented by its two highest ranking players as determined by results of the latest state tournaments.

In the Tri-State Junior Championship, 18 year old Mahlon Cleaver of Allentown, junior titleholder of Pennsylvania, bowled over his rivals with a perfect 5-0 score. Don Burdick of Huntington, West Virginia, was runner-up with 4-1, and P. Rothman of Columbus, Ohio, came in third with 3-2.

Because of the large entry list, the Tri-State Open was run in two Swiss-Solkoff sections divided equally according to the known strength of the contestants. Larry Lipking of Cleveland, defending Open Champion, swept to victory with 5-0 in Section 1, followed by Richard Ling of Fairborn, Ohio, with 4-1. Third and fourth on Solkoff points with equal game scores of 3½-1½ were D. H. McClellan of Pittsburgh and M. McKinney of Youngstown, respectively.

The Section 2 winner of the Tri-State Open was J. Glenn Waltz of Pittsburgh, 4½-½. Elliott Stearns of Cleveland took second with 4-1. Alex Spitzer of Pittsburgh and James Schroeder of Columbus finished third and fourth respectively on Solkoff totals after making equal game scores of 3½-1½.

Bill Byland directed the tournaments in his usual efficient manner.

Interstate Matches

A visiting team of the Jamaica (N. Y.) Chess Club handed the Wilmington (Delaware) Chess Club a setback by 7½-3½. Against the Red Roses of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, however, the Wilmington players were on the winning end of a 6-4 game score result.

LOCAL EVENTS

Alabama. A double-round, ten board match was staged in Birmingham at the Central Park Baptist Church between the Birmingham Chess Club and the Huntsville Chess Club. The Huntsville experts, all of whom are employed at the Huntsville Arsenal, heaped up a winning tally of 15½-4½ and thus notched their second straight victory over Birmingham. The contest was played in an atmospher of all-round good fellowship, with Birmingham serving unlimited supplies of coffee and doughnuts during the games.

California. In a play-off to determine Board One for the Fresno Chess Club in the current season, Phil Smith downed M. Hailparn by 2-0. Previously both had tied with 5½-1½ each in the Fresno Board One Qualifying Tournament.

Imre Konig, chess author and international master, was a guest recently of the San Diego Chess Club, where he gave a sparkling simultaneous performance on 44 boards. He won 35 games, drew 8 and lost only 1 to H. K. Thursland.

Delaware. A double round robin at the Claymont Development Laboratory went to Maurice Golden, 12-2. Sam Gutelius, 11-3, was a good second.

Chess classes for all age groups are being conducted by the Wilmington Chess Club. Members of this enterprising organization are also playing chess informally with a number of patients at the Veterans' Administration Hospital.

Florida. In a 12 man Swiss for the Miamicity championship, August Swarz emerged on top with 4½-½. Runner-up was Charles Wisch, 4-1, and third was August C. Otten, 3½-1½. Otten was the only player able to hold the new champion to a draw.

Georgia. The Athens Chess Club opened its 1953-54 winter season with a double round match victory on five boards over the Macon Chess Club. On first board, R. L. Froemke of Athens drew twice with R. H. Williams, Jr., Georgia state title-holder. Plus scores of 1½-½ and 2-0 were made on Boards 2 and 3 respectively by Athens players F. E. Johnstone Jr. and H. D. Morris, Jim Wood of Macon tallied 1½-½ on Board 5.

New Jersey. We learn from Dick Haefner that a powerful Log Cabin line-up headed by E. T. McCormick, W. W. Adams, A. DiCamillo and S. Wachs went down in utter rout by 7-0 before a doughty team of the Fool's Mate Chess Club. In justice to the Cabineers, it should be added hastily that no actual play occurred—that is, the match victory was claimed on the basis of wholesale forfeiture.

New York. Following up their victory several months ago over the Thomas Jefferson High School, the Pride Knights, chess team of the Pride of Judea Children's Home, beat the chess team of the Jewish Community House of Brooklyn by 5½-2½.

Quotation from "The Rookery," a hectographed chess bulletin "published erratically, uncertainly and thoughtlessly by a misplaced Pawn" of the Westchester Bronx Chess Club: "We are a non-sectarian, non-intelligent bunch of chess players who just love to pretend at playing chess; financially independent (thanks to small dues collected by unmentionable methods), we own our equipment, including chess clocks, two percolators, several coffee mugs, a bent can opener, a partly used can of evaporated milk and three napkins to be rationed for the next two meetings."

Robert B. M. Barton, president of the Toy Manufacturers of America, is quoted by Hal Boyle in the New York Journal-American as saying that while chess is "still the most popular game in the world, [it is] outranked 50-to-1 by checkers in America." As far as CHESS REVIEW can determine, there is no particular evidence that checkers outranks chess at all, unless we make the rather silly assumption that everyone who barely knows how to move the men is to be considered a checker player. In large cities such as New York, for example, chess and checker concessions do vastly more business in chess than in checkers; there is a one-sided preponderance of chess clubs over checker clubs: and department stores of the size and importance of Macy's and Gimbel's display their chess wares far more prominently than their relatively meagre supplies of checkers sets. Even if checkers enjoys greater popularity in smaller cities and rural sections, it would obviously have a long way to go, not only to overcome the head start of chess in big population centers, but to achieve any 50-to-1 ratio.



Photo by Billy Benners

North Carolina State Champion Kit Crittenden of Raleigh (seated, left) goes over his game with sole winner, Dr. N. M. Baxter, after Crittenden's otherwise all winning performance in a 15 player simultaneous at New Bern. Standing (left to right) are: Lawrence Miller, Bill Bolin, George Bingaman, Bob Stallings, Tommy Arnold, J. K. Watson, Harod Whitehurst, J. M. Edwards, Donald White, Ed Howard, Bob King and Ted Baxter.

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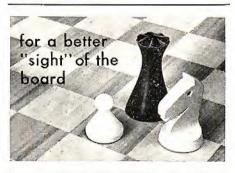
COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC: Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League.

"Heart of America Open" & Missouri Championship: January 1-3, '54.

This tournament at YMCA, 10th & Oak St., Kansas City, Missouri: 6 rd SS Tmt; EF \$5 plus \$1 rating fee for non-USCF members, and \$2 forfeit fee refunded to all who finish. Highest Missouri resident becomes State Champion. \$\$: for 1st, \$100 guaranteed; others dependent on number of entrants. All players meet, and entries close 11 AM, January 1st: 2 rds. on 1st; 3 rds. on 2d; 1 rd, on 3d. YMCA accommodations, \$1 to 2 per night. Bring clocks & chess sets. Write to Chas. W. Graham, c/o Kansas City YMCA.

For benefit of our readers, these items are printed if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance.



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New additions to the American Tournament series include: NEW YORK 1951, notes; NEW YORK 1931, notes. Also available CARLSBAD 1923, complete scores of 153 games. Price \$2.00 per volume. Write to JACK SPENCE, 208 South 25 Avenue, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh Metropolitan Championship was retained by Paul Roth with a score of 4½-1½. Next in the 8 man Swiss were Don McClellan, 4-1; F. C. McKnight, 3½-1½; and Werner Buhar, 3-2.

Texas. The organization of the Chess Players Wives Club is reported from Fort Worth. By means of rummage sales, social affairs and other fund-raising devices, this energetic new group plans to co-operate with the Fort Worth Chess Club and the Texas Chess Association in the promotion of various chess projects such as the 1954 Southwestern Open Championship in Fort Worth and the financing of two high school entries next year in the National Junior Championship Tournament.

Washington. Play in the Eastern Washington League saw the Pasco Chess Club clinch the title with a match score of 5-3.

Results of set matches between individual players were as follows: T. Warner 3½, R. Vellias 2½; V. W. Bever 3½, T. Davidsen 1½; V. Pupols 7, V. Holmes 5. Pupols, a countryman of Zemgalis, is a newcomer from the East to the Tacoma Chess Club, and is expected to add materially to the strength of Tacoma's line-up in coming team matches.

At the Bremerton YMCA, Elmars Zemgalis gave a simultaneous exhibition against 23 players. In top form, the master was undefeated, scoring 21 wins and 2 draws, Successful in holding Zemgalis even were Charles Magerkurth and Jack Nourse. More than 40 spectators came to watch.

Wisconsin. Racine subdued Beloit at the Beloit YMCA by 5½-2½ when Rudy Kunz, Jim Weidner, Art Domsky and John Oberg helped swell Racine's totals with a victory apiece. The only winner for Beloit was Joe Tom. Three games ended in draws (Racine players mentioned first): H. C. Zierke vs. Judge A. L. Luebke; David Arganian vs. Arnie Woxvolg; John Stuempfig vs. Isaac Rosman.

A CANADA

First National Speed Tourney

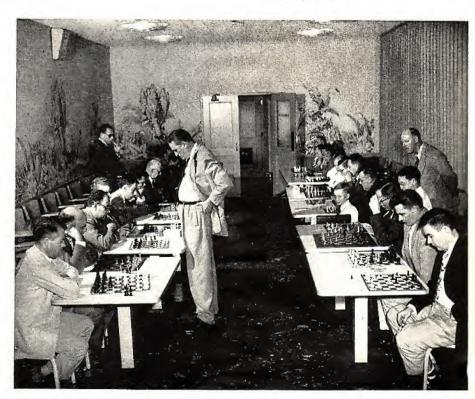
In the play-off for the first Canadian rapid transit championship tournament, D. A. Yanofsky, national co-champion, outclassed the other finalists by $2\frac{1}{2}$. After taking his preliminary section with $6\frac{1}{2}$. Three other preliminary winners were Frank Anderson, George Berner and Harry Yanofsky, who finished in that order in the finals.

Ontario

W. N. Wilson, 13-3, captured the double-round Ottawa title event held at the Recreation Association Club. Next were E. Epp, 12-4, and S. Kitces and S. Weiner, each 11½-4½.

Quebec

Winner of the Montreal Chess Clul speed tourney, a Swiss event, was J. N. Williams with a perfect 6-0 tally. Second was I. Zalys, 4-2.



Editor I. A. Horowitz takes a hand at occasional simultaneous exhibitions. Here he entertains the Princeton (New Jersey) Chess Club, 25-0.

In a round robin at the Seminary of Quebec for the junior provincial title, Michel Giroux was successful with 61/2-11/2. Other good scores: Bernard Lesage and Lawrence Hazel, each 6-2; R. Letourneau, 5½-2½.

Montreal speed honors went to Max Guze of the En Passant Chess Club when he scored 7-1 ahead of his fellow club members, M. Fox and M. Bodner, each $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. The event was an 18 player Swiss.



Dominican Republic

Dr. Alberto Malagon won the chess championship of the Dominican Republic at Ciudad Trujillo, undefeated. He scored nine wins, four draws. Second and third places were shared by Vicente Camejo and Luis Delgado, two points behind Malagon. The tournament is reported to be the first chess championship in this



Dr. Alberto Malagon The first chess champion of the Dominican

country and was dedicated to Generalissimo Doctor Rafael L. Trujillo Molina and to the President of the Republic, General Hector B. Trujillo Molina,

Republic!

ACROSS

han, Second was L. Meltzer of Durban,

A FOREIGN

The victorious team in the Singapore

League championship consisted of Elaine

Saunders (Mrs. Pritchard), D. B. Prit-

chard, recent arrivals from England,

and four others including a Chinaman, an

Indian and a Malay—truly a cosmopolitan

In the Eastern Provincial Championship, D. Lewis gathered top honors, ahead

of K. F. Kirby in second place and J. E.

The strong Rhodesian Championship

A team tournament at Durban saw

B. Rubinowitz of Capetown won the

Schoolboys' Championship held at Dur-

Northern Transvaal capture first place.

Natal, Eastern Province and Johannes-

burg followed in the order mentioned.

ended in a triumph for M. Pines. Runner-

Malaya

group.

South Africa

Eriksen in third.

up was K. Dreyer.

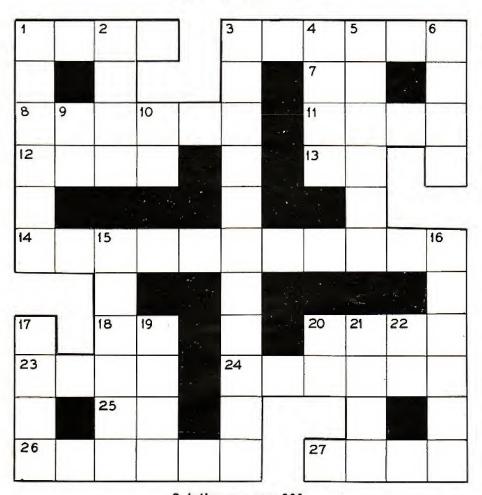
- 1. A hypermodernist.
- 3. Textbooks advise this early in the
- 7. Initials of a chess publisher.
- 8. To make luft.
- 11. An even ending.
- 12. To the inside of: within.
- 13. Initials of a grandmaster once Austrian, now Argentinian.
- 14. What every chessplayer aspires to become.
- 18. Tarrasch Attack (abbrev.).
- 20. A cunning strategem in chess,
- 23. A scheme of action in chess,
- 24. What we aim to do with burdens for an opponent.
- 25. Initials of a mad chess master,
- 26. Completing an en prise.
- 27. First half of an informal chess game.

DOWN

- 1. On the loose: may be said of a predatory Queen.
- 2 What every ought to have. winning chessplayer
- 3. Terminating a chess game.
- 4. It takes two of these to make a chess game.
- 5. A potent move in chess.
- 6. A former World Chess Champion.
- 9. Initials of the most famous exponent of system in chess.
- 10. All out (abbrev.).
- 15. To open aggressive action.
- 16. What a chessplayer should do after each win.
- 17. A place or location on the board.
- 19. A prefix used with a system for meeting a variation of the Slav Defense.
- 20. The one on the move (abbrev.).
- 21. A major chess piece.
- 22. Initials of at least two American chessplayers.

CHESS CROSSWORD PUZZLE

by Temple C. Patton



Solution on page 381.

CHESS PERSONALITIES

From the Challengers' Tournament of 1953

by George Koltanowsky, Haje Kramer and Fred M. Wren

CHESS REVIEW herewith continues the series, begun on page 321, November issue, by the above trio of observers. More will follow in January.

YOUTHFUL VETERAN

In 1940, Paul Keres wrote a preface to a book soon to be published under the name "Keres' Best Games of Chess". Probably upon the suggestion of the author, Fred Reinfeld, he gave at the end of the preface his evaluation of the chances which several well-qualified aspirants might have of lifting the world championship title from the hands of Alexander Alekhine. After paying tribute to the latter by saying that he was still the most brilliant and most strikingly inventive of all masters, he wrote, "In my opinion his most dangerous rival is Botvinnik, the iron logician. How Botvinnik can ever lose a game when he is in his best form, is something I can hardly conceive of. A match between these two great masters would unquestionably be interesting and exciting,"

Keres, in writing this, made the best move in his long career. Fresh from his triumphs at Semmering, in the AVRO affair, at Buenos Aires, and his match with Euwe, he was in a position to assert with some justice that he should have the first crack at Alekhine's title. But, just as many of his carefully conceived material sacrifices in games have paid off later in the form of material or positional advantages leading to won games, this modest sacrifice of personal ambition, with no hope of immediate compensation, came home to roost several years later.

During the war, his native Estonia was occupied by Soviet troops, 1939-1941, and from 1941 to the war's end by the Nazi forces. Keres played chess wherever and whenever he could. During the German occupation he played, like Alekhine, in various tournaments in German-occupied countries. And, when the war was over, like Alckhine, he was branded as a collaborator. Unlike Alekhine, however, he was not in a neutral country, and report has it that the re-occupying Soviet troops who seem to have had rather harsh views on the subject of collaboration, threw him into one of Estonia's less-exclusive prisons.

Rumor carries on to say that an appeal was made to Botvinnik, who, in turn, interceded with the Soviet authorities, with the result that Keres was released. Thus the wheel of fortune made its complete turn, and the sacrifice of 1940 paid off in the highest currency of humanity—life and liberty.



Prophetic? Both Reshevsky (left) and Smyslov (playing Bronstein, in background) seem tense as though anticipating the harrowing affray yet to come as Keres still considers his second move. For game, see p. 330, November.



PAUL KERES is noted for his majestic calm. The most violent storms on the chessboard fail to ruffle him. Often this cool alertness pays handsome dividends.

—From CHESS REVIEW, 1948

Keres has made good use of his time since those troubled days. His U.S.S.R. championships of 1947, 1950, 1951 and his triumph in the Maroczy Memorial Tournament in Budapest in 1952 have demonstrated his continued right to consideration as one of the world's greatest players.

His play in this tournament has been described as spotty. At times, his famous aggressive combinative skill has flashed as brightly as ever, but usually only to turn a lost game into a half-point salvaging draw. In his games with the tournament Titans-Smyslov, Reshevsky. and Bronstein-he has, according to the experts, missed the boat on several occasions, and has played some of the poorest chess of his career. Not being one of these experts, this writer can only comment that, although Keres appears to be one of the least temperamental of the participants, the tension of the event is no respecter of persons, and at one time or another every player in it has cracked to a certain extent, under the constant and almost visible pressure. And the experts will probably agree with the woodpushers that the Smyslov-Reshevsky-Bronstein trio have made a lot of good players look bad over the past years.

Writing from The Hague in 1948, Yanofsky said that Keres did not look a day
older than when they first met at Buenos
Aires in 1939. He has retained his youthful appearance and could still easily pass
as the younger brother of either Taimanov
or Petrosyan, the two youngest competitors, His ready smile and the gracious
manner in which he handles the numerous
nightly autograph requests in almost any
language have made him one of the more
popular tournament personalities.

THE RESHEVSKY YOU DON'T KNOW

The night of August 29, 1953, was a busy one in the little town of Neuhausen am Rheinfall. Sleek, black, chauffeurdriven cars, bearing the CD license plates of the various diplomatic missions in Bern, discharged their passengers at the Kirchgemeindehaus for the formal opening of the tournament activities. When the important business of the evening reached its climax-the drawing of lots to decide who would play whom in the first round-every player except one was represented by a diplomat from his own land. Guess who. That's right. Sammy Reshevsky. When the 9 Soviet players arrived in Switzerland a few days earlier, they were accompanied by 17 non-playing members of Russian officialdom, and they were met by 8 representatives of the Soviet Legation in Bern, including the Chief of Mission, himself. Among the non-playing members of the arriving party were the following grandmasters who were to act as seconds for the players: Flohr, Lilienthal, Bjelin, Sokolosky, Moiseiev. Bondarewsky, Simagin, Tolush and Ragozin. When Sammy arrived by plane from New York, he was accompanied by his wife and 2 children. He was met by 2 officials from the American Consulate General in Zurich. One of them asked him, "Who is your second?" Sammy grinned. "I haven't any!" "No one to help you with analysis or to protect your interests?" The smile was just as wide, but a faint wistful note came into his voice as he replied, "No. Not a soul. You know how these things go in the United States. Those who would like to come and who could help-they can't afford it. Whatever I do in this tournament, I've got to do myself." A serious look replaced the smile as he continued. "This is going to be a tough tournament to win-probably the toughest of my career-so I'll just have to work harder and play better than I ever did before." This statement, so serious and vet so simple, recalled the old wartime slogan, "The Difficult, we do immediately, the Impossible just takes a little longer."

Although his childhood tours of over 30 years ago, supplemented by his recent exhibition and lecture junkets, have inspired the imaginations of thousands, and have combined to sell chess to the American public, he has never been a particularly popular personality among the top-flight American players. There are many reasons for this, some of which will be enlarged upon later in this sketch, but the point which all Americans should bear in mind is the fact that both in international chess circles, where he is rightfully regarded as the standard-bearer of American chess, and in our own country, his genius and his integrity, have never been questioned. He didn't want to play in this tournament and had announced that he was not coming. The official program was made up here without any reference to him, and the schedule for play provided for only 14 participants. It was then brought home to him that even if he did not want to come, it was his patriotic duty to do so, in order that the future of American chess representation in international play should not be imperilled by default in this event. When the matter was placed before him in that light, he never hesitated. A late entry was arranged, the playing schedule was amended to cover the additional 28 games, and Sammy flew over to do battle.

When all the returns are in, it would appear that, if a chess player or addict does not like Reshevsky, he probably falls into one of the two following categories:

1) Masters, who are bitten by professional jealousies;
2) Others, who don't know the guy.

His friends, and they are legion, swear by him. He is a devoted husband and father. His adherence to orthodox observance of the Sabbath and of the dietary laws, and his tolerance with respect to the rights and beliefs of others are admired and respected wherever he has traveled. His smile is wide and friendly, and, outside of tournament hours, he seems to enjoy the little side trips which have been arranged by the Swiss Federation Committee.

Much has been written in the past about the contribution which he made to the cause of popularizing chess in the United States through the simultaneous exhibition tours which he made during his precocious childhood. There is no doubt, as various biographers have said, that many non-players were sold on the game through the contagious idea that "If an

eight or nine year old kid can play like that I can do it, too." The writer is of the opinion, which he has never seen expressed elsewhere, that this same contribution may have started an undercurrent of unpopularity rolling against him. Chess players, the world over, are somewhat vain about their chess ability. Take the average mature individual, perhaps a successful businessman, who has been playing chess for 20 years. He plays in a simultaneous exhibition given by an eight year old boy, who, according to Edward Lasker's account in Chess Secrets, was small for his age and didn't look a day over six. The voungster cleans up on him. The man's family and his friends kid the life out of him-"I thought you were a chess player, and here an eight year old who has to stand on tip-toes to see the board on a table trims you!" What can he say? Nothing, What can he do? Nothing-except to salve his bruised vanity by taking a silent vow of hatred against all boy-wonders, and against Sammy Reshevsky in particular. And since Sammy traveled a lot in those days and won chess games from hundreds of adults, it's only reasonable to believe that a nucleus of resentment and jealousy was formed against him long before he learned to shave.

After a 10 year vacation from chess, during which time he acquired a formal education, he returned to the chess arena, not, we believe, because he loved the game but because his natural ability in it offered him an opportunity to earn a few dollars, now and then, at a time when B.A.'s, M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s were elbowing each other to get on WPA rolls in order to eat regularly. Since any final tournament standing below first place has never paid off very heavily in the United States, he always went after the first prize.



George Koltanowsky

Haje Kramer

Fred M. Wren



Since chess was not fun for him, but hard, serious work, and since other competitors needed that first prize money just as much as he did, he developed a style of play which could hardly endear him to his opponents. Merciless, unsentimental, crushingly efficient play. Imaginative combinations, and ruthless tactics. All dreamed up behind that unsmiling, deadpan, pokerface-and all with one driving objective. To win this game as quickly as possible, so I can get out of here. To win more games in the tournament than anyone else. To get that first prize. He became America's greatest money player, and in every tournament he has ever played in during the past 20 years he has been "the man to beat."

Although he has probably benefited at various times from the nervous jitters which have seemed to afflict some of his less-experienced opponents, it hasn't been all profit. Many other weaker competitors have been inspired to play over their heads against him, while some of the stronger masters always seem to play their best games against him. Knowing his only possible weaknesses to be unfamiliarity with modern opening developments, and a tendency to come into the middle and end games with only 2 minutes to make 20 moves, they save prepared opening variations and innovations, perhaps for months, just to use against him in their next tournament games. And so it is in this tournament. He is the man to beat-so far as 9 Russian grandmasters are concerned, to say nothing of his bitter rival, Najdorf, the ex-world champ, Euwe, and 3 other grandmasters. There isn't a soft spot in the lineup. Any one of the 15 may beat any one of the others in any game.

Chess historians and analysts may over the next 20 years decide whether the quality of Sammy's play in this tournament surpasses his previous achievements. But, as this is being written with Sammy tied for first place with Smyslov after 21 rounds of play, there is no doubt in the minds of anyone who knows him that he has kept his promise to work harder than he has ever done before. Most of his waking hours, and many of them are hours when he should be sleeping, have been spent in analysis of the games being played in this tournament. Work which is done for every other participant by highly qualified technical assistants who work while their principals sleep or indulge in rest and recreation, he must do himself. He cannot afford not to know how Boleslavsky refuted Euwe's attempt to refute Boleslavsky's favorite King's Indian in yesterday's game. He must know how Gligorich won from Tai-He must know why manov tonight. Petrosvan's apparently sound against Keres collapsed. In a tournament in which theoretical and tactical history is being made, he has so far prevented any of it being made at his expense. If genius and experience and hard work and perseverance and guts will do the trick, he will continue to prevent it.

Can he win the tournament? doubtful. The cards are really stacked the other way. By the hard work which has been mentioned, by tenacious, neversay-die tactics, and with a few streaks of luck, he has dented the pre-tournament complacency of the Soviet delegation by holding, sharing, or being close to the top spot all the way. He has lost one game to Bronstein, and Smyslov has lost one to Kotov. There is not an undefeated player in the tournament. With the pressure piling up for the final drive through the last few rounds, with the players who were off form in their first games now hitting their peaks, with those at the foot of the standings deciding there is no use in playing it safe any longer and really shooting the works in every game-anything can happen. He may win every one of his remaining games, although the odds are high that he will not. He may lose them all-although he probably will not-and in view of the strength of the opposition and the tension which pervades the Kongresshaus atmosphere, no one could criticize him. Our guess is that out of the next and final seven games he will win one or two, lose one or two. and draw the rest. If he can win the two, and lose only the one, he'll have a chance for the number one slot. If he loses two, the Russian tide will close over his head without leaving a ripple.

Win or lose, you know that he will be in there fighting for every point and half-point that he can pry loose from fright-ening opposition. And win or lose, the United States should be proud of the representation it has received from this tired, over-worked, tension-racked, little man, who doesn't like to play chess, and whose grit and skill and nerve in the face of discouraging odds have already cracked the sound barrier of chess—the myth of Russian invincibility. Well done, Sammy, we're proud of you!



Here are two views of Reshevsky as seen by an artist at the tournament,

EPILOGUE

The tournament is over. Smyslov is the winner, and Sammy winds up in a three-way tie for second place with Bronstein and Keres. After the foregoing estimate of his chances was written, he lost three games, while Smyslov nursed his chances home to victory with no more defeats.

One of the most touching stories to come out of World War II was that told of the skipper of a U. S. bomber crew whose ship had been disabled and who had ordered his crew to take to their parachutes. As the men were jumping, a cry came from a crew-member who had just recovered consciousness after being fatally wounded in the blast which had wrecked the aircraft. "Don't leave me," he begged. The skipper looked at the boy hopelessly pinned in the wreckage, then at the last crewman who was standing in the door ready to jump, "Go ahead," he said, "Jump. I'm staying here and riding down with the kid."

In our book, Sammy Reshevsky made such a decision back in August when, against his better judgment, he decided to play in this tournament. And, having made his decision, knowing that his best efforts were foredoomed to failure. he "rode down" through this tournament, with no illusions about his fate at the end, and with no hope of anything other than the maintenance of his own selfrespect, and the satisfaction of knowing that he had done his best for American chess. For this he will get no medals, and no songs will be sung about him, for anything other than first place in a tournament like this is like yesterday's newspaper. He is, of course, bitterly disappointed over his failure to achieve the impossible. All Americans should help lighten his load by paying tribute to the nerve and fighting spirit of Sammy Reshevsky.

SAMPLINGS OF THE GAMES

To discuss chessplayers without referring to their play is difficult, if not stubbornly capricious. And the three authors of this series planned accordingly.

The Koltanowsky—Kramer—Wren project included annotating of games by the layers interviewed. In most instances, the game was selected by the player himself as his best effort in the tournament—as of the time of the interview. In some cases, we are not giving the game here since it had already been annotated for us by Hans Kmoch. In others for example, Reshevsky's, we have received no game to date from the trio. For the rest, we let them speak, except for an additional explanation, on Smyslov's game.—Ed.

SMYSLOV'S GAME

The following game was submitted with the pen sketch on Smyslov (see page 321, November issue) and stems from Smyslov's own choice as mentioned at the time that he was interviewed (16th round).—Ed.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT*

Notes by Haje Kramer

Vassily Smyslov Soviet Union			Paul Keres Soviet Union		
W	hite				Black
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	5	BxP	P-QB4
2	P-QB4	PxP	6	0-0	P-QR3
3	N-KB3	N-KB3	7	Q-K2	P-QN4
4	P-K3	P-K3	8	B-N3	B-N2
			9	R-Q1	

The gambit accepted still remains a problem for theoreticians. One holds that it is distinctly unsatisfactory for Black, while another opposes this idea from the point of view that Black's opportunity for effective counter-play is immense. This game casts its vote for the first opinion.

9	QN-Q2
10 N-B3	B-K2
11 P-K4!	P-N5

In a game in Budapest, 1950, between the same players, Black tried 11 . . . PxP and with difficulty maintained equality. That the text move is no improvement is quickly demonstrated.

12	P-K5!	PxN
13	PxN	BxP



PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

Black must have overlooked this embarrassing move. After 14 PxP, O-O, he is safely entrenched in a good position.

14 P-K4

14 . . . PxNP 15 BxP, BxB, 16 QxB, BxP 17 BxB, PxB 18 RxP cannot be permitted by Black. He must above all keep the Rook-dominated Queen file closed.

15	PxP	0-0
16	N-Q2	

White forestalls Black's counter-attack with this move.

16 B-K2

16 . . . N-N3 is met by 17 N-K4, R-B1 18 B-R3, and the Pawn is safe.

17 N-QB4

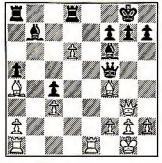
P-QR4

Since Black cannot protect his King Pawn by 17 . . . P-B3, owing to the threat of 18 P-Q6, he decides to offer the Pawn freely; but he gets no relief through the text move.

18 NxKP	NxN
19 QxN	B-KB3
20 Q-N3	P-B5
21 B-R4!	

White prevents the entrance of the Black Rook to the King file. 21 BxP, R-QB1 22 Q-Q3, Q-B2 allows Black to recover his material and free his game.

21	Q-K2
22 B-B4	KR-Q1
23 P-Q6	Q-K5
24 R-K1	Q-B4



25 P-Q7

With the immediate threat of 26 R-K87.

25	P-R4
26 R-K8†	K-R2
27 P-R4	R-R2
28 B-KN5!	

Decisive. Black must surrender the Exchange, in order to postpone the inevitable execution.

28		RxP	34 R-Q8	Q-N4
29	BxR	QxB	35 R-Q6†	K-R2
30	QR-K1	R-R3	36 R-Q8	Q-QB4
31	BxB	RxB	37 R-K3	B-Q4
32	Q-N8	R-B5	38 R-R8†	K-N3
33	R-R8†	K-N3	39 Q-Q8!	

White's threat of 40 R-N3† cannot be defended: if 39 . . . P-B3, 40 R-N3†, K-B2 41 Q-K8 mate—or if 39 . . . R-B3, 40 R-N3†, K-B4 41 RxP†.

39	B-B6
40 RxB	RxR
41 PxR	Resigns

*PCO: page 157, column 1; MCO: page 151, column 6(c).—Ed.

KERES' GAME

The Keres-Boleslavsky game of the 6th round provided a demonstration of Keres' ability to seize an advantage offered by an opponent and to slash through to victory with a minimum of time and effort. Boleslavsky, who lost again to Keres in a later round, is one of the strong, silent men of the tournament. Several non-Russian players and officials say they have never heard him utter a word. In any language, however, spoken or unspoken, he is known as a virtuoso in the King's Indian Defense; and his surprising Rook sacrifice or gift in this game set all the reporters and kibitzers back on their heels as they tried to find out what dark ulterior motive could have prompted his 9th move. They never did find out. Keres did not ponder long over the possibilities. Probably figuring that, if it was a combinational trap, it was not sound, he grabbed the Rook, and a quick win.

OLD INDIAN DEFENSE** Notes by Koltanowsky

Paul Keres	Isaak Boleslavsk
Soviet Union	Soviet Unio
White	Blac
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-Q3
3 N_OB3	D KA

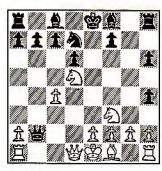
Black's last is a Bronstein idea.

QN-Q2
P-KR3
P-KN4

Here Black weakens the King-side.
7 PxP PxB

Better	îs	7	٠		PxP	8	B-N3,	B-Q3.
8	Px	N					Q:	κP
9	N.	o.	5				0.	D

And now he sacrifices a whole Rook. If 9 . . . Q-Q1, 10 Q-Q4 wins at least a Pawn.



10 R-QN1

An important move. For, if White tries 10 NxP†, there might follow 10... K-Q1 11 NxR, B-N2, and Black has a dangerous check on his QB6.

10		QxRP	16	P-K3	R-K1
11	NxP†	K-Q1	17	B-K2	BxN
12	NxR	N-B4	18	PxB	N-N6
13	R-R1	Q-N7	19	RxP	NxP
14	Q-Q4!	QxQ	20	R-R2	P-R6
15	NxQ	B-N2	21	R-N1	R-KN1
			22	P-N4	Resigns

**PCO: page 288, column 168(e); MCO: page 97, column 85.—Ed.

14 P-Q5

Game of the Month

THE CHALLENGERS' TOURNAMENT has ended with a new Russian victory, albeit a much less convincing one than in the last Interzonal Tournament or in the preceding Challengers' Tournament. For, this time, there was realistic competition and, while ultimately it was Smyslov who carried away the honors — with a substantial two point lead even — it is a fact just the same that, at more than one stage of the contest, the picture was such that it was Reshevsky who was conceded (also by the Russians) to be the one who stood the best chances.

Both Smyslov and Reshevsky are consum-

mate grandmasters; but their playing methods, though exhibiting some similarity at first glance, are fundamentally divergent. While Reshevsky plays to win, Smyslov plays not to lose. With the Russian, "safety first" is the first consideration, but Sammy carries somewhere in the back of his head the idea: "If things should start to go wrong, I'll get out of it somehow in the end." Depending on the course of events, this difference in mentality can lead to vast differences in the results produced. Normally, the Reshevsky mental approach is an advantage in tournament play, while Smyslov's, by contrast, is an asset in individual match play. Based on these considerations, Reshevsky's stock stood correspondingly high at various stages of the competition. But his mental approach did not work out for him all the way. Moreover, the weariness factor came into play. One who plays to win, while meanwhile fighting off the draw, taxes his energies severely. He plays longer games. He must often analyze adjourned games. And Reshevsky stood alone, having no grandmaster standing by his side to take over the analyzing task, or any part of it. Hence, time worked in Smyslov's favor, and this much has thus been revealed: Smyslov's prospects were enhanced as the tournament progressed and, during the last five rounds-following Reshevsky's unlucky day when he drew with Geller and lost to Smyslov—there was no longer any question of a contest.



Dr. Max Euwe Ex-World Champion

country each. Whatever the reasons, and they may quite likely be ethical ones Reshevsky's competition was not the same as that his chief rivals.

That last factor, perhaps, accounts for our main disagreement with Dr. Euwe, mental approach of Reshevsky may differ as Dr. Euwe states from that of Smyslov— but not to the extent indicated. Dr. Euwe but not to the extent indicated. Dr. Euwe has observed Reshevsky's play before and has observed teshevsky's play before and his judgment must be respected. But we who have observed Reshevsky's play here countless times know him to have the match-player's style and temperament. He will fight hard for a win, yes, but always with deliberate care for the soundness of his game—unless actual and psychological disadvantages as of comparative scores call, indeed, for desperation measures.-Ed.

THERE is an additional factor which militated against Reshevsky: "the third man." This third man was represented by two players in this case, Bronstein and Keres. Against them, Smyslov scored three out of a possible four; Reshevsky one out of four. And there is the whole difference in score between the two rivals reduced to a single cause. Let me be clearly understood that there was no question of a "combine." The Russians completed the tournament with fairness and in accordance with the highest concepts of sportsmanship. But Smyslov understands his countrymen much better than does Reshevsky. He knows that you can let Keres do the attacking occasionally and emerge with good chances yourself when his attack comes to a dead end. He knows, too, that Bronstein must be tackled with the greatest caution and that it is very dangerous to play for a win against this customer, especially in the manner in which Reshevsky did it. On the other hand, Bronstein exhibited a great de: more combativeness against Reshevsky than against Smyslov. This was Bronstein's first meeting with Reshevsky and that fact stimulated him. With Smyslov, on the other hand, he had crossed swords innumerable time.

Bronstein's tenaciousness is particularly displayed in his first encounter with Reshevsky. It led to Reshevsky's first defeat which spelled one of the first symptoms of a Russian triumph in the Challengers' Tournament.*

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

171110	0 1110111		
Samuel Re	shevsky	David Br	onstein
United Sta	ites	Soviet	Union
White			Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	8 P-K4	R-K1
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	9 P-KR3	PXP
3 P-KN3	B-N2	10 NxP	N-B4
4 B-N2	0-0	11 R-K1	P-QR4
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	12 Q-B2	P-B3
6 N-B3	QN-Q2	13 B-K3	KN-Q2
7 0-0	P-K4	14 QR-Q1	P-R5

This continuation, frequently practiced in recent times and made much of by the Russians especially, has been nicknamed the "long variation." Judging from present indications, it will take quite some time for a definite knowledge to evolve as to which side stands better here.

At one time, I held the belief that White's harmonious build-up guarantees

* Dr. Euwe's views here, we must mention,

are definitely not those of the editors of CHESS REVIEW. His views may indeed

be correct and are certainly worthy of the

respect due both a grandmaster player and

naturally more impartial commentator

The progress of the tournament, however,

than we Americans.

The progress of the fournament, nowever, as reported to us, was not a tranquil one. There were protests, scenes and rumors against which Dr. Euwe's remarks sound like the peace-making explanations of a Henry Clay. Throwing those tales aside, however, as perhaps unfounded and certainly unverified, we see in Dr. Euwe's accounting a clear indication of the unfairess of the set-up, particularly in that the

ess of the set-up, particularly in that the representatives of one country outnumbered all the individuals representing but one

^{**}PCO: page 271, column 120; MCO: page 97, column 81.-Ed.

a favorable development of events; but, in actual practice, this belief has found no support whatsoever. Najdorf is of the opposite opinion: except for his weak Queen Pawn, Black has all he could wish—hence, hands off for White!

15 N/4-K2

Not a happy choice, as the Knight's early return (17 N-Q4) clearly demonstrates.

15

Q-R4!

Black is not worried about his Queen Pawn; for, upon 16 RxP, he wins White's Queen Bishop Pawn by 16... N-N3 or 16... N-K4, while 16... Q-N5 also comes in for consideration.

16 B-KBI

A good move which nearly restores the balance.

16		N-K4
17	N-Q4	P-R6!

With 17... N-K3 18 K-N2 not much is accomplished. But the 'text move is particularly troublesome for White because of the continuation (if 18 P-N3): 18... N-B6†! 19 NxN, QxN,

18	P-B4	N/K-Q2
19	P-N3	N-R3

Again, very original play. Black posts a Knight at QN5 so as to exert continued pressure on White's game in conjunction with the weakness of White's QR2.

20	B-B2	N/2-B4
21	R-K3	N-N5
22	Q-K2	

Of course not 22 Q-Q2 because of 22 . . . IXN 23 QXB, N-B7.



B-Q2



23 P-K5?

White is in a difficult situation and therefore, understandably enough tries to undertake something, though burdening himself with a weak Pawn as a result. 23 P-N4 also deserves consideration.

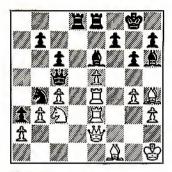
23	PxF
24 PxP	QR-Q1
25 P-N4	N-K3
26 B-R4	

The introduction to a charming intermezzo during which sacrifices of the Exchange are proffered by both sides.

26	N×N
27 RxN	Q-B4
28 R/4-K4	B-R3

There are positions in which Bishops are stronger than Rooks, and this is one of them. With the text move, 29 . . . N-B7 is threatened.

29 K-R1



B_K3

30 P-N5?

Of course not 30 BxR, RxB 31 R-B3 in view of 31 . . . R-Q7. But 30 B-B6! offers better chances; for, with 31 P-N5 in prospect, Black is then fairly well forced to "sacrifice" his Bishop for the Rook.

30	B-N2
31 R-B4	B-B4
32 N-K4	BxN

At this time, both players were under extreme time pressure. So it is astounding indeed that, even under those conditions, a development such as 32 . . . QxKP 33 RxB! PxR 34 N-B6†, BxN 35 PxB! did not elude them. (Very bad for White is 32 . . . QxKP 33 N-B6†? BxN 34 RxQ, BxR.)

33 R/4xB		N-R3	
34	P-K6		

White dare not wait for Black to post his Knight at K3.

34	PxP
35 RxP	R-KB1
36 R-K7	B-Q5

Primarily, Black aims to avoid any surprise sacrifice at his KN2.

37	R/3-K6	Q-B4
38	R-K8	

White guards his King Bishop indirectly.

Possibly $38 \dots N-B2$ may be even stronger.

39	RxQR	NxR
40	RxR†	KxR
41	B-N3	

The adjourned position. White stands inferior, of course, because of his exposed King and the weakness of his Queen Rook and King Knight Pawns. That Bishops of opposite color are soon to emerge, however, gives rise to expectations of a draw.

41	QxP
42 QxN	QxB
43 Q-B8†	

It looks now like a matter-of-course draw, but the next move reveals otherwise.

White dare not venture 44 QxP† because of 44 . . . K-Q1 45 Q-R8†, K-B2 46 Q-R5†, B-N3, with . . . Q-N8 mate always threatening. Everything falls right into place for Black.

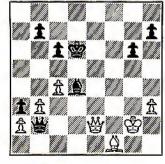
44 Q-QB6

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

Exchange of Queens leads to a draw because as yet Black's King stands too far away.

45 K-N2

With 45 P-N4! White obtains chances for a draw even now.



47 K-B3

After 47 QxQ, PxQ 48 B-Q3, the winning procedure is schematically most simple. Black's King proceeds to the King-side to enforce the advance of his Pawns to KN4 and KR4. Thus, White's King becomes committed to the King-side, whereupon Black's King can shift to the Queen-side for the conquest of White's Bishop.

A single illustration: 48 . . . K-K4 49 K-B3, B-B4 50 B-N1, K-B3 51 K-K4, P-R4 52 B-B2, P-KN4 53 B-N1, B-Q3 54 B-B2, P-N5 55 PxP, PxP 56 B-N1, P-N6 57 K-B3, B-B5, followed by 58 . . . K-K4, etc.

47		B-B4
48	K-K4	Q-Q5†

White's King becomes a little too fresh.

49 K-B3	Q-B3†
50 K-N2	K-B2
51 Q-B3	Q-N7†
52 Q-K2	Q-Q5
53 K-R3	

White wishes to maintain his King in the center; otherwise, Black can operate with maneuvers such as K-N3-R4-N5 so as to penetrate via QB6. Thereafter one development or another follows, as for instance, if we imagine White's King standing on KR1 with his Queen at KN2, Black then wins with ... Q-KN8†!

53		P-R4
E4	M NO	D.KNA

This King-side advance now brings the decision because of White's having to guard both sides of the board.

55 K-N3	Q-B5†	60	K-R1	B-Q3
56 K-N2	P-N5	61	K-N1	K-N3
57 PxP	PxP	62	Q-KN2	B-B4†
58 K-R1	K-N3	63	K-R1	Q-R3†
59 K-N2	K-B2	64	Q-R2	Q-K6

The suffering is ended. 65... P-N6 can no longer be parried and then, after 66 Q-N2, K-R2! White is in zugzwang (67 B-K2, Q-R3†).

65 P-N4 Resigns

A remarkable finish.

B-Q5

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP Challengers' Tournament Zurich, Switzerland A Weakness Unveiled

The following game is one of the fin-

The following game is one of the finest performances of tournament winner Smyslov.

There is a hidden weak spot in Black's sequence of moves in the opening, and White reveals it ingeniously by means of a most surprising Pawn sacrifice which gives him a strong initiative.

The tactical point is that Black, facing strong possibility of further sacrifices, cannot eastle King-side, while castling Queen-side offers only moderate security. After that, White cunningly strengthens his attack and eventually explodes a neat combination which nets him a winning advantage in the endgame.

While it is hard to believe that the original White sacrifice can simply be too strong, strong it certainly is, and it justifies the conclusion that Black ought to have evaded it.

RETI OPENING

PCO: p. 319, col. 38(g); MCO: p. 224, col. 56

Vassily Smyslov Dr. Max Euwe
Soviet Union Holland

White Black

1 N-KB3 N-KB3
2 P-KN3 P-Q4

1 N-KB3	N-KB3
2 P-KN3	P-Q4
3 B-N2	B-B4
4 0-0	QN-Q2

Black chooses a system of development which requires (Black's) P-QB3, P-K3, P-KR3 and QN-Q2. As for the sequence of these moves, this game indicates that . . . P-K3 and P-KR3 are more urgent than . . . P-QB3 and . . . QN-Q2. Black does best to start with 4 . . . P-KR3 and see that he gets ready for . . . O-O as quickly as possible.

5 P-Q3 P-B3 6 QN-Q2 ...

White is heading for P-K4 in what is really a side-line of the King's Indian in reverse (see PCO: p. 278, col. 139, note k).

6 P-KR3

Protecting the Queen Bishop against exchange by 7 N-R4.

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

The alternative 6 . . . P-K3 7 N-R4, B-KN5 8 P-KR3, B-R4 9 P-KN4, BxP (played in a similar position by Bronstein against Smyslov with a satisfactory result) offers in this case but moderate compensation for the piece.

7 P-K4!!

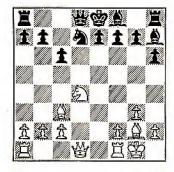
Here is White's truly astonishing Pawn sacrifice. At first glance, one is inclined to believe that Smyslov wants merely to complicate matters so as to embarrass his opponent and induce him to falter. Such a conclusion, however, would do grave injustice to Smyslov's profound style and square personality. No, his sacrifice is fully justified by the position.

7		PxP
8	PxP	NxP
9	N-Q4	N×N
10	BxN	B-R2

10 . . . B-N3 is slightly better.

B-QB3

A study of this position reveals the power of White's sacrifice and, thereby, the weak spot in Black's opening play.



11. . .

Q-B2

Black would be all right if he could proceed with . . . P-K3, . . . B-K2 and . . . O-O. But he cannot do so in view of sacrifices possible on (Black's) K3 or QB3: e.g., 11 . . . P-K3 12 R-K1, and

1) 12...B-K2 13 NxKP, PxN 14 BxNP, R-KB1 15 Q-R5†, R-B2 16 RxP, with a murderous attack:

2) 12...Q-B2 13 RxP†, PxR 14 NxKP, Q-N3 15 Q-R5†, P-N3 (15...K-K2 16 R-K1) 16 Q-K2, also with a murderous attack: e.g., 16...R-KN1 17 N-N7‡, K-Q1 18 Q-K8†, K-B2 19 N-K6†, K-Q3 20 R-Q1†, Q-Q5 21 RxQ†, K-K4 22 R-Q5 mate:

3) $12 \dots N-B4$ 13 NxBP, PxN 14 $BxP\dagger$, N-Q2 ($14 \dots K-K2$ 15 Q-R5) 15 B-R5, Q-B1 16 Q-B3, R-QN1 17 QR-Q1, and White wins—or $13 \dots QxQ$ 14 QRxQ, with a superior game for White;

4) 12 . . . Q-K2 13 Q-B3, also with a superior game for White (13 . . . O-O-O 14 NxBP).

12 Q-B3

P-K4

12 . . . N-K4 is bad because of 13 Q-K2, threatening 14 N-K6 or 14 N-N5.

13 KR-K1 14 N-N3 O-O-O P-B3

Here Black must expend a tempo on the protection of his King Bishop Pawn. For this reason, $10 \dots B-N3$ was a little better than $10 \dots B-R2$.

15 B-R5

To provoke a weakening of Black's King position.

16 N-N3

For all the weakening involved, 15.... P-QN3 is preferable. It offers more active counter-play after 16 B-B3, N-B4 or ... P-K5, for instance.

16 P-B4

Threatening 17 P-B5.

16

B-Q6

Here Black becomes nervous. He tries to shake off the pin on his Knight by moving first his Rook and then his Queen, but this costs him plenty of time.

Instead, 16 . . . P-QB4 is necessary. If need be, then Black can close the diagonal against White's King Bishop, at least temporarily, with . . . P-K5.

17 Q-R5!

Q-K2

17...P-N3 fails against 18 Q-K2 as then Black's Rook is no longer protected and so White threatens both 18 QxR and 18 P-B5. True, Black car parry these threats by 18...Q-Q2 but then his Rook is trapped by 19 B-K4 (or 19 P-B5, followed by 20 B-K4).

18 B-B1!

P-N3

Black's trouble waxes.

There is something to say for 18... R-Q2 (the Rook's only move) with the idea of giving up the Exchange rather than weaken the Pawn formation, White may then, however, take the Exchange only under particularly favorable circumstances:

1) 19 P-B5, N-Q4 20 B-R3, K-N1: 21 BxR, QxB does give Black a satisfactory game; but

2) 19 B-R3, NxP 20 QR-Q1! P-KB4 (there is nothing better) 21 BxP, BxB 22 QxB, with a great advantage for White-

19 Q-K2 20 Q-K3 R-Q2 K-N1

21 QR-Q1!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

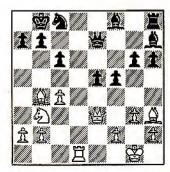
White correctly omits 21 BxN, PxB 22 QxNP which leads to a fine game for Black after 22 . . . Q-Q1: e.g., 23 Q-K3, B-N5 24 KR-B1, P-KN4 25 P-B5, B-Q7.

21 N-B1 22 B-R3 RxR 23 RxR

White now threatens to win with 24 R-Q7, Q-K1 25 R-Q8.

23 P-KB4 24 B-QN4!

Here is a clever move with great points. White's advantage has become decisive.



24 Q-B3

Black's Queen must keep the King Pawn under guard or 25 QxKP† wins. Yet neither the text nor any of the four other moves which the Queen can make is sufficient:

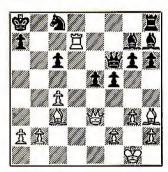
- 1) 24 . . . Q-N2 25 B-B3, B-Q3 26 RxB, NxR 27 BxKP, Q-B1 28 P-B5;
- 2) 24 . . . Q-K3 25 BxB, RxB 26 N-B5 and 27 N-Q7†:
- 3) 24 ... Q-K1 25 B-B3, B-Q3 26 RxB, NxB 27 BxKP or QxKP-or 25 ... B-N2 26 P-B4, N-N3 27 B-B1, B-N1 28 N-Q2, N-Q2 29 R-K1, B-B1 30 P-QN4, followed by 31 PxP with a winning advantage;
- 4) 24 . . . Q-QB2 25 B-B3, B-N2 (25 . . . B-Q3 26 P-B5) 26 N-B5, R-Q1 27 RxR, QxR 28 P-B4, with a winning advantage.

25 B-B3 B-N2 26 N-B5 K-R1 27 NxP!!

Finally, a brilliant combination.

27 . . . KxN 28 R-Q7† K-R1

Black's last is forced. 28 . . . K-N1 loses to 29 RxB (and 30 BxP†) and 28 . . . K-R3, to 29 P-B5, threatening 30 B-B1 mate.



29 Q-B5!

The brilliant point—a quiet but roaringly powerful move.

White threatens 29 BxKP, QxB 30 QxBP†, and mate next, while 29 . . .

R-K1 fails against 30 RxB, QxR 31 QxBP† and 32 QxR.

Black finds the comparatively best defense.

29 N-N3 30 RxB QxR 31 BxKP Q-Q2

Black must guard against the possible 32 QxP mate, and so has to abandon his Rook.

32 BxR

Now, with a Pawn to the good and a far superior position, White has an easy job. The story is told; though Black puts up a tenacious defense, he has no chances, and White no major problems.

	K-N2	50	B-B2	K-B6
B-Q4	Q-K3	51	B-Q1	N-K4
B-B1	B-N1	52	K-K3	N-B3
P-N3	P-B5	53	B-N6	P-N5
P-QR4	PxP	54	K-B4	P-R4
RPxP	B-B2	55	BK3	N-R4
P-R5	N-B1	56	K-K5	B-B1
B-KN2	Q-Q3	57	P-B5	NxP
P-R6†	KxP	58	B-K2	N-R4
BxP	QxQ	59	B-QN5	N-B5†
BxQ	N-N3	60	K-B4	NxB
K-B1	B-K3	61	PxN	K-N5
K-K2	N-Q2	62	B~K8	P-R5
B-Q4	K-R4	63	PxP	KxP
B-B3†	K-N3	64	P-R5	P-N6
B-K4	P-N4	65	KxP	K-Q4
B-Q4+	K-R4	66	P-R6	BB4
BxP	K-N5	67	K-B4	B-R2
		68	K-N5	Resigns
	B-Q4 B-B1 P-N3 P-QR4 RPXP P-R5 B-KN2 P-R6† BXP BXQ K-B1 K-K2 B-Q4 B-B3† B-K4 B-Q4† BXP	B-Q4 Q-K3 B-B1 B-N1 P-N3 P-B5 P-QR4 PxP RPxP B-B2 P-R5 N-B1 B-KN2 Q-Q3 P-R6† KxP BxP QxQ BxQ N-N3 K-B1 B-K3 K-K2 N-Q2 B-Q4 K-R4 B-B3† K-N3 B-K4 P-N4 B-Q4† K-R4	B-Q4 Q-K3 51 B-B1 B-N1 52 P-N3 P-B5 53 P-QR4 PxP 54 RPxP B-B2 55 P-R5 N-B1 56 B-KN2 Q-Q3 57 P-R6† KxP 58 BxP QxQ 59 BxQ N-N3 60 K-B1 B-K3 61 K-K2 N-Q2 62 B-Q4 K-R4 63 B-B3† K-N3 64 B-K4 P-N4 65 B-Q4† K-R4 66 BxP K-N5 67	B-Q4 Q-K3 51 B-Q1 B-B1 B-N1 52 K-K3 P-N3 P-B5 53 B-N6 P-QR4 PxP 54 K-B4 RPxP B-B2 55 B-K3 P-R5 N-B1 56 K-K5 B-KN2 Q-Q3 57 P-B5 P-R6† KxP 58 B-K2 BxP QxQ 59 B-QN5 BxQ N-N3 60 K-B4 K-B1 B-K3 61 PxN K-K2 N-Q2 62 B-K8 B-Q4 K-R4 63 PxP B-B3† K-N3 64 P-R5 B-K4 P-N4 65 KxP B-Q4† K-R4 66 P-R6

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP Challengers' Tournament Zurich, Switzerland Costly Point

Bronstein displays some brilliant ideas in this game, yet Sammy holds his own perfectly until the end-game. There he unnecessarily complicates matters* and, after that, pressed for time, falters.

A tragic defeat, for had Sammy drawn this game, he would almost certainly have finished a clean second, ahead of Bronstein and Keres.

RUY LOPEZ

PCO: page 350, col. 42; MCO: p. 242, col. 67 David Bronstein Samuel Reshevsky Soviet Union United States White Black 1 P-K4 P-K4 8 P-B3 0-0 9 P-KR3 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 N-QR4 3 B-N5 P-QR3 10 B-B2 P-B4 4 B-R4 N-B3 11 P-Q4 Q-B2 5 0-0 **B-K2** 12 QN-Q2 N-B3 P-QN4 13 PxBP PxP 6 R-K1 7 B-N3 P-Q3 14 N-B1 R-Q1 15 Q-K2 N-KR4

All book so far, but now White deviates.

16 P-QR4!	R-N1
17 PxP	PxP
18 P-KN3!!	

The point of White's deviation from the established book line.

If 18... BxP 19 N-N5, White recovers the Pawn and emerges with a fine game: e.g., 19... QBxN 20 QxN, BxN 21 BxB, P-B3 22 B-K3, B-Q6 23 BxB, RxB 24 BxP.

Having thus prevented 18 . . . N-B5, White maintains the initiative.

16	P-N3	21 R-Q1	RxR
17 K-R2	B-K3	22 QxR	R-Q1
18 N-K3	P-B5	23 Q-K2	Q-B1
		24 N-Q5!	

Another bright idea to keep the initiative. White sacrifices a Pawn.

24 BxN

24 . . . BxP? loses to 25 NxP! with threat of 26 NxN and 27 NxB†.

25 PxB RxP 26 P-N3!

The fine point, keyed this time to another P-N3 (see move 18). White now either recovers his Pawn or obtains all the open lines he needs.

26 N-B3

A wise decision. After 26... PxP 27 BxQNP, R-B4 28 B-K3, RxP 29 QxNP, White has strong attacking chances, one of his threats being 30 B-Q5, followed by 31 R-R6. Besides, Black has hardly any winning chances even if he succeeds in keeping his extra Pawn.

27 N-N5 N-Q1

27 . . . PxP is not playable at all now.

28	PxP	QxBP
29	QxQ	PxQ
30	R-R4	

White recovers the Pawn. 30... R-B4 is ineffective because of 31 B-R3, R-B2 32 BxB, RxB 33 RxP.

30	N-Q2
31 RxP	N-B4
32 N-K4	N/1-K3
33 NxN	NxN

 $33\ldots BxN$ is a good alternative.

34 R-QN4 N-Q6

So far Black has put up adequate resistance, reaching an end-game which he can hold without trouble after (e.g.) 34 ... K-N2, followed by ... R-Q2-B2.

With the text move, however, he embarks on a dubious adventure which ends in disaster.

> 35 R-N8† K-N2 36 B-K3 P-K5

Black threatens 37 . . . NxP (38 BxN, R-Q7 or 38 B-N3, R-KB4).

36 . . . N-B4 (or 36 . . . B-B4) is no good against 37 R-N5.

37 R-K8 B-B3
38 R-QB8 NxP
39 P-B4 R-QR4?

Black's last is weak, Still weaker is 39... R-Q2 40 B-R4! Correct is 39... R-KB4 after which a draw is likely, as White has hardly anything better than to play for the recapture of the Pawn with 40 R-K8.

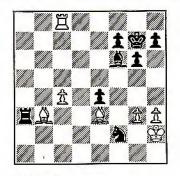
40 B-N3 R-R6?

And this is an outright blunder.

^{*} It is perhaps strictly correct for an analyst commenting on a game as a unit to speak thus. Yet one must consider the larger unit of the tournament also. Playing against tournament leader Smyslov's score, Reshevsky was in effect conferring draw odds in this game. At least, he was willing to take large risks of losing against a slim chance of winning. We know by his own word that he had no concern about placing second at the time of this game.—Ed.

Indeed, Black now faces serious difficulties as White's passed Pawn, no longer prevented from crossing QB5, has become very dangerous. 40 . . . N-Q6 or 40 . . . R-KB4, however, still offers some fighting chances, whereas the text move loses flatly.

White now sealed his next move. The adjourned position was reported as leaving Reshevsky with a Pawn to the good.



41 B-B5!

Threatening mate in three and attacking the Rook, too, White wins the Exchange and subsequently, by advancing his passed Pawn, a piece. The rest needs no comment.

41		B-K2	46	B-B4	B-Q3
42	BxR	BxB	47	P-B7	BxP†
43	P-B5	P-K6	48	K-N2	BxP
44	P-B6	N-K5	49	R-K7†	K-B3
45	R-K8	P-B4	50	RxB	P-B5
			51	K-B3	Resigns

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP Challengers' Tournament Zurich, Switzerland Fruitful Restraint

Having carefully restrained Black's action on the Queen-side, White controls the board. He might have won, anyhow, by means of a switch to the King-side; but, when Black nervously opens the center, White wins more comfortably.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: page 275, column 129

S. Reshevsky	S. Gligorich
United States	Yugoslavia
White	Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3	4 B-N2 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-KN3	5 N-QB3 P-Q3
3 P-KN3 B-N2	6 N-B3 P-B4

Black's last is a fairly new side line which Gligorich has preferred for some time.

7 P-Q5

7 O-O, N-B3 8 P-Q5, N-QR4 leads to Kashdau—Gligorich, Hollywood, 1952 (p. 181, June, 1952, CHESS REVIEW). Reshevsky prefers to prevent 7 . . . N-B3. Subsequently he postpones castling and omits P-K4, thereby successfully restraining Black's action, the key moves of which are . . . P-QN4 and . . . P-K3.

7		N-R3	11	B-N2	PxP
8	N-Q2	N-B2	12	NxP	B-QR3
9	Q-B2	R-N1	13	N-K3!	R-N5
10	P-N3	P-QN4	14	0-0	Q-Q2

 \dagger = check; \ddagger = dbl. check; \S = dis. ch.

Black is going to double his Rooks on the Queen Knight file which he hopes to open with . . . P-QB5 sooner or later.

14...P-K3 may serve a little better, but White has a good game, anyhow. His center formation offers Black no targets for lasting pressure.

> 15 P-KR3 KR-N1 16 QR-N1 Q-B1

At this move or his next, Black can proceed consistently with . . . P-B5. He then emerges, however, with an inferior game, lacking compensation for White's two Bishops: e.g., 16 . . . P-B5 17 PxP (17 B-R3, PxP!), BxP 18 NxB (18 P-R3, B-N6!), RxN 19 Q-Q3, R/5-QN5 20 B-R3 RxR 21 RxR, RxR† 22 QxR.

17 K-R2	N/2-K1
18 B-R3	R/5-N2
19 KR-B1	Q-Q1

19 . . . P-B5 now loses to 20 PxP, RxR 21 NxR!—or 20 . . . BxP 21 RxR, RxR 22 QN-Q1!

20 N-R4	N-Q2
21 B-K4!	N-B2
22 B-QN2	N-B3

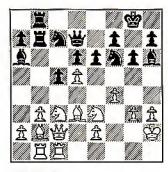
Black's plans cannot permit of swapping his strong King Bishop and leaving his King-side full of holes.

23 B-Q3!	B-R3
24 P-B4	Q-Q2
25 N-B3	

White controls the board. He is safe on the Queen-side and may start an action on the King-side at any moment.

25 P-K

A nervous attempt to obtain counterplay before it is too late, this move causes decisive trouble at once. Black ought to confine himself to a waiting attitude for the time being, playing for instance 25...B-N2.



26 N-K4!

Conclusive. Since Black has weakened his KB3 by his last move, he cannot make a successful stand along the long diagonal of his King Bishop.

26 NxN

His alternatives are bad. 26... N/3x P 27 NxN, BxB loses to either 28 N-B6; for White then captures Black's Queen with check.

Insufficient, too, is 26 . . . N/3-K1 27 Q-B3, B-N2? 28 QxB†! NxQ 29 N-B6†, whereas 27 . . . P-K4 also fails: e.g., 28 PxP, N-N4 (28 . . . BxN 29 P-K6!) 29 BxN, QxB 30 N-B4, B-N2 (30 . . . BxR 31 RxB!) 31 R-B2, and White must win.

27 BxN

With three major threats: 28 PxP, 28 N-N4 and 28 Q-B3.

. . . .

27 P-B4

Now Black loses the Exchange, but he has no sufficient defense, anyhow.

	,	
28 PxP		QxP
29 BxR		RxB
30 Q-B3		N-K1
31 Q-Q2!		

White's technique is remarkable. Realizing that employment for his Rooks is the main thing he needs, he stops his King-side attack (31 Q-R8† looks possible) and starts operating in the center.

31	R-K2
32 N-Q5!	QxP†
33 QxQ	RxQ†
34 K-N1!	

Not 35 K-R1 because of 35 . . . B-Q6 36 R-K1, BxR 37 RxR, B-K5†. White now threatens to exchange Rooks by 35 R-K1.

34	K-B1
35 R-K1	R-Q7
36 KR-Q1	R-K7
37 N-B6	B-KN2

Or 37 . . . NxN 38 BxN, RxP 39 R-R1, and White wins.

38 NxP†	K-N1
39 BxB	KxB
40 N-N5	R-K6
41 R-K1!	Resigns

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP Challengers' Tournament Zurich, Switzerland Sammy's Masterpiece

This game is the best which Sammy played in the Challengers' Tournament. An excellent example it is of the all-important significance of open lines for the sake of attack.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 273, col. 124; MCO: p. 89, col. 49 Samuel Reshevsky Alexander Kotov United States Soviet Union White Black 1 P-Q4 5 P-K4 N-KB3 P-K4 2 P-QB4 P-Q3 6 B-K2 B-N2 7 0-0 3 N-QB3 QN-Q2 0-0 4 N-B3 8 R-K1 P-KN3 P-B3 9 B-B1 N-K1

Kotov tries to improve on what Najdorf played against Reshevsky: 9 . . . R-K1 10 R-N1, PxP (Helsinki, see p. 337, CHESS REVIEW, November 1952)—or 10 . . . N-N5 (Second Match, see p. 266, September, 1953).

10	R-N1	N-B2
11	P-QN4	



.... P-QB4

Black aims to stabilize the situation in the center.

11...N-K3 is more consistent but unsatisfactory: e.g., (1) 12 B-K3 is debatable because of 12...P-QR4 after which 13 P-N5, P-B4 gives Black hope; (2) 12 P-Q5 is disturbing; for, after 12...N-Q5, White obtains a very powerful majority on the King-side with 13 NxN, PxN 14 N-Q2, P-B4 15 PxP, PxP 16 P-B4.

12 QPxBP! PxP 13 B-R3!

No stabilization!

13 . . . N-K3

Black has a difficult game in any case. He cannot get relief with 13... PxP 14 BxP, R-K1 because of 15 N-QN5, NxN (forced) 16 PxN after which Black has great trouble in bringing out his pieces. Comparatively, his best defense is 13... P-N3.

14 PxP R-K1

The Pawn is immune, for the time being: e.g., (1) 14 . . . N/3xP 15 Q-Q5, Q-B2 (15 . . . Q-K2 16 N-QR4) 16 N-QN5, Q-B3 17 QxQ, PxQ 18 N-B7 and White wins; (2) 14 . . . N/2xP 15 Q-Q5, Q-B2 16 R-N5, R-Q1 17 RxN!

15 N-QN5 N/2xP 16 Q-Q5! N-R5 17 R-N3 N-N3 18 Q-Q1!

White keeps Q4 under control.



18 B-Q2

Black is in severe trouble. The endgame after 18 . . . QxQ 19 RxQ offers White a winning advantage: e.g., 19 . . . B-Q2 20 P-B5—or 19 . . . R-Q1 20 RxR†, NxR 21 N-B7, R-N1 22 B-Q6.

19 P-B5 N-QB1 20 R-Q3!

This pin is conclusive.

20 N-Q5

The only chance to put up resistance. 20 . . . R-K2 or 20 . . . N-B1 loses to 21 P-B6!

21 N/5xN PxN 22 NxP Q-R4

Black threatens to achieve approximate equality with 23 . . . BxN 24 RxB, QxB 25 RxB, QxBP 26 RxNP, N-Q3.

Black has lost a Pawn but may cherish some hope in view of the impending complications. But Reshevsky handles the ensuing part of the game with inexorable accuracy.

23 N-N3! QxB 24 RxB N-K2

24 . . . QxRP 25 B-B4 equally favors White: e.g., 25 . . . N-K2 26 Q-B3—or

25 . . . R-K2 26 R-Q8†, B-B1 27 Q-Q4, threatening 28 RxB† and 29 Q-R8 mate.

25 R×NP Q×RP 26 B-N5 KR-Q1 27 Q-B3 B-B1 28 B-B4 Q-N7



Black's last is not a desperation move but a clever trap. Kotov is a tough customer.

> 29 Q×P† K-R1 30 P-K5!

But Sammy is a tough one, too. Winning two pieces for a Rook, by 30 RxN, BxR 31 QxB, is an illusion; for after 31 . . . Q-B6! 32 R-QB1, QxB! (33 RxQ?? R-Q8 mate), White emerges the Exchange down.

With his text move, White threatens 31 Q-B6†, B-N2 32 QxN.

30 Q-B6 31 K-B1!

31 R-QB1 is not so good because of 31 . . . QxP.

31 QR-N1 32 P-B6

A simple but elegant example of a poisoned Pawn: 32 . . . NxP?? 33 Q-N8 mate, or 33 QxP mate.

32 QR-B1 33 B-K6

Now White revives his earlier threat of 34 Q-B6† and 35 QxN by removing his attacked Bishop with a simultaneous attack on Black's Rook. The fight is over.

33 Q-Q6† 34 K-N1 Q-K7

One last attempt at a swindle (35 RxQ??) which merely loses a piece. But 34...Q-QB6 35 R-KB1, QxKP 36 BxR, RxB 37 RxP is equally hopeless.

35 QxB†! 39 N-Q4 RYO R-B8t 40 K-R2 36 RxQ RxQBP R-Q8 37 RxN P-QR4 41 N-N5 R-QN8 38 P-R4 P-R5 42 N-Q6 Resigns

UNITED STATES

U. S. "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1953 Wrong Pattern

The following game is interesting mainly for the problem which White encounters at the beginning of the middle game. The Pawn formation is one which frequently appears in the Queen's Gambit Accepted. So White follows the pat-

tern of that opening but soon has trouble finding any adequate compensation for the isolation of his Queen Pawn.

There are also some points in the early part of the end-game which White fails to handle properly. But the long technical part of the game, starting with Black's winning a Pawn, requires no comment.

COLLE SYSTEM

PCO: p. 234, col. 4; MCO: p. 201, col. 2

A. Turner

New York, N. Y.

White

1 P-Q4
2 N-KB3
2 N-KB3
P-K3

3 QN-Q2

P-Q4

4 P-K3 QN-Q2

Black's development of his Queen Knight has the merit of forcing an isolated Queen Pawn on White if he decides on the Colle System. The isolani may not be a serious concession, at that; but Black can also obtain a smooth development now by the fianchetto of his Queen Bishop.

5 B-Q3 P-B4

Another good line is 5... P-QN3 after which White's best may be 6 P-QN3 as Colle's 6 P-K4 is convenient for Black: e.g., 6... PxP 7 NxP, B-N2.

6 P-B3 B-K2!

Black's move is definitely better than 6... B-Q3 frequently played in such positions because it looks more aggressive. An aggressive move, however, frequently causes trouble when made in a position that requires defense.

7 O-O O-O 8 P-K4

8 Q-K2 or 8 R-K1, sometimes played as a preparation to P-K4, does not improve White's chances because of 8 . . . P-QN3 9 P-K4, PxKP 10 NxP, PxP 11 PxP, B-N2.

8 PxP (the right move if Black's Queen Knight is at QB3) is bad in this case because of 8 . . . NxP.

8.... PxKP 11 BxN N-B3 9 NxP PxP 12 B-B2 P-QN3 10 PxP NxN 13 Q-K2

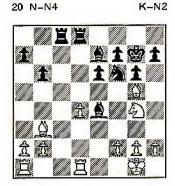
This is where White follows the wrong pattern. With no chance for any eventual P-Q5, he cannot afford to proceed so quietly. His best chance is an immediate action on the King-side, designed to provoke a slight weakening there and bring his Queen into action on KR3 or probably KN3: e.g., 13 Q-Q3, B-N2 14 N-N5, P-N3 (14 . . . P-R3 15 N-R7) 15 R-Q1, Q-Q4 16 Q-KR3. White then may have no advantage, but he has enough compensation for his weak Pawn. The changes are in the balance.

13 B-N2 16 Q-Q3 P-N3 14 R-Q1 Q-Q4 17 B-N3 Q-K5 15 B-N5 QR-B1 18 QxQ

The end-game favors Black, but White has nothing better here. 18 Q-B1, Q-N5 favors Black still more.

18 BxQ 19 N–K5

Threat: 20 BxN, BxB 21 N-Q7.



KR-Q1

. . . .

21 B-R6†

19

White is better off if he exchanges all minor pieces as follows: 21 BxN†, BxB 22 NxB, KxN 23 P-B3, B-Q4 (23...B-N2 24 R-Q2! is more convenient for White, but not 24 K-B2 because of 24...B-Q4! 25 BxB, R-B7†) 24 BxB, RxB 25 R-Q2. Of course White then has a somewhat inferior position, but he can easily hold his Queen Pawn because of the important tactical detail that 25...P-K4 is met by 26 PxP with check.

K-N1
K-N2
K-R1

Black is playing for a win.

24	B-N5	N-N1
25	B-KB4	

25 BxB, NxB 26 N-K3 is a good alternative.

25		4		P-KR4
26	N-	K	5	

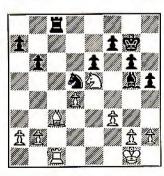
Much better is 26 N-K3 to counter-act the blockade of the Queen Pawn. Then, if Black tries to win a piece, he only weakens his position: 26 . . . P-KN4 27 B-K5†, P-B3 28 B-N3, P-R5 29 P-B3!—another tactical point of importance.

White handles this part of the endgame with too little care.

26		K-N2	30	BxB	NxB
	B-K3	B-KB3	31	B-Q2	N-K2
28	QR-B1	N-K2	32	RxR	RxR
29	P-B3	B-Q4	33	B-B3	N-Q4
			24	P OP1	

Or 34 R-Q3, B-K2 with threat of 35 ... P-B3 36 N-Q7, R-Q1 to which White has no satisfactory defense. His game has become untenable.

34 B-N4!



Winning a Pawn, or even two in case of 35 R-B2, B-K6† 36 K-B1, BxP.

The rest of the game is of little interest, though towards the end Black must guard against allowing a stalemate.

35	R-Q1	NxB	52	K-N3	P-R6
36	PxN	RxP	53	PxP	KxP
37	K-B1	R-R6	54	R-K7	R-KB5
38	P-Q5	PxP	55	R-Q7	K-N7
39	RxP	B-B3	56	R-Q6	P-R4
40	N-B4	R-R5!	57	R-Q5	R-N5†
41	N-Q6	B-K2!	58	K-R3	KxP/6
42	N~B8	B-B4	59	R-N5	K-R5!
43	R-Q2	K-B3	60	R-Q5	P-B4
44	N-Q6	BxN	61	P-R3	P-B5
45	RxB†	K-K4	62	R-Q6	P-N4
46	R-Q2	P-QN4	63	R-R6†	K-N6
47	K-K2	R-QB5	64	P-R4	R-R5†!
48	R-N2	P-R3	65	K-N3	P-B6
49	K-Q3	R-QR5	66	PxP	P-B7
50	K-B3	P-R5	67	R-KB6	R-KB5
51	R-K2†	K-B5		Resigns	
	•			_	

WASHINGTON, 1953 Open State Championship Doubly Confounded

In the following game, opportunity for two different, standard sacrifices comes up. White avoids the first—which is dubious—and permits the second which is devastating. Further to confound the issue, Black then misses the correct continuation and stands in danger of losing; but, at this juncture, White blunders and collapses.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PCO: p. 20	1, 601, 60;	MCO: p. 108,	COI. 30
M. Patters	on	0, W. I	Manney
White			Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	5 B-Q3	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 PxP	PxP
3 N-QB3	B-N5	7 KN-K2	N-B3
4 P-K3	0-0	8 0-0	R-K1
		9 Q-B2	

The line which White has chosen turns strategically on P-B3 and P-K4. To get in P-K4 normally requires prolonged preparations, and the proper technique of handling this system has been developed only in recent years. The best move for the purpose is 9 N-N3. The text move proves to be superficial, though only in reference to the sequel.

9 B-Q

Threatening 10 . . . N-QN5 and possibly 10 . . . BxP†, too.



10 N-N3

With this move, White allows Black to swap off White's King Bishop for a Knight, a considerable concession which proves White failed to foresee the consequences of his preceding move.

To justify 9 Q-B2, 10 P-QR3 is necessary. The latter permits complications arising from 10 . . . BxP† 11 KxB, N-N5†

12 K-N3, Q-N4 13 P-B4, Q-R4 14 B-Q2. Then White certainly faces plenty of trouble but ought to be able to repulse the attack and win. (It ought to be known that the BxKRP sacrifice usually is dubious or even wrong if the KN3 square is not available for the attacking Queen.)

10	N-QN5
11 Q-Q2	NxB
12 QxN	P-B3

Black's last move gives White a chance to avoid the second, standard sacrifice. 12 . . . N-N5 at once is stronger.

13 P-QN3

White misses. He ought to play 13 P-KR3 (or even 13 P-B3, though 13 . . . P-B4 then is somewhat inconvenient).

13 . . . N-N5!

Black threatens 14 . . . Q-R5 15 P-KR3, NxBP.

14 P-K4

14 QN-K2, Q-R5 15 P-KR3, NxBP 16 KxN, R-K3 leads to much the same.

14 Q-R5 15 P-KR3



15 NxP!

This standard sacrifice is fully correct.

16 KxN PxP 17 Q-K3

17 QNxP loses to 17 . . . B-KB4: e.g., 18 N-B6†, PxN 19 QxB, QxP†.

17 R-K3!?

This move may look natural but actually it endangers Black's game.

Instead, 17 . . . P-KB4, threatening 18 . . . P-B5 is decisive. Black may have overlooked that, after 18 Q-N5, he recovers the piece with 18 . . . P-K6†! 19 BxP, QxN† 20 QxQ, BxQ† 21 KxB, RxB† and emerges with a winning advantage in the end-game.

18 QN-K2 R-N3 19 QxP??

An inexplicable blunder which loses at once. Correct and strong is 19 B-Q2. threatening 20 B-K1 and 21 K-N1. If then 19 . . . P-KB4 20 N-B4, Black lacks a convincing continuation, while White threatens 21 QR-B1, 22 R-B3 and 23 K-N1.

19 BxN†
20 NxB QxN†
21 K-N1 BxP

The rest needs no comment.

22 R-B2 R-K3 25 B-K3 B-B4 23 B-B4 QxR† 26 R-QB1 R-Q1 24 KxQ RxQ 27 R-B3 P-KR3 Resigns



by I. A. HOROWITZ

How to win in the Middle Game

OUTCOMBINING THE COMBINER

Dr. Tartakover's burlesque, "All the little errors are there waiting to be made," is equally true, only in a more serious way, of the combinations. They are part and parcel of the game.

In the making of combinations, too, the "little errors" can figure. Since each combination is a series of White and Black moves, it is clear that both players are responsible or culpable for its respective success or failure. Success, as a rule, will crown the effort of the player whose knowledge is greater or who is more alert to the potentialities of the position.

In a given game, many combinations will be complex: that is, they will branch off into variations, sub-variations and even, at times, sub-sub-variations. Hence accuracy and the ability to see ahead will be at a premium. In these instances, it is well to bear in mind that one bad move nullifies possibly forty good ones.

Errors, on the other hand, are bound to occur because the human factor enters into the calculations. Sometimes the errors will be glaring; but often enough they will be subtle.

Yet errors, run-of-the-mill errors, are hardly worth a study. What is, is a type of error germain to the making of combinations.

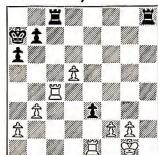
It is the combination which goes awry because its tail end contains a stinger, overlooked by the combiner. In such a case, the combiner is hoist by his own petard, particularly when the opponent may



Outcombined: Black tries 1 . . . B-B3, a simple but faulty forking combination. For White then surprises with 2 QxP†! RxQ 3 RxB†, K-N2 4 NxP† (or 3 . . . R-B1 4 RxR†, KxR 5 NxP†) for a clear, net gain after he recaptures with NxQ. A fine example of a counter-combination to refute a combination,

have been oblivious of any saving resource until near the end. And there is the combination which the opponent foresees and allows only because he has also foreseen the ultimate miscarriage. Whether or not the opponent is originally aware of the flaw in the combination hardly matters. The result is the same whether the combiner has outcombined himself or whether the opponent has deliberately enticed the combination.

A Threefold Study



Black to Play and Win

In the Pleasures of Chess, illustrating how the mind works on a combination, a trinity of positions is given. Position No. 1, (left) pinpoints the pattern for queening a Pawn by a Rook sacrifice which draws away the White King from the queening square, never to return.

Black appears lost, but —

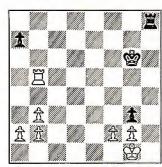
1 R-R8†!!

1 2 KxR Resigns

For Black threatens 3 . . . R-R8†, resulting in mate, and 3 . . . PxR(Q)†, and White is without defense.

PxP

Position No. 2 has all the earmarks of No. 1.



Black to Play and Lose!!!

Having fixed the previous combinative pattern in his mind, Black gleefully continues: 1 . . . R-R8† 2 KxR PxP

He now confidently expects White to resign. But he is rudely awakened.

3 R-B5!

KxR

Now, the Black King has been drawn into position to allow for —

4 P-N4†!!

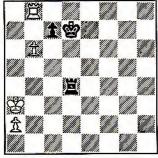
. . . .

Thereby creating an approach square for the White King,

4 . . . KxP 5 K-N2 Resigns

For White's Pawns march on to easy victory.

The next position is a composed ending which contains all the essential elements of the two previous positions.



White to Play and Win

1 R-Q8f!

If 1 PxP, KxP, the resulting position is a book draw. If 1 P-N7, K-B3, White must lose his advanced Knight Pawn.

The text move forces Black's reply.

2 P-N7!

Now, as in position No. 1, the Pawn threatens to go on to queen.

2

R-QN5

And, as in position No. 2, Black seems to have the saving clause.

3 KxR

P-B4†

And, as before, Black creates an approach square. But-

4 K-N5

Failure to capture the Pawn grants White a win, thus:

4 K-B2 5 K-R6

White threatens 6 K-R7, which ensures the queening of his Pawn.

5.... K-N1 6 K-N6 P-B5

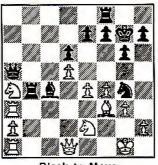
7 P-R4 Resigns
Black is in a mating net: 7 . . . P-B6
8 P-R5, P-B7 9 P-R6, P-B8(Q) 10 P-R7

Thus, it can be seen that what appears to be the tail of a combination may not be the tail at all. Or, looking at it another way, there may be a tail to the tail, and even a tail to the tail's tail.

The Forlorn Hope

The next position is the near conclusion of a game. Black is a piece behind, which he has sacrificed. He has

worked up what appears to be a terrific attack and hopes to recover his piece or give checkmate.



Black to Move

Who wins, that is the question.

1

B-Me:

Black plans to continue with 2... Q-R2†, which will not do at once as White has the rejoinder of Q-Q4†.

After the text move, the threat of 2...Q-R2† becomes promising since White will be unable to interpose at Q4. This motif is a line clearance as Black's Rook now covers his Q5.

2 RxB

Q-R2†

What is White to do? If 3 K-R1, N-B7† wins the Queen. If 3 K-B1, Q-B7 checkmate. If 3 K-N2, Q-B7† 4 K-R3 QxRP† 5 KxN, Q-R5 mate. If 3 N-Q4, RxN.

Shall White resign? NO!

3 N-N6!!

Black's combination is subject to a tail end stinger which he has overlooked. White's move creates a setting in which Black's Rook and Queen will be on a line with White's Rook.

3

QxN†

For, on 3 . . . RxN 4 Q-Q4†, White picks off Black's Rook.

4 Q-Q4†!

Resigns

For Black's attack peters out with much material minus after 4... RxQ 5 RxQ — and, if 4... QxQ† 5 NxQ, RxN 6 BxN, White remains a piece ahead.

SUNDRY COMBINATIONS

The specific tactical motifs reviewed thus far are the ones which most frequently occur over the board. There are, by far, many, many more tactical motifs, and there are variations of these for which there is a niche in the repertoire of the master. It is not within the bounds of practicality to cover every conceivable motif. Suffice it to say that they do exist and that their study will be well rewarding to the aspiring chessplayer when, as and if he enjoys the opportunity to analyze and later synthesize the mechanism of the unique theme.

For the record, we give brief examples of some of the lesser prevailing motifs.

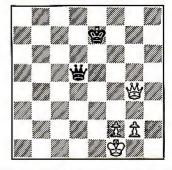
The Cross Check

This motif can aptly be termed a variant rather than a motif in itself. For example, it is a variant of the forcing

element, the check; and it is also a variant at times of the discovered check. In essence, the theme is to answer the powerful compulsion of check, with another check, in turn.

The following examples are given in brutal simplicity the better to illustrate the theme.

1. Black to Play

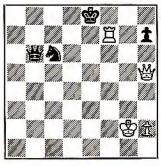


In the position above, White's Pawns ensure a win only excepting if Black's Queen can administer a perpetual check. But Black is stymied in any such try: for example:

1 2 Q-K2† Q-N4†

And, in the face of this cross check, Black must swap Queens, and then the loss of the game is inevitable.

2. Black to Play



Whereas in the first position, White's maneuver was, in a sense, defensive—a simplification to consolidate his advantage—the cross check can be and usually is an aggressive motif when in the form of a discovered check.

Here White threatens to win by discovery. For example, by R-N7\(\struct\). And 1 \(\therefore\) K-Q1 is hopeless in view of 2 Q-Q5\(\frac{1}{7}\) with a winning attack; and 1 \(\therefore\). N-K2 permits another discovery: 2 R-B6\(\struct\). So the forceful measure of an aggressive check is Black's only hope.

1 Q-N7† 2 R-B2§

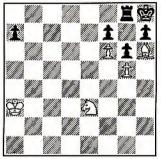
But here the check is crossed by another discovery, and Black's Queen is lost

The Self-block

A glance at the following position discloses that material is about even but that Black is constricted, in fact, in a mating net. A more careful scrutiny, however, emphasizes the difficulty which confronts White, if he is to win. He dare not let Black's King escape to N1.

mate.

If he does, then Black will be in position to advance his Rook Pawn the moment White's Bishop moves and so puncture the mating net.



White to Play and Win

In short, White must threaten to mate at once when Black has . . . K-N1 available

. . . .

1 N-N4

This move turns the trick by tying down Black's Rook. For, on any Rook move, there follows: 2 B-N7†, K-N1 3 N-R6 mate.

P... P3

If 1 . . . P-R4 2 K-R4, Black is compelled to move his Rook, permitting the aforementioned mate.

2 K-R4

To exhaust Black's moves. Temporizing to exhaust an opponent's moves is of itself one of the rarer tactical motifs

2 N-K5 also wins in the long run, but with far less elan.

P-R4

Now it seems that White must beat a retreat, in which case Black will draw, For, if 3 KxP, R-R1† permits . . . K-N1 safely thereafter. But here the selfblock comes to the rescue!

3 B-N7†

Compelling the setting for the selfblock.

3							R	χl	8
4	N	Į_	R	6					

Observe now that White threatens nothing, at least nothing which will win the game. But Black faces zugzwang (the disagreeable necessity to move): he must perforce occupy the King's sole escape square with his Rook.

> R-N1 5 NxP mate

Black has self-blocked himself into a

The Will to Win

Anything and everything which can be used to promote the flow of ideas is helpful in chess. We garner ideas in such studies as these. But to recall the ideas under the stress and tension of serious tournament play is often another story. Grit and determination to win is an important factor-and confiddence. It may help to think: How can anyone with a head shaped like my opponent's hope to outthink me?

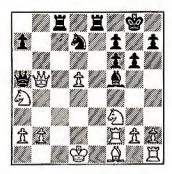
BAD PYRMONT, 1949

The travels of White's Queen prove expensive.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Н,	Marcus			G.	Machate
1	P-K4	P-QB3	10	Q-K4	B-K2
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	11	P-Q5?	B-KB4
3	PxP	PxP	12	QxP	0-0
4	P-QB4	N-KB3	13	R-Q1	Q-N3
5	N-QB3	P-KN3	14	R-Q2	B-B4
6	B-N5	B-K3	15	N-B3	KR-K1†
7	BxN	PxB	16	K-Q1	BxP!?
8	Q-N3?	PxP	17	N-QR4	Q-R4!
9	QxNP?	N-Q2	18	RxB?	QR-B1
			19	Q-N5	

Or 19 Q-N3 N-B4! 20 NxN, QxN wins.



R-B8†! Resigns

If 20 KxR, R-K8†! 21 NxR, QxN mate!

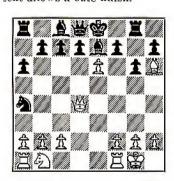
BAD PYRMONT, 1949

Black's unobtrusive opening blunder has far-reaching effects.

RUY LOPEZ

K.	Richte	r		F, I	Nurnberg
1	P-K4	P-K4	7	NxN	PxN
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	8	P-K5	N-Q4
3	B-N5	P-QR3	9	Q-N4	P-KN3
4	B-R4	N-B3	10	B-R6	N-N3
5	0-0	B-K2	11	QxQP	NxB
6	P-Q4	NxQP??	12	P-K6!	KR-N1?

12 . . . P-KB3 is Black's only chance. The text allows a cute finish.



13 PxBPt 14 Q-Q5†

Resigns

For, if 14 . . . K-B3, 15 P-KN4! P-KN4 16 Q-B5 mate.

HASTINGS 1928-29

Colle's famous system claims another victim

QUEEN PAWN OPENING

E.	Colle			V.	Buerger
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	8	NxP	NxN
.2	N-KB3	P-Q4	9	BxN	N-B3
3	P-K3	P-K3	10	B-Q3	P-QB4
4	B-Q3	B-K2	11	PxP	BxP
5	QN-Q2	0-0	12	B-KN5	B-K2
6	0-0	QN-Q2	13	Q-K2	Q-B2
7	P-K4	PxP	14	QR-Q1	R-Q1
			15	N-K5	B-Q2?



16 BxP† KxB 17 BxN BxB 19 QxPt Resigns

The coming 20 R-Q3 is crushing.

PAIGNTON, 1953

Because the Allgaier calls for the speculative sacrifice of a piece on move 6, it is rarely seen in serious play.

ALL GALER GAMBIT

		LLGAIER	GAIN	DII	
F.	Kitto		P.	Milner	-Barry
1	P-K4	P-K4	10 P	xP	KNxP
2	P-KB4	PxP	11 B	-B4	B-K3
_	N-KB3	P-KN4	12 N	×Ν	BxN
4	P-KR4	P-N5	13 0	-0!	BxB!
5	N-N5!?	P-KR3	14 Q	xP!	BxR
6	NxP	KxN	15 R	хB	QxP†
7	P-Q4	P-Q4	16 B	-K3§	Q-B3
8	BxP	N-KB3	17 Q	-B4†	K-N2
9	N-B3	N-B3	18 R	×Q	KxR
4 5 6 7 8	P-KR4 N-N5!? NxP P-Q4 BxP	P-N5 P-KR3 KxN P-Q4 N-KB3	13 O 14 Q 15 R 16 B 17 Q	-0! xP! xB -K3§ -B4†	BxE Bx QxF Q=E K=N



White must be satisfied with a perpetual check; for, if 19 B-Q47, NxB 20 QxN†, he cannot capture the Rook because of . . . B-B4†.

19 Q-B4†

K-K3

20 Q-N4† Drawn K-B3



by I. A. HOROWITZ

Readers' Games

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE

NOTWITHSTANDING the academic precept that White has the first opportunity to blunder, virtually all masters agree that the first move is an advantage. Without a question of a doubt, White's prerogative, with perfect play, leads to a lasting initiative well into the middle game. The usual course of the game not only puts Black on the defensive right at the start but also places the onus of accuracy on him. For White can afford a slight slip or two with the likely penalty only that he has forfeited the lead, whereas a similar slip on Black's part may be the one too many. At best, Black's lot is not a happy one. He must suffer through the opening and bide his time, waiting for an opportunity. Even so, White's pressure will mount until a critical position will be reached. Then it is up to Black. If he can survive, the pressure will peter out, and the game will assume more even terms.

Black suffers through the opening in the following, true enough. At the critical stage, however, he omits a Pawn grab which would foist a problem White's way. More than the Pawn, the psychological value of its capture, a sign of courage or desperation, is lost. White consequently goes all out in an onslaught on the Black Monarch and, curiously enough, settles for a couple of Pawns. The rest is technique.

FRENCH DEFENSE

PCO: p. 89, col. 54(j); MCO: p. 62 col. 90(n)
Oscar Shapiro

R. S. Cantwell
White

Black

1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-Q2

The Tarrasch variation which attempts to maintain the strong points of the White side of the French, while avoiding the weak ones. After 3 N-QB3, Botvinnik's favorite 3 . . . B-N5 is cause for concern with some players.

3 P-QB4

This move subjects Black to an isolated Pawn in return for free and easy development. Alternatives, however, appear to offer lesser prospects. 3... N-QB3, for example, obviates Black's break with ... P-QB4 for some time to come and leaves White with temporary Pawn command of the center; whereas 3... N-KB3 4 P-K5 grants White an offensive revolving about the strong Pawn at K5.

4 QPxP

4 KPxP is more usual. Then, after 4 . . . KPxP, the text position is reached by transposition. But, after 4 . . . QxP,

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO. in Modern Chess Opening, 8th edition.

Black avoids the isolated Pawn, albeit he suffers from a somewhat backward development. In this latter case, Black's Queen is a target.

4 KN-B3 is another good way of continuing.

.... BxP

More accurate is 4 . . . N-KB3. For White can hardly afford to attempt to retain the extra Pawn. But 4 . . . PxP will not do as 5 NxP leaves White a Pawn ahead.

5 B-Q3

Straightforward play is 5 N-N3, B-N3 6 PxP, leaving Black with an isolated Pawn. While the isolani is a minimal minus, it is sufficient to discourage most Blacks from adopting the French Defense.

The text move has some points in its favor. If Black plays 5... PxP, then 6 NxP promotes White's development. If Black fails to capture, he must reckon on a possible P-K5 at a propitions moment, which can be disconcerting.

5 N-QB3 6 KN-B3 N-B3 7 Q-K2

Now 7 P-K5 is met by 7 . . . N-KN5 with a simultaneous attack on King Pawn and Bishop Pawn.

7.... PxP

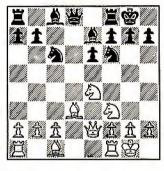
8 NxP

B-K2

With the opening skirmish over, White's position is preferable. His game is freer. (Note, for instance, Black's Queen Bishop.) On the other hand, Black has the extra center Pawn for the long pull.

9 0-0

0-0



10 R-Q1

Gaining development at Black's expense. The threat is 11 NxN†, followed by 12 BxP†, gaining Black's Queen.

10 Q-B2 11 N/3-N5

There are varying procedures here, and it is difficult to determine the best one. One idea is to initiate a Pawn majority demonstration with 11 P-QB4, since White has three for two on the Queen-side.

Another plan along the same lines begins with 11 P-QR3, followed by P-QN4, B-N2 and P-QB4. This idea involves the use of the Queen Bishop along the long diagonal as well as the Queen-side Pawn majority.

The text move threatens 12 NxN[†], followed by 13 NxRP, and provokes a weakness in Black's King-side barrier.

11 P-KN3

As good as any.

12 NxN† BxN 13 Q-B3

White transfers his Queen to a more critical field at Black's expense.

13 B-N2 14 B-K3

White pauses for a refresher as he most likely has run out of steam and cannot continue an offensive without the use of his Queen-side men. His plan is to utilize the Queen Bishop for some such possibility as B-B5. It is difficult

to assess the prospects of this move in terms of the Pawn which White is offering at his QN2, however.

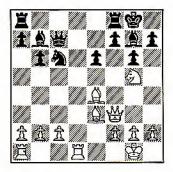
14 P-N3

Black declines the Pawn. Yet there is no clear cut continuation for White on 14 . . . BxP. After the text move, White s able to penetrate in force.

15 B-K4

B-N2

Not 15 . . . B-Q2 16 RxB, QxR 17 BxN.



16 B-B4

It is interesting to observe how White has resisted this natural move up to here. Now it has some point.

16 P-K4

Relatively best is 16... B-K4. White can then continue with 17 Q-KR3 and further weaken Black's King position, but not critically. Now White gains time for further penetrations.

17 Q-KR3 P-KR3 18 R-Q7!

Black's 16th paved the way for this move.

18 Q-B1 19 BxNP!

White's attack is mounting.

19 PxQB

If 19 . . . PxKB, 20 Q-K6 \dagger decides quickly.

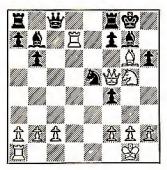
20 Q-B5!

With a plethora of threats.

an production of throates.

20 N-K4

Black finds the saving clause. Out of this melee, Black may yet come out on top.



21 B-R7†!

But this action sets Black more problems.

> 21 K-R1 22 B-N8

White's plan of driving the King to R1 and then jettisoning the Bishop is diabolical. Black has no time to create an escape square.

22 N-N3 23 BxP PxN

And still Black resists.

24 QxN!

Threatening Q-R5 \dagger , with mate to follow.

24 Q-B3!!

Countering by a possible interposition and also a mate threat of his own.

25 QxP ...

Defending the mate and, in the process, collecting material. For material may decide the outcome after all. Incidentally, White foregoes 25 RxB which recovers his piece. For then 25... QxQ 26 BxQ, BxP leaves White with one Pawn ahead and Bishops of opposite colors—a doubtful win, And White leaves his Rook en prise for it is immune.

25 QxP†

Which settles the attack once and for all. 25... RxB 26 RxR, B-KR3 leads to incalculable consequences.

26 QxQ BxQ 27 KxB BxP

Not the most promising capture. But Black is in dire straits in any case.

28 R-QN1 E

No matter, White was coming up and across with his Rook with fatal designs.

29 R-N3 Resigns

The threat of 30 R-R3 \dagger , followed by B-Q5 \S decides.

"E" for effort to the player of the White pieces in the following game. From the caliber of its moves, it is quite obvious that the players are strictly amateur. Yet the conception which begins on move 13, even though slightly awry, is deserving of a rich reward. It is so rewarded.

SLAV DEFENSE

PCO: p. 213, col. 157; MCO: p. 187, note (a)

Jack Hall Arthur Stroud

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-KB3 N-B3 2 P-QB4 P-QB3 4 N-B3 QN-Q2

With the exception of Black's last move, the development falls, more or less, in routinized channels thus far. Even though Black's Queen Knight often plays to Q2 in the defense to the Queen Pawn, it does not play there merely as a matter of principle, but only so as a matter of purpose. There is no valid reason for blocking Black's Queen Bishop at this point of the game.

5 B-B4

P-KN3

Thus, establishing a hybrid defense. A little of the King's Indian and a little of the Slav. But it is still a game.

6 P-K3

White's strategy is correct. He does not attempt anything devastating to overwhelm Black, just because an inferior move has been made. Weakness will out. And White's method of treating the opening thus far is as good as any.

N-R4?

But what is this? Black's Queen Pawn requires protection.

7 B-N3?

Clearly, 7 PxP, gaining a Pawn, is the move. Undoubtedly, the players have not yet learned the value of a Pawn.

· . . . PxP

Evidently, Black now is alerted to his loose Queen Pawn and does something about it. 7 . . . P-K3, too, is tenable.

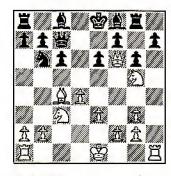
8 BxP NxB 9 RPxN Q-B2

9 . . . B-N2 is the proper continuation. Now Black experiences difficulties,

> 10 N-KN5 P-K3 11 Q-B3! N-N3 12 Q-B6!

Considering the strength of the players, White is playing with magnificent exactitude.

12 R-KN1



13 N-N5!?

And this combination, though somewhat faulty, has the earmarks of genius about it.

13 Q-K2

For if 13 . . . PxN 14 BxP†, B-Q2 15 QxBP†, K-Q1 16 NxP†, BxN 17 Q-K8 mate.

14 N-Q6† QxN2

As it happens, White gets credit for making the combination and a point, too, for winning the game. Better for Black, however, is 14 . . . K-Q2. How White can then extricate himself and defend all his loose men is an unsolvable riddle.

15 QxP† K-Q1 16 QxR Q-N5†

Somewhat better is 16 . . . NxB. But even then, it is doubtful that Black can hold the game after 17 RxP.

ne game atter 17 RXP.

17 K-K2 QxB†

18 K-B3 Q-N5

If 18...Q-Q4† 19 P-K4, QxN 20 QxB†, K-B2 21 RxP†, White has a Rook and two Pawns for two pieces and a likely winning end game. 18...N-Q2, however, will not do on account of 19 NxP† K-K2 20 QxP† K-Q3 (not 20...KxN 21 Q-N8†, winning the Queen). Then Black is lost on material alone.

19 RxP N-Q2

This leads to mate in two. With best play, however, Black can do no more than resist for a while longer.

20 NxP† K-K1 21 Q-B7 mate.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



POSTAL SCRIPTS

TOURNAMENT NOTES Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

3rd Annual Championship-1947-8

Finals section, 47-Nf 30 has completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted point totals:*

J. Glatt 37.9; J. D. Define 34.75; O. J. Kline 33.05; J. V. Jankowski 31.9; W. T. Carr 24.0; L. B. Carpenter 18.4; and D. MacGrady withdrew.

Adding in those with 30 points or more to our previous list, we now have as prospective cash prize winners (probably those well above 30 points) the following:

PRESENT LEADERS*

PRESENT L	EADERS*
PRESENT L L Stolzenberg. 46,2 Dr. S Lewis45,7 R Oren45,1 B Frank44,7 R H Olin44,7 A D Gibbs43,95 C Wehde43,95 C Wehde43,95 C Hohlbein43,5 B Owens42,85 F Yerhoff42,85 C N Fuglie42,35 A H DuVall42,0 Dr H L Freitag 41,95	Dr S Greenberg36.2 M R Paul
J F Heckman. 41.75	C M Harris34.1
B Hill41.7	R D Bruce34.0
G E Hartlieb . 41,35	H B Daly33.9 P Johnson33.9
A Ambrogio40.7	
M Antunovich. 40.7 Dr L Sarett 40.65	J W Harvey33.55 J A Faucher33.4
F M Branner .40.25	Col L J Fuller 33.05
H M Stevenson 40.2	C Gillespie33.05
J H Staffer39.6	O J Kline33.95
N H Hornstein 39.5	T Peisach32.8
B Albert 40,1	G L Kashin32.75
E A Capillon38.85	R E Pohle32.75
O Shack38.6	R Deacon32.4
Dr J F Lane38.5	P M Lozano32.4
$J A Hyin \dots 37,95$	I Rivise32.4
J Glatt37.9	B Brice-Nash .32.25
R E A Doc37.5	R Morris32.2 J Jankowski31.9
H Gordon 37.5	K Ouchi31.9
W Prosser37,35 R E Martin37,2	E F Haendiges 31.8
R J Zoudlik37.2	C Henderson31.8
F J Valvo36.9	A Dwyer31.75
M L Mitchell. 36.65	V Wildt31.25
R E Knight36.25	

4th Annual Championship-1949

There are no Finals sections completing play in the 1949 Golden Knights on game reports submitted for this month. So the list of prospective prize winners remains the same for now as given on page 316, October issue.

5th Annual Championship-1950

As a result of current Postal Mortems, S. Firman has qualified for the Finals. We lack enough qualifiers, however, to make up a complete section.

6th Annual Championship-1951

Two new qualifiers have come through this month: L. A. Weiss and H. Bosik. But we lack enough qualifiers to make up a complete section as yet, for the Finals, this is.

7th Annual Championship-1952-3

As a result of current Postal Mortems, the following qualify for assignment to the Semi-finals: B. Clareus, H. Aston, H. Kaman, L. Ratermanis, C. A. Van Brunt, B. R. Parker, G. Aguilera, F. Ficken, J. Heckman, A. J. Leigh, W. C. Schroeder, B. Schiller, V. Wildt, H. McCaughey, M. Yanis (2), W. D. Howell, L. R. Simms, Dr. W. S. Morris, I. Zalys, E. J. Werner, C. Chappuis, J. E. Raduazzo, E. S. Lee, F. T. Coleman, P. Ornstein, W. Strauss, P. Fullum, C. M. Harris, K. Rucker, H. D. Wilbur, M. Utter, D. Rofe, O. G. Wendt, H. J. Schmitt, G. B. Oakes, S. Miller, G. A. Smith, G. F. Williams, K. Winterburg, J. K. Bloomer, Dr. I. Schwartz, R. M. Womack and P. T. Brown.

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Winners

The following Postalites have won prizes in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Prize Tournaments as a result of games reported in current Postal Mortems.

Tour	ney		.Players	Place	Score
51-P	13	PF	Secord		5 -1
	135	DA	Barrow		6 -0
52-P	28	A = A	Lemke	1st	6 -0
			Arnow		4 -2
			x		4 -2
			lie Raimi		4 -2
	71	Dr I	Schwartz	1st	$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{O}$
	87	VH	Mattern .	1st	5 -1
			Valvo .		6 - 0
			Robinson .		55- 5
	112	C W	Rider	1st	$5\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$
			Wilcox		5 -1
	123		Healy		54- 1
	124		eller		5 - 1
		A D	Jacobs	1 - 2	5 - 1
	127	PF	Secord	1st	5 -I
	139	D L	Bryant		5 -1
			offman		5 -1
	144		wyer		54- 1
			abenstein .		6 -0
			in		6 -0

	168 F	M Jensen1st	5 <u>1</u> - 2
	185 G	H Andersonlst	5 -1
	188 R	W Olson1st	5 -1
	196 R	W Lane	54-4
	205 R	W Lane	6 +11
53-P	4 C	W Rider1st	5 -1
	17 R	A Leonards, 1st	53- 3
	21. D	Day1-2	4 -2
	К	R Graeff1-2	4 -2
	35 C	R Freeman1st	54- 5

Certificate Winners

The following Postalites have qualified for Victory Certificates in 1951, 1952 and 1953 Class Tournaments as a result of game reports in current Postal Mortems.

Kindly note that certificates cannot be sent until all tourney results have been reported and scored, as the certificates contain a cross-table of all results.

lain	a cross-tame or a	m resuns.	
Tour	ney .Players	Place	Score
51-C	48 S Dobbins	.,1st	5 -1
	87 U S Bateman .	, Ist	5 -1
	104 J Denham	,,Ist	5 -1
	112 C S Howen	1-2	5 - 1
	J J Miller	1-2	5 -1
	156 P Bokma	,1st	5 -1
52-C	96 H Bancroft	,1st	5 -1
	110 A O Caldwell .	1st	6 -0
	159 E Billman		5 - 1
	194 C H Kangas .		6 -0
	203 Dr D N MeInt		6 -0
	204 G Gingold		5 -1
	217 V Rabinowitz .		4 -2
	225 F W Pratt		5 -1
	255 S Silverston		6 -0
	258 H McClung		5 -1
	261 J H Weber		5 -1
	274 D Dye		6 -0
	284 F S Dietrich		6 -0
	286 E Estrada		$\frac{5}{2}$ -1
	C Newton		5 -1
	293 W B Tudor		5 -1
	297 E J Zufelt		45-15
	343 R H Dotterer		$\frac{5}{5}$ -1
	353 J Bohac		54- 1
	354 T H Schoeller		5 -1
53-C	4 W T Magee		5 -1
	6 K B Thomas .	181	6 -0

Merry Christmas, Postalites

To an ever-growing membership, we say: Season's Greetings! Good Tidings on your Moves! and Best Wishes for Happy Chess!

If all your games cannot be winning ones, may they all be pleasant, exciting and instructive.

And may we add a word in a seasonal but also business sense? Each year, the incidence of time complaints for this holiday time is very high. It may be due to confusion and lost cards in the holiday rush mail. It may also be due to holiday pre-occupations by postalites. At any rate, if you find replies overdue in your games in December and even in early January, this is a legitimate time to try a "repeat" move.

^{*} Weighted point totals are based on the following scale 1.0 point per win in the prelims: 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game reports received during October

To report your results, all you need give is section number, full names of both players and the outcome of the game—but, for Class nd Prize Tourneys in 4 man sections, state lso if it is first or second game to have been finished with that same opponent.

The following examples show how to give results with minimum effort for you and maximum clarity for proper recording:

53.C 466: Paul Morphy 1 A. B. Meek 0 (1st) 53.P 401: A. Halprin 1 H. N. Pillsbury 1 (2) 52.Nf 13: F. J. Marshall 1 H. E. Atkins 0. In these, the year (53), the type tourney (Class, Prize, Golden Knights Finals) and the section numbers appear in the initial key. And, for Class and Prize tourneys, the first or second game is indicated in the final parentheses. Please give game reports separate from any other correspondence, as they must be filed so. A postcard is ideal for size, easy to send.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And players who so reported should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 53-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1953) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit when both players failed to submit roundclosing adjudication reports,

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Tourneys graded by rating classes

started in 1951 (Key: 51-C)

Notice: All game reports in 51-Class tournaments are now due or will be by December 31, except for games running on confirmed extensions of play.

Check your results in 51-C tourneys, report any you may have forgotten to send in, or that have otherwise not been published here in Postai Mortems. Give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final check list, if in any

If your games began in December, 1951, you may yet apply for an adjudication on any game as yet unfinished. To do so, send (1) record of moves made to date (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw. Such report must be in the mail on or before December 31.

If you cannot hope to win or to draw on adjudication, kindly notify your opponent that you resign so the final report can be sent in on time.

Tourneys 1-173: 125 Larsen beats Batcheller, 143 Deckert, Linnell tie, 146 Suppinger tops (f) Manning, 164 Meiden masters Wilde. 172 Fernsler fells Tudela.

Started in 1952 (Key: 52-C)

Notice: Check your tourney results to see if they've been published in Postal Mortems; for most games ought to have been finished and reported after a year and more in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to moves; report if they are not prompt per Rule 13 or 14.

and reported after a year and more in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to moves; report if they are not prompt per Rule 13 or 14.

Tourneys 1-200: 99 Wyller tops (2f) Thurman, 107 Vogel takes two from Brodersen. 109 Allen downs Deleanu twice, 110 Caldwell whips Wyller. 158 Taylor tops (1) Kehlmeier. 159 Kohne tops Anderson, ties Billman, 189 McPhillips withdrawn. 192 Mattern conks King twice, 194 C, Kangas tops J, Kangas twice, also conks Castle twice. 196 Boretz bests Bancroft.

Tourneys 201-300: 203 McInturff tops Zollars. 215 Hussey halts Jackson. 217 Fribourg bests Braveman. 225 Pratt tops Moehrman. 236 Cooley conks O'Connell. 237 Dalsimer, Haussling split two. 238 Brodeur masters Muecke. 255 Siverston tops Burack twice. 257 Goldstone, Nearing tie. 258 McClung bests Muecke, (2) Gifford. 260 LeClerc tops (2a) Topka. 261 Weber loses to Wasserman, beats Smith. 266 Willard, Mills, Frankel, chop Chempin; Mills, Willard tie; Frankel, Willard split two. 268 Dykes, Willis tie twice. 274 Dye downs Graves. 275 Culpepper. Jewett tie. 279 Zufelt tops Norton twice. 280 Clark clips Johnson. 282 Nusbaum nips Epperlein. 284 Dietrich downs Lapsley. 285 Hyde halts Sparks twice. 256 Newton nips Nelson. 288 Levine tops (f) Burns. 291 Lang trims Estrada. 293 Hill tops Tudor. 296 Ogilvie whips Wilcox; Reid rips McInturff. 299 Greenberg, Steen tie.

Tourneys 301-362: 302 Williams loses to Burgess, takes two from Hedrick; Barker wins from Williams (2), Hedricks. 305 Powell tops Van Gemert. 309 Fry downs McDaniel. 311 Clark clips Bancroft. 312 Savage loses (2) to Rains, ties (2) with Spencer. 316 Wyller (2), Green best Eby. 317 Wise whips Gathers. 318 Gelder licks Lynch. 321 Mills bows to Stern, bests Lynch. 321 Mills bows to Stern, bests Vicinus; Vicinus tops (2f) Leff. 322 Mendel halts Hennings. 326 Smith bests Lehman (2), Healey. 330 Smith withdraws. 331 Kidwell downs Alter. 333 Head tops Pelczarski. 338 Weber whips Kindle. 341 Wilkerson tops (2a) Sussman. 343 Holmes ties, then tops Hill. 345 Mills, Willis tie. 348 Dykes tops (2f) Schurr. 351 Gilliss withdrawn. 352 Schneider tops Penhale twice, 353 Howen halts Keith. 354 Marmarato bests Bauman twice; Schoeller tops Penhale twice.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-C)

Tourneys 1-50: 2 Belle, Hill tie twice. 3 Gardner conks Kirschner. 4 Magee downs Reardan twice. 6 Thomas tops Oxborrow. 8 Bekma bests Heyman. 10 Moorhead tops (1a) Blanchet. 11 Reardan rips Kingston, 14 Wilkerson loses to, then ties Lightstone, wins two from Blanchet. 16 Einstein withdrawn. 17 Ludwig withdrawn, 18 Lounsberry bests Kimball. 19 Stradley chops Chapman. 28 Waag whips Alley. 32 Racaitis rips Kent. 32 Healey bests Beran. 34 Montgomery masters Austin. 35 Stewart stops Baildon but loses to Fribourg, Rueter. 41 Trinks ties, then tops Wall. 42 Lapsley licks Matzke. 44 Kumpf licks Little. 46 LaBelle tops White, ties Gallagher. 47 Dyer downs Talley; Haar withdrawn.

Tourneys 51-100: 53 Arnold conks Couture. 54 Laird tops (a) Cummings. 56 De Leve licks Linnabury twice, 57 Barlow bests Culpepper. 58 Hikade halts Downs. 59 Culpepper defeats Hall (2), Hanshaw. 65 Yates, Gregory down Schulze; Darmer withdrawn, 66 Lynch licks Groat. 67 Johnson tops Magee twice, 71 Douglass tops (2f) Kolotkin. 72 Thomas tops Schultz, 76 Brodsky withdrawn, 78 DeCleer tops (2f) Albert. 83 Burdick clips Kleber. 84 Alexander, Rippel split two; Rippel, Pelikan top McAninch, 85 correction: Smoron won one only from Miller, 87 Gawler, Laurie tie twice, 90 Wyller, (f) Lounsberry top Bailey twice, 92 Heit halts Gelfand, 94 Wilson whips Stevenson, 95 George, Rogin rip Fleming, 97 Robinson routs Fleming, 99 Cooley conks Weston twice, 100 Sprenger, Klavins best Bass,

Tourneys 101-240: 101 Farrell, Muecke best Groat; Wolfe withdraws. 102 Keith tops Kotchon. 104 Engel, Groat split two. 105 Houk stops Stevenson twice. 109 Turpin tops Wittmann. 110 Fink bests Bass. 113 Bancroft beats Greenberg. 115 Dietrich downs Robinson. 120 Underwood tops (2f) Gling. 122 Sciarretta halts Heit, 123 Crenshaw resigns (2) to Lambert, then withdraws, 124 Himelberg tops Sosa (2), Koffman. 125 Heit halts Germain. 127 Hobson bests Bock. 129 Kahn ties Lovegren, tops Keplinger. 130 Chapman clips Clark, 131 Lanam licks Hurlbut, 132 Okola, Rusch top Schneider; Okola downs Decker. 135 Milana licks Appleton. 137 Heinrich tops Hunt. 141 Kaser. Koch each top Casebier twice. 142 Gaertner beats Work. 156 McCoubrey tops Smith twice.

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Start playing chess by mail NOW! Enter one of the 4 man groups of our Class Tourneys.

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Your game results will be recorded and published in CHESS REVIEW as well as your postal chess rating. If you place first in a tourney (or tie for first), you win a Victory Certificate.

If you have not played in our tourneys before, please specify in which class you would like to start. We recommend Class A for unusually strong players, Class B for above average players, Class C for average players and Class D for below average. If you have played, please state your latest published rating.

The entry fee is only \$1. You may enter as many sections as you please at \$1 each. Mail entry coupon below, or copy of it, to CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19. N. Y.

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CITY STATE

CHESS REVIEW, DECEMBER, 1953

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Class Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1951 (Key: 51-P)

Notice: All game reports in 51-Prize tournaments are now due or will be by December 31, except for games running on con-firmed extensions of play. Check your results in 51-C tourneys, re-

port any you may have forgotten to send in, or that have otherwise not been published here in Postal Mortems, Give a full list of wins, draws and losses with names of opponents as a final check list, if in any doubt.

If your games began in December, 1951, you may yet apply for an adjudication on any game as yet unfinished. To do so, send (1) record of moves made to date (2) diagram of position reached and (3) statement of how you propose to win or to draw. Such report must be in the mail on or before December 31.

If you cannot hope to win or to draw on adjudication, kindly notify your opponent that you resign so the final report can be

sent in on time.

Tourneys 1-149: 13 Secord tops (f) Morrissey, 118, Borkin withdrawn, 121 Gilliss withdrawn, 132 Eyman withdraws, 135 Barrow tops Patterson, Bechtel, each twice, 138 Southard bests Peterson, 139 Koffman conks Draughon.

Beginning with 1954 7 man sections in Prize Tourney

OPEN PRIZE TOURNEY

Start playing chess by mail NOW! Enter one of the 7 man groups of our Prize Tourneys.

You will be assigned to a section with six other players about equal to your-self in playing skill. You play White against three of your opponents, Black against the other three-and you play all six games simultaneously.

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If you have not played in our tourneys before, please specify in which class you would like to start. We recommend Class A for unusually strong players, Class B for above average players, Class C for about average players and Class D for below average. If you have played, please state your latest or probable rating.

The entry fee is only \$2. You may enter as many sections as you please at \$2 each. Mail entry coupon below, or copy of it, to CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57 Street, New York 19, New York.

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Started in 1952 (Key: 52-P)

Notice: Check your tourney results to see if they've been published in Postal Mortems; for most games ought to have been finished and reported after a year and more in play. For any games left, urge your opponents to reply promptly to moves; report if they are not prompt per Rule 13 or 14. Tourneys 1-100: 27 Spaulding overcomes

McCabe. 28 Lemke tops McCray twice. 33 Lester licks Murdock, 53 Cox rips Raimi. 64 Southard bests Garratt. 67 Lateiner rips Rubenstein, 71 Schwartz tops Kahn twice. 76 Scoville bests Gross. 78 Hull beats Yaffe, bows to Spade. 87 Mattern masters Halli-wel (2), Powell. 91 Laine stops Stump.

Tourneys 101-207: 103 Valvo tops (a) Newman, 109 Robinson tops, then ties Wendt. 114 Cleveland clips McCabe. 115 Throop tops Gotham. 121 Small smites Wilmarth twice. 122 Gray whips Wilcox. 123 Cross ties Healey, tops Andrews. 125 Perkins tops Harris twice. 126 Boehm bests Hedrick. 139 Grosz tops Pliskoff. 146 Spade licks Lacey. 148 MacDonough halts Hannold. 164 Rubenstein rips Mears. 165 Olin tops Miller. 168 Jensen defeats Dennis twice, 178 Frankel tops Thompson, 184 Mark, Wilkoff tie, 185 Kumro resigns to Anderson, withdraws, 188 Kumro defeats Olson. 190 Hart, Humphrey tie. 193 Borowiak bests Eppeclein. 194 Wilson withdraws. 195 Farber fells Klar. 196 Timman loses to Rice, licks Lane. 197 Fer-randiz clips Clark twice. 201 Gilliss with-drawn. 202 Bayor bests Dinwiddie twice. 205 Lane tops Burbank twice.

Started in 1953 (Key: 53-P)

Tourneys 1-40: 2 Cleaveland tops King twice. 3 correction: Doelling tied Joseph. last time, 4 Rider rips Putsche; correction: Karalaitis, Rider drew two. 5 Cleaveland clips Zaft. 6 Weiner whips Potschuch. 9 Capillon tops Millman. 10 Olin downs Draughon, 17 Leonards ties, then tops Sherman. 20 Garner whips Williams. 21 Graeff downs Day; correction: Graeff, Martinez tied. 22 Goldgell licks Lekowski. 23 Chris-tiansen tops Mencarini. 25 Poulin, Zindell each take two from Farrington, 30 Bailhe hests Silberberg, 31 Huffman tops Artley twice; Lang withdrawn, 32 Zalys whips Werner. 33 Hoopes resigns to Silver, with-draws; Silver conks Coggeshall. 35 Freeman whips Winter, Gibbons. 37 McCartney halts Huffman. 39 Estrada, Franz trip Draughon. 40 Bailey ties Doan, tops Laine,

Tourneys 41-141: 43 Schoerner Roa. 45 Bailey withdrawn, 47 Kudla conks Williams. 48 Rose rips Cochran. 50 Lee licks Distefano, 51 Callaghan tops (2a) both Corbett and Roa, 53 Wolfe, Priebe down Brown; Goff resigns to Priebe and Brown, Brown; Goff resigns to Priebe and Brown, withdraws. 58 Wildt, Jany each win two from Chase, 60 Rose rips Hanin twice, 63 Mitchell tops Corda, (2) Draughon; Boehm bests Draughon. 65 Suitor tops Lawrence twice. 67 Marks masters Simpson, 69 Culpepper, Jacobson split two, 73 Goodman masters Menuet; Raimi rips Ralyea. 74 Don-nelly tops (2f) Delehanty. 77 Kohlhaas conks Cha. 82 Williams whips Sosa, 86 Walter tops (2f) Keidan; Roberts rips Day, 89 Kumro withdraws, 92 Binderwald downs Dundat-Scheck, Brittain. 93 Kumro withdraws. 119 Dwyer, Lee split two.

Chess, during October, commence with these initial ratings:

L. Zipfel:

Class B at 1200: K. Blumberg, A. C. Hallam, E. D. Henry, B. Herzberg, R. F. Kegan, J. B. Kelly, V. L. Mitchell, I. Morrison, R. J. Plock, H. E. Pohl, F. H. Ruehl, L. Tomori and J. J. Walsh;

Class C at 900: Dr. F. W. Bradshaw, E. Brender, J. A. Carragher, D. A. Derr, L. H. Downing, P. O. Flueckiger, D. P. Fry, Dr. A. A. Gabriele, C. Garrison, P. Garwood, A. Gaylor, P. J. Goldstone, T. Harding, Dr.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive qualification championships

3rd Annual Championship—1947-8

FINALS (Key: 47-Nf)

Sections 1-32: 30 Define, Glatt tie, 32 Garner tops Semb; Henson downs Millard.

4th Annual Championship—1949

FINALS (Key: 49-Nf)

Sections 1-18: 12 Holmes halts Eucher. 17 Pohle jolts Johnson,

5th Annual Championship—1950

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 50-Ns)

Sections 1-43: 39 Pohle clips Clevenger, 40 Weaver wallops Wood. 41 Firman defeats Pelton, Rice, Semb. 43 Williams whips

FINALS (Key: 50-Nf)

Sections 1-15: 8 Lateiner tops Hook, ties Coss. 9 Hansen ties Reeve, bows to Harrison, 12 Venesaar beats Bevier, O'Shaughnessy; Willas whips Hyde; O'Shaughnessy withdraws, 13 Harper nips Newlander; Huss balts Power.

6th Annual Championship—1951

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 51-Ns)

Sections 1-33: 14 Bosik bests Baxter; Norton nips Watson. 19 Eliason, Jungermann tie. 21 Blasius tops Prosser. 25 Yerhoff halts Capo. 26 Lenz licks Vassilakos. 27 Podolsky tops Cowan, Levadi. 28 Shaw, Stark tie. 30 Rider tops (f) Brice-Nash. 31 Keating, Zoud-lik defeat Lieberman; Lieberman halts Hoeflin. 32 Wallace tops (f) Luccke.

FINALS (Key: 51-Nf)

Sections 1-9: 1 Hartleb, Sarett tie, 3 Staffer stops Bryan, Levi. 4 Mills halts Holmes. 5 Farber, Maclean tie; Lynch tops Zaikowski, 6 Greenberg bests Hornstein.

7th Annual Championship—1952-3

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 52-N)

Sections 1-49: 1 Beard, Wendt tie. Hedgeock fells Fonner. 6 Smith overcomes Willas, 9 Baron bests Mattern, 10 Westing Willas, 9 Baron bests Mattern, 10 westing tops Turner, 13 Monet trips Triassi, Kahn, 15 Graf tops (a) Rudolph; Vassilakos rips Rabinowitz, 16 Brodersen, Conway tie; Werth, Burgess lick Lang, 18 Cramer cracks Charlesworth, 20 Southard nips Namson; Johnson withdrawn, 24 Roberts, White tie, 25 Glass blasts Blood, 27 C. M. Harris bests Paind, Putsche Hayes, Smith and M. Hare 20 Glass Diasts Blood. 27 C. M. Harris bests Baird, Putsche, Hayes, Smith and M. Harris. 28 Layton licks Reisenbach, Gillow. 30 Wholey whips Eaton. 34 Graetz, McLaughlin tie, 35 Zalys bests Valvo. 39 Harrish, Suppinger tie. 40 Robb routs Arnow; Wilbur conks Arnow, Kidwell. 42 Egbert, Stephens tie. 43 Alden, Cunningham down. Stephens tie, 43 Alden, Cunningham down Cabaniss; Saunders tops Gayden. 45 Parsons joits Johnson, 46 Johnson cracks Craig; Josephson halts Hauptman, 47 Clutter clips Kolesar, 48 Smith bests Brambila, 49 Hardin ties Feldman, McCaughey. Sections 50-74: 51 Schwartz does for Dud-

ley, 52 Caldwell bests Greenberg, 54 Rucker rips Benz. 58 Kontautus conquers Brown, 59 Wilson downs Davies, 60 Lee licks Davis;

NEW POSTALITES

The following new players, starting Postal

Class A at 1300: K. Bjorkquist, B. Fishback, L. H. Jacobs, Sgt. R. A. Karch, A. J. Little, J. E. Nelson, W. A. Scott, R. K. Sachs, C. Taylor, M. A. Yznaga and

A. S. Heyman, Pvt. R. G. Lattof, R. Maclean, G. R. Martin, Dr. H. B. McClellan, D. McConkie, R. P. McConkie, I. Oscar, J. Shedd, D. B. Douglas and I. C. Zeluck; Class D at 600; J. Batson, H. S. Basaync, R. S. Callaghan, Dr. N. J. Doorenbos, S. T. Fardon, K. Foster, R. B. Glassco, J. F. Grindel, J. C. Grubs, L. Hoff, W. M. Hopkins, C. W. Hughes, J. Kaplan, J. G. Kooistra, E. S. Mansfield, H. A. Preston, J. Rhoads, J. P. Scott, H. C. Wiser and C. F. Zawacki. C. F. Zawacki.

RETURN POSTS

Old-timers who resumed play in October with ratings at which they had left:
A. L. Bolden 1386, O. Coryell 804, J. H. Divine 1534, A/1c R. Grande 1168 and K. E. Opp 1428.

Crowder haits Haines. 61 Farewell, McLellan tie. 63 Wayne whips Briehl. 64 Coleman defeats Donnelly, Yopp, Namson. 66 Parker halts Hollander: Howe hits Fleming. 67 Antunovich licks Lin, Glass; Glass tops Lin, 68 Clareus clips Bakosi, Fullum; Morse, Williams fell Fullum. 69 Tarbox bests Gelfand, hows to Harrison. 71 Heckman halts Oliohant; Fullum conks King. 72 Werner bests tark, bows to Graf; Stark, Werner rip Aubenstein; Lubin licks France. 73 Schmitt bows to Fohen, bests France; Robert clips Clark; Winterberg whips Lubin. 74 Leighlicks Sherwin. Sperling, Spencer; Wisegarver tops Spencer.

Sections 75-99: 75 Miskin ties Van de Grift, tops Bonnell; Bonnell bests Draughon. 76 Cramer cracks McAninch; Boonstra withdraws; Chappuis chops Semb. 78 Wilson, Sheller lick Luttrell; Wilson whips Sheller; Archipoff tops Alexander. 79 Whitman whips Rabinowitz, Hoffman. 80 Michaels masters Willis. 81 Sill sinks Ostergaard; Mali tops Taylor. 82 Fox ties Werner, loses to Ekstrom. 83 Schiro bests Gross. 84 Montrose, Katz, Elliott withdrawn, each lose (a) to Johnson. 86 Utter tops Shapiro. 67 Koffman bests Wilde, bows to Kunitz. 89 Schroeder stops Larsen, Steffen. 90 Stevens stumps McInturff; Oakes tops Talley, Hurley. 92 Belsky ties Sirota, yields to Yanis. 93 Ficken rips Raymond; Couture tops Marston. 94 Rosenblum routs Fenner, Sosa; Raduazzo fells Sosa, Fenner. 95 Dorsey (a), Fazio top McGrail; Fazio conks Kuhla. 96 Marsks halts Huffman. 97 Frazier masters Mills; Southard halts Hedges, Mills. 98 Strahan stops Hammett, 99 McGrail bests Kreisler but bows to Aguillera, Proper, Mosemann; Mosemann cracks Kreisler.

Sections 100-114: 100 Lynch defeats De Mordaunt, loses to Kalleberg; Knight nips Erkiletian. 101 Manny tops Broughton, 102 Weininger whips Tomlinson. 104 Dutton beats Mester, bows to Dauon; correction: Curtis, Mester tied. 106 Sherbno defeats Richter, loses to Roccker. 107 Rofe bests Owen, Richter, bows to Runkel; Richter defeats Van Hise, Prendergast; Runkel rips Winter, Richter. 108 Wittemann bows to filler, beats Danon, ties Birsten; Miller asters McPherson; Schiller, Miller best Birsten. 109 Bloomer, Soper sink Churchill; Gibby, Simms best Soper; Bloomer blasts Simms; Distefano bows to Eloomer, ties Churchill. 110 Hall, Van Brunt beat Baker; Parham halts Hall. 111 Ornstein, Moose, (a) Hill top Susskind; Moose, Hill, Ornstein stop McCloskey; Werner whips Hill; Gordon withdraws. 113 Aston, Kaman rip Randlett; Kaman conks Voigt.

Sections 115-134: 115 Gibson bests Burns; Wildt whips Clawson, Stewart, Burns, 116 Strauss halts Hernden, 117 Condon downs Fowler, 118 Ruehl rips Ingraham, 119 Bauman flips Flo: Mitchell masters Marsh; Healey, March trip Tresidder, 120 Middleton tops Franks, 121 Ratermanis rips Gibe; Ostrum trips Gibe, Doherty; correction: Ratermanis tied Roberts, 122 Meador downs Mochrman, 123 Addelston, Reeve rip Goldsmith, 126 Levitt trips Trull, 127 Olmsted stops Rose, 128 Frilling bests Burns, 129 Appelman bows to Taylor, beats Wilson; Eckhardt nips Norris, 130 Noderer whips Whitman, Faber, 131 Gaughran bests Gutberlet, 132 Ellington bests Miller, bows to Define; Thies tops Miller, 133 Miller downs Duncombe, Wurl, Kasperek, 134 Lyle licks Bowen; Fuller, Lyle fell Churchill.

Sections 135-153: 135 Feinson defeats Quane; Winitzki bests Bass. 136 Kirkish halts Hurley. 137 Rothe nips Nye. 138 Barry tops Turnbull. 139 Lekowski licks Martin. 141 Behac bows to Kooistra. bests Rodkin, Merkel. 142 Smith smites Gries. Parke; Clareus clips Gries. 144 Swanson nips Newton; Marks masters Rodkin, Schroeder. 145 Levine, Faber conk Kuhla; Triassi, Lieberman, Kuhla, Faber, Levine mob Brdman; Lieberman tops Levine, ties Faber; Levine trips Triassi, 146 Bricher smites Smith; Caldwell whips Wall. 147 Wall bests Burdell. 148 Neal nips Chace: Pearce tops Freeman, Frankenstein. 150 Talmage tops Schroeder. 151 Boonstra withdraws.

Ratings appear in February, to cover all game results reported up to December 31.

Solitaine Chess

PLAY, GIPSY, PLAY!

THERE is something of the Gipsy in Hungarian master Szabo's games. An irrepressible urge to do something, to get somewhere, is implicit in every move. At Zandam, 1946, Szabo (White) defeats Muhring in a most colorful Scotch Gambit, beginning: 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 P-Q4, PxP 4 B-B4, N-B3, 5 O-O, NxP 6 R-K1. With that start, see how well you can match Szabo's play. Look sharp at the eleventh move, the sixteenth and the twenty-sixth, as well as a few others. We've said enough; now you take over.

Cover the scoring table at the line indicated. Set up the position and make Black's sixth move (exposing table just enough to read it). Guess White's next move, then expose the next line. Score par if your move agrees; if not, score zero. Make the move given and opponent's reply. Then guess White's next move. Continue thus to end of game.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW, EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White	Par	Black	Your Selection	Your
Played	Score	Played	for White's move	Score
		6 P-Q4		
7 BxP	2	7 QxB		
8 N-B3		8 Q-KR4(a)		
9 NxN	2	9 B-K3		
10 B-N5	5	10 P-KR3		
11 B-B6!!(b)	9	11 Q-Q4		
	4	12 P-Q6		
13 N-Q4	3	13 NxN		
14 PxN	4	14 Q-QR4		
15 QxP	4	15 B-QN5		
16 P-Q5	8	16 QxQP		
17 Q-KN3!	6	17 BxR		
18 RxB	5	18 Q-QR4		
19 B-B3	4	19 Q-Q4		
20 QxBP	5	20 R-Q1		
21 B-N4(c)	6	21 R-Q2		
22 Q-N3		22 P-B3*		
23 Q-N8†	5	23 K-B2(d)		
24 QxR(e)		24 R-Q1(f)		
	4	25 B-B4		
26 N-N5†		26 BPxN		
27 R-K7†		Resigns		
Total Corre	100	Vaus parametra		
Total Score	100	i rour percentage .		

SCALE: 75-100-Excellent; 55-74-Superior; 40-54-Good; 25-39-Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

- (a) 8...Q-QR4 or 8...Q-Q1 is correct.
- (b) The tie that binds.
- (c) More difficult, perhaps, but more certain is 21 BxP, QxN 22 QxR†. Score 7 if you chose that line.
- (d) 23 . . . R-Q1 is better.
- (e) Prosaic but consistent,
- (f) It seems as though Black has something here; but White has provided!



POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tourneys

annotated by JACK W. COLLINS

The Temptress

With a seeming passion for double involvements, White offers this game with emphasis of diagram and title for his 26th move. It seems Black, who holds winning material by then, is to be provoked into setting a trap based on the helplessness of White's Queen. At any rate, he does set the trap and is himself trapped thereby.

This psychological pleasantry, however, is far from being the whole game. It is a bruising struggle, with errors to be sure, but also with some excellent material for a tactical chess quiz.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME (Stonewall Variation)

PCO: p. 238, col. 20; MCO: p. 203, col. 14 K. R. Graeff H. Silver

White Black
1 P-Q4 N-KB3

2 P-K3 P-Q4 3 B-Q3 P-K3

Schlechter's 3 . . . N-B3! is sharper. It threatens both 4 . . . P-K4 and 4 . . . N-QN5.

4 N-Q2 P-B4 5 P-QB3 PxP

Black errs strategically in allowing White to create a half-open King file and a clear diagonal for his Queen Bishop. Right is 5..., QN-Q2.

6 KPxP QN-Q2 7 P-KB4

The Stonewall Variation. It stops Black from playing . . . P-K4 and looks toward a King-side attack with N/2-B3, N-K5, N/1-B3, O-O and P-KN4.

7 B-Q3 8 N/2-B3 O-O 9 N-K5 P-QR3

Perhaps Black intends to launch a Pawn minority attack with . . . P-QN4 and . . . P-QN5; but his last move is on the slow side. Best is 9 . . . N-K5!

10 N/1-B3 N-K1

With this retreat, Black prepares to kick out White's Knight, with . . . P-B3 but actually invites trouble. He has a more peaceful existence in store with such moves as $10 \dots Q-K2$, $10 \dots N-K5$ or $10 \dots P-KN3$.



11 BxP†!?

A speculative sacrifice, the real worth of which it is difficult to judge. White gets a Pawn or two and a dangerous attack. And it works in the game!

> 11 KxB 12 N-N5† K-N1

Not 12 . . . K-R1?? Q-R5† and mate next. Nor 12 . . . K-R3? NxP†, etc.

13 0-0

For this type of BxRP sacrifice, this move seems like a curious lull. But White has not the usual Queen and Knight mating threat at R7 (because of . . . N-B3). So he must pause to develop, making in retrospect his sacrifice the more speculative, to build a different mating threat.

13 N/2-B3 14 R-B3

This is it: 15 R-R3, 16 Q-K1, 17 Q-R4 and 18 Q-R8 mate.

14 N-K5

Here Black can underscore the speculative aspects of White's sacrifice, by playing 14 . . . BxN! 15 BPxB, N-K5 16 NxN, PxN 17 R-R3, P-B3 18 Q-R5, Q-Q4. The text, on the other hand, leaves White's attack burning.

15 R-R3

Threat: 16 Q-R5!

15 N/1-B3

Now it is not easy for Black, If 15... NxN 16 PxN, P-KN3 17 Q-K1, N-N2 18 Q-R4, N-R4 19 P-KN4, White scores. And, of course, 15... BxN 16 Q-R5 is fatal for Black.

16 NxN

Not best at all! 16 Q-K1! secures a winning attack by threat of 17 Q-R4 and 18 Q-R8 mate.

. . . .

16 PxN 17 P–KN4

White's idea is 18 P-N5, N moves 19 Q-R5. For Black can meet 17 Q-K1 simply with 17...N-R2.

17 P-KN3 18 P+N5 BxN 19 BPxB N-R2

Black's last is dubious. The best defense is 19... N-R4. On 20 RxN, PxR 21 QxP, Q-K2, Black has only fear to fear.

20 Q-N4 K-N2 21 B-K3

Here White's move is dubious. The best attack is 21 Q-R4, R-R1 22 Q-R6†, K-N1 23 P-N3! Q-B1 24 Q-R4, followed by 25 P-R4, 26 B-R3 and 27 R-KB1, if possible.

21 R-R1 22 R-KB1 P-N4

Better is the more direct development, 22...B-Q2.

23 QxP/4

A tricky situation. White gets another Pawn, while threatening QxR; but probably best is 23 Q-R4.

23 NxP!?

PCO references are to location of like openings in Practical Chess Openings; MCO, in Modern Chess Openings, 8th edition.

Black tries to break loose and settle matters with a combinative move. But there's a flaw in the idea. Correct, and sufficient to maintain the whip hand, is $23 \dots R-R2!$

24 BxN

Now White embarks on what ought to be a losing venture. Correct js 24 RxR NxQ 25 RxQ—or 24 . . . KxR or 24 . . . QxR 25 QxR.

24 QxB† 25 R-N3

Forced. True, White might conceivably trade Rooks: 25 K-R1, RxR 26 QxR; but not when a piece behind.

25 Q-R5 26 Q-N2

The only move to avoid both mate and an exchange of Queens. For 26 RxBP†, KxR 27 QxP†, K-K2 28 Q-N7†, K-Q1 winds up in frustration for White.

The Temptress



26

B-N2

. . . .

But here, with the White Quee backed tightly into the corner, Blac probes relentlessly to drag the Queen out, it seems. Object: 27 QxB, QxP mate,

Actually, Black overlooks White's clever combination. Seeing it, he can cover easily with 26 . . . R-QR2 and eventually win. But it is White who sees it. That's chess!

27 RxBP†! KxR

There's nothing better. If 27 . . . K-N1, 28 RxB wins. If 27 . . . K-R3, 28 Q-Q2† wins as White can snap up the Bishop. Curiously, 27 . . . K-R3 28 RxP† does not seem to win: e.g., 28 . . . K-R4 29 RxB, Q-K8†! 30 Q-B1, QxQ† and 31 . . . KxR.

28 QxB† Q-K2

Else 29 QxR with check, and White will surely win.

29 R-B3†

The point! White had to see this move at the time he gave up his Rook.

29 K–K1 30 QxR† Q–Q1

Forced, or 31 QxR follows.

31 QxQ† KxQ 32 R-B6 K-K2 33 RxNP

White has forced a Rook and Pawn ending in which his three Pawns plus means a simple win.

33 K-B2 34 R-N2 K-K1 35 R-N7 R-R6

36 R-QR7 Resigns

White's Pawns are simply too many. But, for a technical exposition: 36 . . . R-Q6 37 RxP, K-B2 38 R-N6, R-Q8† 39 K-B2, R-Q7† 40 K-K3, RxNP 41 P-QR4, R-N6 42 K-Q3, PxP 43 RxR, PxR 44 P-B4, and White must queen either his Rook Pawn or his Bishop Pawn.

Theory and Practice

The following game contains a very fine combination, or rather series of combinations, and is interesting, beautiful or exciting enough just for that. But the combinational appeal gains immensely from the fact that it has a basic solidity, a thematic motif.

It is axiomatic that we counter a flank demonstration with a thrust in the center. It is particularly so that we counter P-QB5 with . . . P-K4. So much is pure theory.

Glancing at the first diagrams, however, we find that White has thoroughly stoppered up Black's counter. So much for theory if it cannot be upheld in actual practice. If ever P-QB5 can be justified in the follow-up, this must be the time.

But Black evidently took another look; and, whether prompted by theory or not, put the theory into practice. And, this time at least, practice makes perfect!

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

D. I. Thompson Col. F. D. Lynch
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-KB3

White wastes little time in tossing the poks out of the window. Closest book anes might be the Colle System: PCO, page 234; MCO, page 201.

2.... P-QB4

Black aims to answer 2 P-K4 (probably the idea behind White's strange second move) with 3...QPxP.

3 P-QB4 P-K3

Now the position resembles somewhat the Rubinstein Defense in the Queen's Gambit Declined: PCO, page 196, col. 107; MCO, p. 175, col. 6—or even a Tarrasch Defense with improved chances because of White's odd second move.

If 3 . . . QPxP, 4 Q-R4† redresses the balance in Pawns.

4 P-K3	N-KB3
5 N-B3	PxQP
6 KPxP	N-B3

Black threatens 7... PxP 8 B-K3, N-Q4 after which he may possibly hold the extra Pawn.

7 B-K3 B-N5 8 P-QR3 B-R4 9 P-QN4 B-B2 10 P-B5

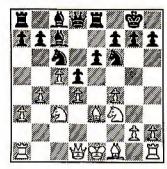
White has not succeeded in provoking a Bishop for Knight exchange, in driving the opponent's King Bishop to a bad post

Our Postal players are invited to submit their BEST games for this department. To be considered, the moves of each game must be written on a standard score sheet, or typed on a single sheet of paper, and marked "for publication." nor in helping his own development with his last three moves. And the Queen-side Pawn majority established is purely academic.

> 10 0-0 11 P-B4

White's last gives his King Knight a better post, and it and the subsequent Knight move are designed to prevent Black's natural counter to 10 P-B5, i.e. . . . P-K4.

11 R-K1 12 N-B3



P-K4!

White's uncastled King, underdeveloped pieces and over-extended Pawns fairly ask for a sacrificial attack by Black. Yet, even though . . . P-K4 is the proper counter to P-QB5, Black's decision here argues for his judgment, analysis and courage.

13 QPxP NxKP!

The King file is blasted open with a vengeance.

14 PxN BxP 15 NxB

White's last is natural enough in any case but virtually forced in view of threats like 15 . . . BxN†, 15 . . . B-B5 and 15 . . . P-Q5.

15 RxN
Threats: 16 . . . RxB† and 16 . . . P-Q5.
16 Q-Q4 Q-K2

16 Q-Q4 Q-K2 17 K-Q2

Again, White's move is virtually forced. Else Black regains a piece: 17 N-Q1 (17 K-B2, N-N5†), R-K5 18 Q moves, P-Q5.

White's next is also forced.

17 N-K5† 18 N×N R×N



19 Q-Q3

The drawback for White now is that King and Queen are on the same file.

On 19 Q-B3, however, the only other move to hold the Queen Bishop, Black can win with 19...P-Q51 20 BxP, B-B4

21 B-Q3, R-Q1 22 BxR, QxB! followed by 23... RxB(†)—or 22 KR-K1, Q-N4† 23 B-K3 (23 K-Q1, Q-N5† and 24... R/5xB), RxB 24 RxR, RxB†. (It is curious to note in these variations how Black is saved from mates on the back rank only by pins on White's King!)

> 19 P-Q5 20 BxP

Or 20 B-B2, Q-N4† 21 K-B2, B-B4, and Black likewise has a winning attack.

20 B-B4

Threatening to win the Queen with 21 . . . RxB 22 QxR, R-Q1.

21 R-K1 Q-N4† 22 B-K3

Forced, as Black threatens, if 22 R-K3, R-Q1!

22 Q-B3

Black acquires the new threat of $23\ldots Q{-}N7\dagger$ and renews the old one, $23\ldots R{-}Q1.$

23 Q-B3 R-Q1† 24 B-Q3

If 24 K-B2?? RxB§ wins everything.



24 R×B†! Resigns

For White must play 25 QxR (25 KxR? R-Q5‡ & mate next!) and Black has a win: e.g., 25...Q-N7† 26 K-Q1 (not 26 Q-B2, R-Q5†!), B-N5† 27 R-K2, BxR† 28 QxB, Q-N8† 29 K-Q2, QxR (this main line was offered in "if" moves), and Black still has a strong attack plus the advantage of the Exchange.

Thus, Black's far-sighted sacrifices on moves 12 and 13 are proved analytically sound.

Chess Cross Word Puzzle (See Page 359)

S E D R AIT E A T AINID MA E T A 1 Ρ 0 Р A N MI N S K

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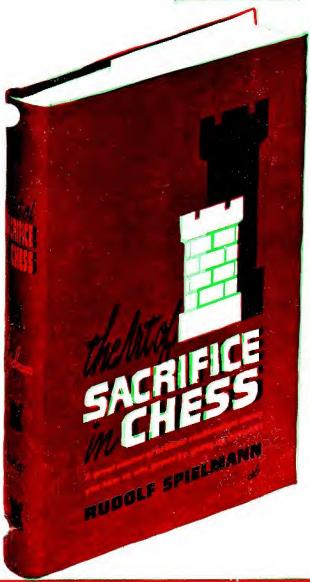
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